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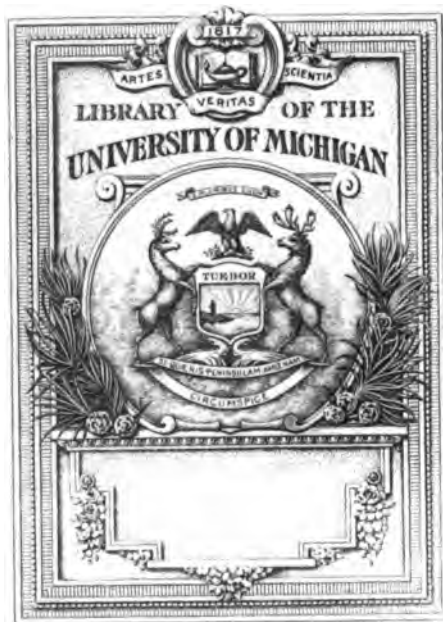
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*Missouri General assembly*  
**MESSAGE**

OF

**GOV. JOHN S. PHELPS,**

TO THE

**THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OF THE

**STATE OF MISSOURI,**

AT THE

**REGULAR SESSION, COMMENCING JAN. 5, 1881.**

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**JEFFERSON CITY:**

**TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.**

1881.

*Wm. L. Phelps*

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*Resolved*, That the message of his Excellency, John S. Phelps, be laid upon the table, and that five thousand (5,000) copies be ordered printed, one thousand of which shall be in the German language, five hundred to be for the use of the Governor, and the remainder for the use of the Senate.

Read first and second times and adopted. Jan. 6, 1881.

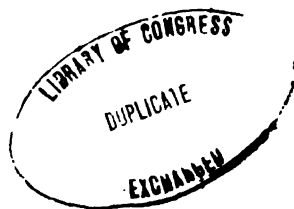
FRANCIS C. NESBIT, *Secretary Senate*.

House—Mr. Berryman offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That the subjects and matters treated of in the message of his Excellency, the Governor, be referred to the appropriate committees, and that eight thousand copies of the message be printed for the use of the House ; five thousand in English and three thousand in German ; which was read and adopted.

J. H. HAWLEY, *Chief Clerk*.

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MESSAGE  
—OF—  
GOV. JOHN S. PHELPS  
—TO THE—  
31st General Assembly.

*Senators and Representatives:*

The Constitution requires the Governor of this State, at the close of his term of office, to give information to the General Assembly of the condition of the State, and to recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. In this message, I have endeavored to comply with those requirements by giving you, in a brief manner, information of the condition of the State, and to mention but few matters upon which legislation is, in my opinion, required. The affairs of the State are in a prosperous condition; the laws are generally faithfully executed; quiet prevails; the people are prosperous; the costs to the State of criminal prosecutions are diminished; the Penitentiary has become a self-sustaining institution, and economy prevails in all departments of the State government.

THE TREASURY.

The condition of the Treasury naturally first attracts the attention of the tax-payers. They maintain and support the government, and have the right to inquire and be informed how and in what manner their contributions have been applied and expended. The expenditures of our State government are necessarily divided into expenditures to liquidate the indebtedness of the State, the payment of the

interest on the same, the payments of salaries and compensation of officers for the due execution of the laws, and the expenses of levying and collecting the money needed and required to keep the machinery of government running. A part of that machinery consists of our courts of justice, where the rights of parties to property are settled, damages awarded for injuries done to persons or property, and those guilty of crimes are punished. We have also the blind, the mutes and the insane to care for, educate and protect. Their misfortunes and their maladies enlist our sympathies. Not sufficiently numerous to require asylums in every county for their education and support, the care of these people devolves upon the State, and a part of the revenue of the State is bestowed in erecting suitable buildings for their comfort and maintenance, and expenditures on this account may be classed as eleemosynary, yet in part partaking of educational. It is said the safety of our government, in part, depends on the education of the people. The eminent legislators of this State, in recognition of that fact, did, at an early day, establish an excellent system of public schools, and also provided for a State University. This brings us to another branch of expenditures—the educational. Besides the State University and the public schools, other institutions of learning have been established by the State for the purpose of educating and training the students to be instructors in our schools. I refer to the three State Normal Schools and to the Lincoln Institute. The latter is now a State institution, and is designed especially for the education of colored persons.

The receipts from all sources, including the balance on hand January 1st, 1879, and disbursements from the Revenue fund for the last two years, are as follows:

Revenue Fund.	Dr.	Gr.
By balance January 1, 1879.....		\$120,224 98
By transfers from Library fund.....		1,355 30
By proceeds from sale of \$250,000 revenue renewal bonds in June, 1879.....		256,875 00
By receipts in 1879 from revenue sources.....		1,443,603 49
By receipts in 1880 from revenue sources.....		1,823,586 74
By amount refunded by Carter & Regan.....		19 16
To transfer to school moneys March, 1879.....	\$328,255 18	
To transfer to school moneys March, 1880.....	840,746 09	
To warrants issued in 1879.....	*1,414,583 19	
To warrants issued in 1880.....	778,053 48	
To balance.....	284,026 78	
	\$3,145,664 67	\$3,145,664 67

\*This includes \$250,000 paid for revenue bonds which matured June 1st, 1879.

This shows a balance of \$284,026.78 in the Revenue fund. But a part of these receipts, though properly placed in the Revenue fund, are not usual receipts, as \$256,875 thereof were the proceeds of the sale of two hundred and fifty renewal revenue bonds of \$1,000 each, authorized to be issued and sold by an act of the Legislature, approved May 9th, 1879, to pay the revenue bonds which were issued in accordance with the act of April 23d, 1877.

It is to be observed, also, that \$250,000, with \$30,000 interest on the same, are not ordinary expenditures.

There has been expended for the maintenance and support of our eleemosynary institutions, for the last two years, the sum of \$327,057.50, paid from the Revenue fund. This includes the cost of rebuilding the Lunatic Asylum, in 1879-80, at St. Joseph.

There was also expended during the same time, in support of our common schools, the Lincoln Institute, the three Normal Schools and the State University, the sum of \$1,145,381.89. But of this amount the sum of \$363,720 was paid out of the Interest fund, being the amount of interest which had accrued on bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the State, held in trust for the State School and Seminary funds. Nevertheless, those sums of money were raised by taxation of our people during the last two calendar and fiscal years.

#### OF THE REVENUE.

The revenues of the State will naturally increase some with the increase of population and of wealth. The price of property, and particularly of real estate, has been greatly depressed for a few years last past. In the latter part of 1879, the price of all kinds of property increased, but at too late a period to enable the enhanced valuation to materially effect the assessment of that year. It must be borne in mind all persons are required to give in the property held and owned by them on the 1st day of August, and the valuation of the same is to be made of that date, but the taxes will not be ready for collection on that assessment till the autumn of the next year. The following statement shows the valuation of the real estate, the personal property, and the railroads, bridges and telegraphs, in this State, for the years named:

1878:		
	Land.....	\$218,726,215
	Town lots.....	167,167,113
	Personal.....	142,620,636
	Railroads, telegraph and bridges.....	26,726,591
	Total.....	\$555,240,555
1879:		
	Land.....	\$212,519,110
	Town lots.....	169,036,454
	Personal property.....	147,661,910
	Railroads, telegraph and bridges.....	29,143,969
	Total.....	\$558,361,443

The assessment of 1879 is the assessment upon which the tax has just been collected, and the assessment of property which was made on the 1st day of August last, is not yet completed, but the tax will be payable in the autumn of 1881, and will be levied on that valuation. Additional taxes will be derived from licenses and from the ad valorem tax levied on merchants and manufacturers, as well as dram-shop or beer-house licenses. For more particular and specific information concerning the revenue, I refer you to the report of the State Auditor, and the valuable tables accompanying it. I am of opinion a portion of the Renewal Revenue bonds can be paid at their maturity, but not all.

#### STATE INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

The tax which forms the Interest fund, is one-fifth of one per cent., or 20 cents on the \$100 of the assessed value of property, levied on all real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, and, by the provisions of the Constitution, is to be applied to the payment of the interest on the public debt. The interest on the public debt has been promptly met and paid. The residue of the Interest fund constitutes the Sinking fund, and is to be applied to the extinguishment of the bonded indebtedness of the State. During the years 1877 and 1878, the sum of \$535,000 was paid in the extinguishment of the public debt. The law provides when there is sufficient money in the Sinking fund to purchase one or more bonds of the State, the Fund Commissioners shall call in for payment a like amount of the bonds of the State, (the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad bonds excepted,) but the commissioners shall not purchase or redeem any such bonds at a higher rate than their "face value." No bonds of this State fell due in 1879, according

to the previous reports of the Fund Commissioners, and all description of bonds which the commissioners were authorized to purchase, sold in market at a premium of from 4 to 10 per cent. None of the "option," or 5-20 bonds were redeemable till the 1st of May of last year. Public notice was given that all which were redeemable at that date, and designated by their numbers and series, would be paid on presentation to the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York, and that interest would cease on and after that date. This bank had been, by the commissioners, previously selected as the depository and fiscal agent of the State for the payment of the interest, payable in New York, on the bonded debt. Money was, by order of the Fund Commissioners, deposited with said bank for that purpose. As the interest on the bonded indebtedness was due on the 1st of July, in the opinion of the Fund Commissioners, no more money could be spared for the redemption of bonds at that date. Public notice was given that \$40,000 of bonds would be redeemed on 31st of July last, and that interest would cease on and after that date, and another public notice was given that \$75,000 of bonds would be redeemed on the 31st of August last, and that interest would cease on and after that date. Funds wherewith to redeem said bonds were placed with the Bank of Commerce at the time the said notices were respectively given. The payment of the interest on the public debt on the 1st of January last, was dependent on the collection of taxes during the months of November and December. A large amount of the taxes collected in the month of December is not received at the Treasury till some time in the month of January. Yet \$402,000 was, in the month of December last, remitted to the National Bank of Commerce of New York City, for the payment of the interest due on the public debt on the first of this month, payable in the City of New York. The interest due for the year 1880 on the bonds held in trust for the Public School fund, amounting to \$120,540, was set apart in the Treasury in the month of December last, though none of it will be disbursed till the month of March; and \$3,660, the interest due the first of January last on the bonds held in trust for the Seminary fund, has been paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Curators of the State University. The interest on the certificate of indebtedness of \$900,000, is not payable till the first of March, 1880. In the first call of bonds for redemption, there were embraced 22 bonds which belonged to the Seminary fund. It was not intended by the commissioners to redeem any bonds held in trust by the State for any of its funds. This error was not discovered till it was too late to remedy it, except in the call for bonds for redemption on the 31st of December last. The Fund Commissioners, therefore, on the 10th of December last, called in for redemption \$167,000 of the bonds of the

State, and gave notice that the interest thereon would cease on and after the 31st day of last December. \$22,000 of the money necessary for that purpose was on deposit with the National Bank of Commerce of New York City, and on the day the call was made the residue of the money was ordered to be remitted by the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis. Thus, while none of the bonded indebtedness of the State was paid in 1879, for the reasons given, yet in the year 1880, double the amount of bonded indebtedness required to be paid in 1880, was redeemed in that year. In the four years last past, there has been paid out of the Sinking fund, \$1,035,000 of the indebtedness of the State—a reduction annually of more than \$60,000 of interest, leaving that much more of the Interest fund applicable to the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the State.

The following table shows the receipts, including the balance on hand on the 1st of January, 1879, and the disbursements of the Interest fund for the last two years, showing a balance of \$73,629.77:

State Interest Fund.	Dr.	Cr.
By balance January 1, 1879.....		\$156,089 79
By receipts in 1879.....		1,240,284 84
By receipts in 1880.....		1,188,755 87
To warrants issued in 1879.....	\$963,382 00	
To transfer to school moneys in 1879. to pay interest on \$900,000, school certificate.....	54,000 00	
To transfer to sinking fund in 1879.....	1,000 00	
To warrants issued in 1880.....	940,118 73	
To transfer to school moneys in 1880.....	54,000 00	
To transfer to sinking fund in 1880.....	499,000 00	
To balance.....	73,629 77	
Totals.....	\$2,585,080 50	\$2,585,080 50

The State holds in trust for the Seminary fund \$122,000, and for the School fund \$1,958,000, making the sum of \$2,080,000, all of which said bonds are 5-20, and may now be redeemed, as five years have elapsed since their issue. The educational funds of the State are principally invested in 5-20 bonds. I cannot recommend any course by which those funds shall be impaired or their revenues be diminished. To reduce the rate of interest or to re-invest (which can only be done by paying a premium,) the amount in any bonds of this State, will seriously impair the revenue of those funds, and I will not believe, till I shall hear it so avowed, that any one considerably desires to impair the school funds or to diminish their income. Of the State bonds, proper, outstanding, there are \$137,000 which may be redeemed at this time, as the Legislature provided for their redemption after the expira-

tion of twenty years. Until a recent examination, it was believed they were not redeemable till 1883, and were so reported; the residue of that series of bonds are redeemable in 1882 and 1883. And there are \$4,000 of bonds of the North Missouri Railroad which will fall due in 1885. No bonds will fall due in this year, and whatever bonds may be redeemed must be called from the "option" bonds.

#### INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATE.

Not including the \$3,000,000 of bonds of the State loaned to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, on which that Company has promptly paid the interest, the bonded indebtedness of the State on the 1st of January of this year was \$16,259,000. This amount does not include a few bonds which are past due and have been outstanding for several years. Money was placed in New York for the redemption of those bonds, at the time they severally fell due, and from the date the money was so placed by the Fund Commissioners, they have been regarded as paid. The State holds in trust for the Public School fund and for the Seminary fund \$3,031,000, which bonds have been defaced so as to destroy their negotiability, in accordance with a law of the last Legislature. This leaves in circulation only \$13,228,000 of State bonds, and the annual interest is only \$975,540. This does not include the temporary loan of \$250,000 which will fall due next June.

#### THE MASTIN DEFICIT.

The State Treasurer, in January, 1879, reported a balance of the money in the Treasury was "deposited and held" as follows:

National Bank of State.....	\$3,045 25
The Mastin Bank.....	286,187 80
Reid and Chrisman.....	5,000 00
Clinton county bonds in vault.....	49,000 00

The deposits and investments of the moneys herein stated were made without the consent of the Attorney General and the Governor, and whatever security the Treasurer may have had was not submitted to the Attorney General nor to the Governor, to learn whether or not it was satisfactory. In brief, the deposits of said moneys were made entirely on the responsibility of the Treasurer, and without the advice or consent of any State officer empowered to pass on that question. In the month of May, 1879, there was paid to Col. Gates \$5,321.59, on account of a dividend due to him from the Mastin Bank. In October, 1879, the sum of \$5,000, deposited with Reid and Chrisman, and the



\$49,000 of Clinton county bonds, disappear from the Treasurer's statement. If those bonds belonged to the State, then the money received on the two semi-annual coupons on each bond, should have been paid into the treasury. In December, 1879, the Mastin Bank deficit is diminished \$33,634.01, and in the Treasurer's annual report, made to me in January, 1880, for the year 1879, it is stated he has realized the last named sum from his official bondsmen, for which he has "assigned to them a like amount of my (his) claim against the Mastin Bank." Another reduction of the Mastin Bank deficit took place in June, 1880, of \$20,000, said to have been received from one of the sureties upon the bond given by the Mastin Bank to Col. Gates for the safe keeping and return of his deposits, and paid in consideration that this bondsman shall be held to no further liability on that account. In the month of July last, the further sum of \$43,709.55 was deducted from said deficit, which was received from the assignee of said bank as a dividend on a claim allowed in favor of Col. Gates against it. From time to time, the amount of money deposited with the National Bank of the State of Missouri was diminished, until in September last, it entirely disappeared from the Treasurer's report. There is now the sum of \$183,522.65, as claimed by Col. Gates, held by the Mastin Bank. Promises have been made to me that this sum should be paid before the meeting of the Legislature, but those promises have not yet been redeemed. No settlement was approved by the Legislature of the Treasurer for the first two years of his term of office, nor was a settlement of his accounts made at the time of giving his new bond. The laws did not permit nor authorize a suit to be brought against Col. Gates and his bondsmen; and the first time a suit can be brought on his official bond will be when he shall fail to deliver to his successor the funds which have been entrusted to his care and safe keeping. If there shall be no deficit—if all the money with which he stands charged shall be legally accounted for or paid to his successor—then no suit can be maintained. But if, on the contrary, he does not lawfully account for all the money which came to his hands, and pay to his successor the balance, (if any there shall be) he and his bondsmen will be liable on his bond for the deficiency. But it is claimed the State has priority of payment over all other creditors in cases of insolvency, and that this principle of law is applicable to the case of the Mastin Bank. That the State, by express statutory enactment, has priority of payment over all demands—except funeral expenses and expenses of last sickness in case of the estates of deceased persons—and also priority of payment of taxes assessed on real estate, is true. But does this priority of payment extend to any other cases? Good reasons exist to cause such a statutory provision to be made, but the

enactment of a law of that import cannot have a retroactive effect. If the State can assert and maintain priority of payment in the case of the Gates' deposit in the Mastin Bank, and cause all persons to whom the assignee in good faith has paid the dividends in the same manner as they have been paid to Col. Gates, then must all who have received dividends from the assignee of said bank be called upon and made to refund the payments already made to them, or sufficient to pay the deficit. And if priority of payment to the State exists in this case, and can be enforced, then the sureties of Col. Gates, who have already paid more than \$30,000 for him, can assert this principle for their benefit. And if the sureties of Col. Gates shall now pay into the Treasury the \$183,522.65, now held by the Mastin Bank, those sureties would, by existing laws, be subrogated to all the rights of the State.

#### REVENUE BONDS.

In 1877 I found the Treasury in a depleted condition. Certificates of indebtedness had been issued, liabilities had been incurred, and demands filed with the Auditor for settlement in the year 1876, amounting to more than \$266,000, as stated in my special message to the Legislature, in March, 1877. The revenues of the State at that time were insufficient to meet the exigency. I recommended a temporary loan to be made to supply this casual deficiency, (and would have recommended a larger sum, but the Constitution forbade) in accordance with the provisions of the second clause of section 44, of Article 4, of the Constitution. The authority was given, and the loan was made. The revenues of the State were inadequate to defray the current expenses of the State government, the other expenditures charged to the Revenue fund, and also to redeem those bonds. Hence authority was given, by the Legislature of 1879, to redeem the Revenue bonds by negotiating another 6 per cent. loan, payable in two years. Proposals were invited in the manner provided by law, and the loan was awarded to the highest and best bidder at a premium of  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., amounting to \$6,875.

#### RATE OF INTEREST.

I recommended to the last Legislature a reduction in the rate of interest. The proposition at first was received with favor, but afterwards alarm was created in the minds of some, lest capital from other States should be withdrawn. But during that winter the Legislatures of the States of Illinois and New York considered the question—the first named State reducing its legal rate of interest to 6 per cent., and

by contract 8 per cent. per annum, while the State of New York reduced its rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent. per annum. The same reasons which influenced me then to make that recommendation, causes me again to recommend a reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent. per annum, with suitable provisions to cause the law to be respected and observed. It has been recently urged, in order to induce capitalists of this State to invest in the bonds of the State, that the capital so invested shall be exempted from taxation. There is no good reason presented to my mind why we shall amend the Constitution of the State and exempt any property from taxation. Why should the money of the capitalist be exempt from taxation because he invests it in the bonds of this State, or of the cities and counties of this State? By many political economists it is considered the taxes levied on property are for the purpose of defraying the expenses of its protection, and that property of all description should be taxed in order to defray the expenses of the government in making laws for its protection, and the costs and expense of enforcing those laws. We can borrow money at as low a rate of interest as 4 per cent. per annum, but our necessities are not such, at this time, as to require the postponement of the day of the payment of our indebtedness, in consideration of a reduced rate of interest. Instead of inviting the capitalists of this State to invest their money in State or municipal bonds, I prefer to see it invested in the development of our mines, the building of railroads and the establishment of manufactories. Millions of dollars worth of cotton are transported through this State—some raised in it—and a few hundred bales only manufactured here. We continue to import to this State iron and steel, and yet the raw material from which it is produced is abundant. Sheep-husbandry is one of our great sources of industry, yet but few woollen goods are manufactured by us. We send the hides of our beeves away to be manufactured, and they are returned to us in boots and shoes. Instead of encouraging all those who have capital to be money-lenders, why not, (if encouragement is to be given to any) encourage investments in mining, manufactures and in commerce!

#### EDUCATION.

The number of students at the State University, the School of Mines and the Lincoln Institute, on the first of November last, is in excess of the number in any previous year attending those institutions at the same date. The number of students at the State University, in all its departments, is now 500. This number of students is a sure test of the correct discipline maintained, and the meritorious standard of education adopted at the University, and is a testimonial to the good

character of the president and the other members of the faculty as educators and instructors of the youth entrusted to their care. At the Normal Schools fewer students are in attendance than in former years. This, perhaps, may be attributed to the fact that those to whom has been entrusted the management of the Normal Schools have been more strict in requiring the student to obligate himself to follow the profession of teaching in this State, after he shall have graduated. This requirement is in accord with the basis upon which the Normal Schools were established, and should be exacted of the students by those schools. The Schools of Mines and Metallurgy, at Rolla, is in a prosperous condition. The frequent discovery of mines of the precious metals in the territories, and the demand in this State for mining engineers, have no doubt caused an increase of students to qualify themselves to follow the profession of mining engineer and geologist. For the first time in its history, the Lincoln Institute has an entire corps of colored teachers. Prof. Page and his assistant teachers, have thus far given general satisfaction to the trustees, and the patrons of the Institute. The Lincoln Institute was organized in 1870, and was established by the money previously subscribed for that purpose by colored soldiers, aided by a few philanthropists. After slavery was abolished, and the negro was made a citizen and entitled to all the legal rights to which other citizens were entitled, it was deemed desirable to educate some of their class to be teachers in the public schools of this State, so that the colored children should have the same legal right to the public money, and to obtain an education, which the white children in the State possessed. Provision was made for separate schools, and in many of the villages and towns of the State, schools for colored children are regularly taught, and are well patronized and maintained. The Lincoln Institute, however, has struggled for an existence. The youth who resorted to it to obtain an education had a rugged pathway to travel to support themselves and to devote their time to study, instead of labor. The Legislature did assist the Institute, but the building did not belong to the State. A debt had been incurred by the trustees, which embarrassed the operations of the school. The last Legislature of 1879 appropriated \$15,000 to the support of the Institute, provided \$5,000 should be applied to the payment of its indebtedness. This appropriation was contained in the general appropriation bill, and was a grant to a corporation managing a charity. The Constitution provides: "The General Assembly shall have no power to make any grant \* \* \* of public money or thing of value to any individual, association of individuals, municipal or other corporation whatever. The grant of money to the Lincoln Institute was in violation of the part of the Constitution just quoted,

and as matters then stood, could not receive my approval. I was ex-officio a member of the board of trustees. The trustees were assembled, and with no dissenting voice, it was resolved the buildings of the Lincoln Institute and its school apparatus and furniture should be conveyed to the State. The deed was made, executed, acknowledged and recorded, and the appropriation bill was then approved. It is too soon now to be done, but the Lincoln Institute will, if properly cared for, occupy the same position to the colored people of the State which the State University holds to the white people of the State. It was a wise act to place the Lincoln Institute under the control of the State government, where it can be cared for and protected in the same manner as other State institutions are protected and maintained.

I requested the Superintendent of Public Schools to ascertain the number of students, on the first day of November in each year, for the last six years, in all the institutions of learning and education throughout the State, except the public district schools and private schools of like grade. It has been stated that the people of the West, if they emigrated from the Southern States, are not disposed to aid, encourage and foster institutions of learning. This opinion has probably been based upon criticisms expressed concerning the management of our public schools, and some are found condemning the system, who only wish to censure the mode of management. We find in many portions of the State large and ornately built public school houses—some of them three stories in height—and when the children of the school district are assembled, there is not a sufficient number of them to fill the rooms on the ground floor. And if this were all, it would be tolerable. But these school houses were built with money raised by the sale of bonds issued by the district, and the school taxes for interest and other proper purposes, become so enormous that the people cannot pay them—much less the principal—and many join in a pardonable complaint against the system, when the censure is really intended to be hurled against the extravagance and recklessness of expenditure sometimes practiced in the name of the public schools. The people of the West and South are thoroughly imbued with the necessities of a free public education, and have demonstrated their perfect willingness to support and encourage such a system. So far as this State is concerned, its aid and encouragement of public schools will favorably compare with any other State in the Union.

A statement of facts furnished by the reports made to that able and efficient officer, Hon. R. D. Shannon, Superintendent of Public Schools, will substantiate the statements made by me. There are three descriptions of school funds—the State School fund, the County School

fund and the Congressional Township School fund. In 1874 the State School fund was \$2,624,354. In 1875 that fund was increased about \$286,000 and the increase was principally from the conversion of 5-20 United States bonds, held by the State, into bonds of this State. The State School fund now amounts to the sum of \$2,909,792. The county and township school funds aggregated, in 1874, the sum of \$3,037,440, but many counties that year failed to make a report of those funds. The County and Township school funds, and some special school funds held by counties and the City of St. Louis, this year amount to \$5,867,359, and the total funds in this State for educational purposes, on the first of January last, was \$8,950,805, and of this sum \$3,031,000 are bonds and certificates of indebtedness of this State, upon which interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum is regularly paid. School moneys are now apportioned according to the number of children between the ages of 6 and 20 years—formerly between 5 and 21 years. The apportionment is made on the enumeration of the preceding year; thus, the apportionment of money for 1881 will be made on the enumeration of 1880. I give the enumeration and apportionment for a few years:

	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
1877.....	676,153 .....	\$539,760
1878.....	688,248 .....	537,306
1879.....	702,153 .....	502,795
1880.....	723,484 .....	515,286

A fluctuation of the receipts of the Revenue fund will cause a variation in the amount to be apportioned. The moneys apportioned are derived from interest on the indebtedness of the State to the Public School fund, and 25 per cent. of the taxes received annually by the Revenue fund. And it appears there was paid to teachers of the public schools during the last two years the following sums: In 1879, \$2,211,926; in 1880, \$2,218,637.

The result of the inquiries made by the Superintendent of Public Schools shows the number of students in the various seminaries of learning in this State—excluding the district schools and private schools of that grade—as follows, in the years named:

1875.....	6,993
1876.....	7,785
1877.....	7,985
1878.....	8,097
1879.....	8,667
1880.....	9,395

This table demonstrates that all the institutions of learning, of a higher grade, in this State, are well patronized, and that the people are duly impressed with the great importance of giving to their children a good and thorough education.

#### THE STATE CENSUS.

Congress has provided that if any State or Territory, by its duly appointed or authorized agents, during the two months beginning on the first Monday of June, in the semi-decennial years, shall take and complete a census, in all respects according to the schedules and forms of enumeration prescribed for the census of the United States, and shall deposit with the Secretary of the Interior on or before the first of September following, a full and authentic copy of all the schedules returned and reports made by the persons charged with such enumeration, the Government of the United States will pay to such State or Territory a sum equal to 50 per cent. of the amount which was paid by the United States to all supervisors and actual enumerators at the last preceding census, increased by one-half the percentage of gain in population in such State or territory between the two United States censuses next preceding. But the blank schedules to be used for this purpose shall be similar in all respects to those used by the United States. The law of this State provides a census shall be taken by the assessors of the counties, and of the City of St. Louis, in 1886, and every tenth year thereafter, but not in so comprehensive a manner as required by the laws of the United States. An enumeration of the people of this State was taken every fourth year, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution of 1820, until 1848, and thereafter in pursuance of law until 1868. After the census of 1868, it was provided a State census should be taken in 1876 and every tenth year thereafter. I recommend the law providing for taking the State census be so changed that the census shall be taken in 1885 and every tenth year thereafter, and that the return of said census shall be made on schedules of the same description and in like manner as the returns of the tenth census of the United States were made by the supervisors and enumerators, and that the enumeration shall be made within the time named in the act of Congress to which I have referred, so that the State may receive the benefit of the provisions of said act. I invite your attention to this matter at this time so that if you shall concur in the views I have expressed, steps shall be taken forthwith to change the law. And if the change shall be made at this session of the Legislature, the law will be subject to the scrutiny and discussion of our constituents, and if defective in any particular, there will be ample time for its amendment. And



if you shall make such change in our laws, it may be the means of inducing other States to provide for taking a census in 1885, so that there may be a complete enumeration of the people of the United States, taken by State authority in that year. The census was taken, in 1876, of every county in the State except St. Louis. The amount paid to the assessors for their services in taking the census was \$54,113.06. The compensation which would have been paid to the assessor of St. Louis, if he had performed the duty, was so entirely inadequate to the services to be performed, that he positively refused to perform the duty. The cost of taking the tenth United States census of this State is \$98,770.79. And this includes the costs of obtaining statistics concerning manufactures.

The population of this State by the census of 1880 is 2,169,091. By the census of 1870, the population was 1,721,295, showing an increase of 447,796 inhabitants in ten years, an increase of a little more than 26 per cent. in that time. The State census, exclusive of the city and county of St. Louis, showed a population in 1876 of 1,547,030, and of 1,370,106 in 1870, by the census of the United States, an increase of that portion of the State of 176,924 or 11 43-100 per cent. in six years—less than 2 per cent. per annum—and at the rate of 29,487 per year. The census of 1880 for the same portions of the State shows an increase of 239,651 inhabitants over the State census of 1876, an increase of nearly 15½ per cent. for that period of time, and not quite 4 per cent. per annum increase for the last four years, and at the rate of 59,912 inhabitants per year.

It will be the duty of this Legislature to divide the State into convenient districts for the election of Senators, as nearly equal in population as may be, as shown by the census recently taken by the United States, and also to apportion representation, in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The people of this State—though conscious of its great natural advantages over other States in climate, soil, production, the richness and abundance of its mines and mineral products, its fertile prairie lands, interspersed with timber of an excellent quality, its timber, suitable not only for building but for manufacturing purposes, and its rivers and streams of water—have not sought till recently to make known these great advantages to the people of our sister States, or to the people of foreign lands. The last Legislature provided for the establishment of a Board of Immigration, but the amount of money placed at its disposal was so inadequate to the expectations formed,

that the people themselves were forced to take hold of the question with vigor, and they stepped to the front to supply the means necessary to accomplish the objects desired. But in the meanwhile the State Board of Immigration had prepared and published a small pamphlet, giving a description of the State by counties, and an excellent map to accompany the same. The labors of the State Board of Immigration induced inquiry by the people of other States and of foreign lands, intending to seek a new home, concerning the advantages which this State possessed. In another portion of this paper I have shown that since September, 1876, to June, 1880, calling the period of time four years, the population of this State naturally increased, and the increase by immigration was about 60,000 person per year. The efforts of the Board of Immigration were ably supplemented by the voluntary association formed by the people of this State. Enterprising and wealthy gentlemen of St. Louis furnished the moneys required for this grand work. A convention of the able and energetic men of the State was held in St. Louis in April, 1880. The action of this convention did not aid to increase the population of this State embraced in the federal census, but its influence is now felt, and has been felt since last autumn, and will continue to be felt for a long time. That association has published a map and a handbook of Missouri. In the latter there is a brief description of the advantages each county in the State possesses, and with the additional statistics which it is hoped will be published in a second edition, the whole story of the wealth and resources of our State will be briefly narrated. I hope the Legislature will make a liberal appropriation to stimulate and encourage immigration to this State.

#### RAILROADS.

The building of railroads is an indication of the wealth and prosperity of the people. While the people on the line of the projected roads may not have the money wherewith to construct and equip these great and costly conducts of commerce, yet they may have the wealth of products to be transported, which will insure to the capitalist building the road a fair income on his investment. Such has been the condition of the people of this State. We have not been able to furnish money to build railroads, but the products of our fertile soil, the wealth of our inexhaustible mines of coal, lead, zinc and iron, all promised a bountiful recompense to the capitalist who would provide means to transport to the consumer this great wealth, produced by the husbandman and miner. From the 1st of July, 1876, to the 31st of December last, 867 90-100 miles of railroad have been put in operation

in this State. From July 1st, 1876, to July 1st, 1878, only 66 10-100 miles of railroad were put in operation, the depressed prices which then prevailed, materially paralyzing all branches of business, and financial embarrassment and distress was impending on all. From July 1st, 1878, to December 1st, 1879, a period of eighteen months, 411 50-100 miles of railroad were put in operation, and for the calendar year just closed, 390 30-100 miles of railroad were completed. And I am induced to believe the number of miles of railroad which will be put in operation during this year will be no less than that of last year. For further information concerning the railroads of this State, and their management, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

#### EXECUTION OF CRIMINAL LAWS.

The criminal laws are, as a general rule, faithfully executed throughout the State. The extraordinary delays which formerly occurred in bringing to trial persons charged with high criminal offenses have ceased to impede the arm of justice. But in the City of St. Louis great delays have occurred in many of the important criminal cases pending in the courts of that city. In some of those cases, by reason of "the law's delay," justice may be thwarted and the guilty escape the punishment due for their crimes. Criminals seldom lose anything by delay. The witnesses whose testimony is important and material to establish the guilt of the accused, may die, or they may remove beyond the jurisdiction of the court, or, wearied by frequent attendance on the court, merely to hear the cause is continued, they become disheartened and fail to attend. There was abundant testimony to establish the guilt of the accused at the date of finding the indictment, but for the reasons given, and for others which will suggest themselves, there is a lack of proof, and the defendant is finally discharged. The Criminal Court of St. Louis holds six terms of court each year, and there are now cases on the docket of that court which were first placed there three and four years ago. In other portions of the State, the courts which have jurisdiction of criminal cases hold generally but two terms (in a few counties, three terms) each year; and yet criminal business is conducted with far greater dispatch in those counties than in the City of St. Louis, with six terms of its criminal court each year. Frequently, in the most important criminal cases pending in the criminal courts outside of the City of St. Louis, a final judgment is rendered in from six to twelve months after the crime was committed. The special laws governing the administration of criminal justice in that city, in my opinion, require immediate revi-

sion. While one court, by its judgment, sentences a man to imprisonment in the work-house, another court in the same city has discharged him because he is illegally held in prison. It may be advisable to re-organize the criminal courts of that city, and to provide for an additional judge of the criminal court, to enable its business to be transacted with dispatch. As a general rule, crime in this State has diminished, and this, in part, is due to the prompt and speedy administration of the laws and the due execution of the sentences of the courts.

#### COSTS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

There was appropriated for the payment of costs in criminal cases, for the last two years, \$450,000. The last Legislature made some change in the laws regulating costs in criminal cases, which took effect in November, 1879. But the diminution of expenditures under this head is not to be entirely attributed to that legislation. Fewer crimes have been committed and the interminable delays which were incident to the administration of criminal laws, in a large portion of the State, have ceased to impede the demands of justice. The expenditures under this head, for the last six years, are as follows:

1875.....	\$244,773 70
1876.....	227,380 98
1877.....	239,321 65
1878.....	201,722 97
1879.....	208,836 20
1880.....	126,697 79

This table is based on the actual allowance by the Auditor of fee bills against the State, though the payment may have been made in the next year. If the laws shall be faithfully executed, there is no reason for an increase of expenditures.

#### REVISION OF LAWS.

The last Legislature performed a very important and arduous labor. The laws of this State, contained in the last revision and also embraced in about a dozen volumes of acts of the Legislature, passed since that time, were revised and digested in a manner which reflects great credit on our Legislature and the individuals having charge of the work, and would reflect great credit upon any legislative body. It is not to be expected that such a labor is perfect. No very important amendments

to the law suggest themselves to me. Perhaps, however, some errors may have been discovered which will require amendments; if so, you will take the necessary steps to remedy them. Frequent changes of the important laws of the State are not desirable, but bad laws should be forthwith changed or repealed. Where changes are numerous and frequent, it sometimes becomes difficult for the most skilled jurists to determine exactly what the law is. The Legislature has provided, in order to enable our laws to be perfected, that it is the duty of the judges of the Circuit Court, the judge of the Court of Appeals and the Judges of the Supreme Court, to make note of and report to the General Assembly all such omissions, uncertainties and incongruities in the statutory laws of this State as may come to their attention and which may be remediable by legislation. From this source, if there be any glaring or great defect in our laws, you will, no doubt, be apprised thereof early in the session.

#### SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court is burdened with business and must have relief. It is very gravely questioned whether adequate relief can be given to the court without an amendment of the Constitution. One proposition looks to an increase, permanently, of the number of judges; the other, that those judges may be appointed for a limited time, and until the court shall catch up with its business, to be called commissioners, and if another like exigency shall occur, to again appoint three judges for a limited time. The last mentioned proposition has received the commendation of a convention of the members of the bar of this State. As this commission is to sit in conjunction with the Supreme Court, and to have transferred to it for adjudication such causes as the Supreme Court may deem proper, and as the object is to obtain the ablest jurists, I suggest that the Supreme Court shall nominate (and no nomination shall be valid unless made by four Judges of the Supreme Court) the persons to be members of the commission, to the Governor, and that he shall commission them. But it seems to me the same advantages can be obtained by the permanent addition to the Supreme Court of two additional judges; and by the time relief shall be given the business of the court will require the additional judges; that the Supreme Court shall, from time to time, be organized in two divisions, composed of three judges each, the Chief Justice to designate the members of said division, and in case of emergency, sickness or inability of any member to act, he shall assign himself to one of the divisions, so as to bear his due proportion of labor. The court shall sit in bank whenever the constitutionality of a law shall be drawn in question; and in other cases

of great importance, which may be defined in the proposition, a full court shall be held. By this means there will be, as with the commission, two tribunals in session at the same place and the same time, each organized to properly discharge its duties. But, while I prefer this method, thus briefly and perhaps not distinctly described, the necessity for relief is so great that if one measure cannot succeed, another should be adopted.

#### SETTLEMENT WITH AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

A committee was appointed by me, in 1878, in the manner required by law, to make settlement with the Auditor and Treasurer, and report the result of their examination to the Legislature for action. The committee performed its duty. Their report was made to the Legislature, but the Legislature failed to approve it, either in whole or in part, and utterly failed to take definite action upon it. Therefore, no settlement has been made with the Auditor and Treasurer for the two years ending on the 31st of December, 1878. The committee appointed by me in December last to make settlement with the Auditor and Treasurer, can have no authority from me to make settlement for the years 1877-78. The law provides: "The inquiries of the committee shall be limited to the two years next preceding the meeting of the General Assembly." I recommend proper measures be taken to make settlement with the Auditor and Treasurer for the two years ending on 31st of December, 1878.

#### THE PENITENTIARY.

For years prior to the commencement of my term of service as Governor, the management and conduct of the Penitentiary had been attended with great expense, and largely in excess of its earnings. For a long time past, and at the present time, the salaries of the Warden, officers and guards have been and are paid from the appropriation for the pay of civil officers. The words "support and maintenance" of the Penitentiary, as used in the appropriation act, include all expenses at the prison, except salaries and cost of erecting new buildings, and other permanent improvements. In this prison some persons are confined who have been convicted in the United States courts. But of prisoners convicted in the courts of this State, there has been a gradual diminution. The following table shows the number of prisoners convicted in the courts of this State, and in United States courts, confined in the Penitentiary on the 31st day of December, for the years named:

Years.	State.	United States.	Total.
1874	1,013	56	1,069
1875	1,257	21	1,278
1876	1,332	14	1,346
1877	1,276	23	1,299
1878	1,244	50	1,294
1879	1,288	35	1,272
1880	1,168	30	1,218

The cost of maintaining the prison for the several years herein named, ending on the 31st of December in each year, is as follows:

1872.....	\$150,033 18
1873.....	155,105 61
1874.....	In charge of Lessees.
1875.....	104,625 90
1876.....	126,199 62
1877.....	96,010 01
1878.....	51,951 52

The exhibit for the two years, 1877-78, is not as favorable as it ought to be. A large amount of labor was bestowed on the courthouse for the Supreme Court, and other labor for the State, for which no compensation was allowed. The earnings of the prisoners were expended for their support and maintenance during all the years above named. The proceeds of prison labor are as follows for the years mentioned:

1876.....	\$31,222 90
1877.....	71,871 41
1878.....	92,279 98

A portion of the earnings for the years 1877-78, were expended in buying horses, mules, and implements of industry, and other materials for the use of the prison. The business of the Penitentiary for the last two years shows an excess of earnings over the cost of maintenance, of \$32,901.90. During that time the earnings were:

1879.....	\$108,160 28
1880.....	103,456 75
Total.....	\$211,617 03



The cost of maintaining the Penitentiary was as follows:

1879.....	\$89,315 86
1880.....	89,399 27
Total.....	<u>\$178,715 13</u>

Of this balance of \$32,901.90, \$20,000 has been paid into the Treasury, \$1,578.46 is in the hands of the Warden, and \$11,323.44 is in material bought by the Warden for the use of the prison, and now on hand. In addition thereto, there is a larger amount of property and material on hand at this time than there was two years ago, which has been purchased from the earnings of the prison. Much labor has been performed for the State in preparing the site and erecting a workshop thereon, and in the manufacture of brick, of which there is a large amount on hand. From the results produced in the last four years, I have no doubt the able Warden and his faithful assistants can make the prison self-sustaining, including the salaries to be paid the Warden, the officers and guards.

#### SCHOOL OF MINES.

In January, 1875, the Board of Curators of the State University, not satisfied with the site previously selected for the School of Mines and Metallurgy, bargained with the Board of Education, at Rolla, for their school building and the tract of land on which it was situated. Prior to that date, the School of Mines had been located at Rolla, but to obtain such location the county of Phelps, amongst other things, had subscribed \$75,000 in county bonds for the benefit of said school. The county loaned its credit in flagrant violation of the Constitution of the State. That instrument provided no county should lend its credit unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, at a regular or special election, shall assent thereto. The judges of the county court of that county made the subscription without having the assent of the qualified voters of the county, and the Supreme Court, in 1874, held the bonds issued by said county were void. The school building was bought at the price of \$25,000, \$5,000 of which was paid at or about the time of the bargain, and a credit was given the State for the residue of the purchase money. The Board of Education of the city of Rolla made its deed to the State for the public school building and the land connected therewith. The Curators of the State University executed a deed to a trustee for the lands sold to the State by the Board of Education, to secure the payment of five several promissory notes, each for the sum of \$4,000, given to the said Board of Education, by the Curators, in their official capacity, payable respectively

on the 27th days of January, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880, with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. This deed purported to confer on the trustee, in default of the payment of the said several promissory notes, or any of them, authority to sell said real estate at public vendue, at the court house door in the city of Rolla, for cash, by giving sixty days public notice of the time and place of said sale, and to convey to the purchaser thereof the title to said property. In 1872 the Legislature directed there should be issued and delivered to the treasurer of the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, by the Governor, 35 State bonds, each for \$1,000, with interest coupons at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and having 20 years to run. Those bonds were delivered to the treasurer of the School of Mines. The proceeds of said bonds were directed to be applied toward the erection and equipment of a suitable building for the School of Mines and Metallurgy, under the direction of the Board of Curators. It appears that prior to the execution of the deeds herein named, a contract in writing was made by committees representing the said Board of Education and the Board of Curators of the University. That contract was ratified and approved by the respective Boards, and in pursuance thereof the deeds were made and executed. In the contract thus approved, it was stipulated the Board of Ourators might take up the notes, agreed to be given by the Curators, at any time before the maturity thereof, on the payment of the principal and interest due, either in cash or in the bonds of the Board of Education of the city of Rolla, at their par value, or in both cash and bonds. The Board of Education had issued \$35,000 in bonds, with the proceeds of which the school building, sold as stated, was erected. Some payments have been made by the Curators on the notes given by them to the Board of Education, but I am unable to state the precise amounts or dates of payments; and none of the notes or bonds given by the Board of Education have been paid by the Curators. The deed of trust of the Curators conveys no title, as that Board of officers had no authority to make such a conveyance; no authority to mortgage or encumber the building which had been conveyed to the State. It is alleged the Curators have expended all the money arising from the sale of said bonds, and the interest which accrued before sale, (no inconsiderable sum) towards the erection and equipment of a suitable building for said School of Mines, and have not yet paid for the building. The Board of Education of Rolla desire to receive the money promised to be paid them for their school building. Conceding the proceeds of the State bonds have in part been misapplied, the State has no adequate remedy. Under these circumstances, I advise the amount due to the Board of Education of Rolla be ascertained, appre-

priated and paid to the proper party, and the notes be canceled and filed in the office of the State Auditor.

#### REPAIRS OF THE CAPITOL.

The last Legislature appropriated the sum of \$12,000 for repairs of the State Capitol. This money has been expended in making new ceilings for one hall and repairing the ceiling of the other, repairing the roof, the walls and the rooms in the basement, and giving to the building suitable and proper drainage, repairing the porch, the steps to the same, and the walk thereto. In addition to this, new window sash and glass have replaced the old, and much labor has been bestowed on the cupola. In my opinion this work has been judiciously and economically performed by Mr. Fred. Binder, who was appointed by those having charge of the expenditure of the money to superintend the work. Several rooms in the basement have been repaired in such manner that there is a stratum of air between the walls and the plastering. This prevents moisture from accumulating and standing upon the walls, as it does in other rooms of the building, where the plastering has been placed directly upon the walls. These rooms are dry, healthy and easy of access, and will make convenient committee rooms for the Legislature, and if they shall be used as such, the contingent expenses of the Legislature will be thereby reduced.

#### WAR CLAIMS.

The United States re-imbursed this State for expenses it had incurred and paid in the suppression of the rebellion, to the 17th day of April, 1866. But at that date there were laws authorizing further payments to those who performed military services during the war; and to enable the State government to discharge its liability to them, and for supplies, etc., furnished, money was appropriated and paid by the State. The State, after the date mentioned, did pay to its militia the sum of \$319,876.11 for services rendered in suppressing the rebellion, as appears by the vouchers in the office of the State Auditor. An act of Congress was approved in January, 1879, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate, consider and examine the evidence, vouchers and records relating to said payments, on file in his department and which might be filed by the State, and to report to Congress the amounts which shall appear to be justly due this State. I directed Adjutant-General Mitchell to examine the records of his own office, and, with the State Auditor and Treasurer, the records of their respective offices, and have copies of all vouchers he deemed necessary to support our claim, prepared and duly certified, to be used in support of the demand

of the State, and to proceed with them to Washington and endeavor to have a hearing and settlement of this claim. The Auditor entrusted to him the original vouchers in his office, to be carried to Washington in order that the accounting officers of the Treasury might examine and compare them with the certified copies, if it should be desired. The department claimed the original vouchers ought to be filed in support of the claim, but Gen. Mitchell was instructed to refuse a compliance with this request, for the reason the original papers entrusted to him were records of the public offices of this State, and whilst the custodian of them might produce them for examination, he had no authority to so place them that their possession could not be regained at any moment by the proper officer. Those papers are a part of the public records, and can only be withdrawn from their custodian by law. Gen. Mitchell discharged his duty in this regard as far as it could be performed, and on his return he made a report to me of his action in the premises. To avoid any further delay in the adjustment of our claim, I advise provision be made to deliver the original vouchers to the Treasury department, provided the certified copies of them be returned to replace the originals.

#### MILITIA.

The are now 35 companies of militia duly organized and properly armed. Of these, 3 companies of infantry are of colored persons—2 in St. Louis and one in Kansas City. There is one company of cavalry and one battery, both in the City of St. Louis. The remaining 30 companies of infantry are organized in different portions of the State. All the troops are well drilled, and in a good state of discipline, and will compare favorably with the militia of any other State. I had hoped to be able to inform you that the Police Reserves had entered the militia service and been duly organized as a part of that force. The Police Reserves occupy an anomalous position. Organized as a military force, and armed by the State, no one holds a commission as an officer thereof, and no officer of that force—whatever his rank—can command the lowest officer or any member of the militia. The zeal and public spirit manifested by the officers and men of the militia is highly commendable, and entitles them and their requests to a partial hearing by you. Two battalions are organized in the City of St. Louis and two in the City of St. Joseph, and the total of the rank and file numbers 1,930 men.

## FISH CULTURE.

Provision was made in 1877 for the establishment of a commission whose duty it was to act in conjunction with the commissioner of the United States in stocking the waters of this State with such fishes as they may consider best adapted to furnish cheap and nutritious food. A small sum of money was appropriated for this purpose. The last Legislature provided for three commissioners to discharge this duty. All the commissioners serve without compensation, and they were authorized to buy or lease a suitable location and erect a hatching house thereon. Three thousand dollars per annum were appropriated for this purpose, and to defray other expenses to be incurred by the commissioners in the discharge of their duties. In my opinion, the money has been judiciously expended. A hatchery has been established and properly prepared, from which fish will be taken and placed in the streams of water in this State. A report from the commissioners, it is expected, will soon be placed before you.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM AT ST. JOSEPH.

During the session of the last Legislature, the Lunatic Asylum at St. Joseph was destroyed by fire. Temporary provision was made for the support of the patients, and the county of Buchanan, with commendable generosity, set apart a portion of its large and commodious court house to be occupied by the patients. The building thus destroyed, with its site, furniture and equipment, had cost the State more than \$300,000. The sum of \$75,000 only was appropriated by the Legislature for re-building the Asylum on the site of the one destroyed, and for re-furnishing it. The damaged material from the burned building, which could be used, was used in the re-building, and the residue was disposed of, realizing about \$2,000 from the sale. The law required me to appoint three commissioners to carry its provisions into effect. I appointed Dr. Geo. C. Catlett and Messrs. A. Kirkpatrick and A. C. Dawes, as such commissioners, whose services were rendered without compensation, and their duties were faithfully and efficiently performed. Their estimates of the work and payment therefore were submitted to me and received my approval. There are rooms in the fourth story of the building not yet completed. The former building was intended to accommodate only two hundred patients, while the new Asylum will accommodate three hundred patients. One of the commissioners makes the following brief statement: "This building is greatly superior to the former one in affording one-third more accom-

modation as well as a more comfortable home for the insane. It is well protected against the dangers of fire, and has ample ways of ingress and egress. The improved reconstruction has greatly diminished the difficulties of management."

#### NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

When I entered on the discharge of my official duties, I found the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York, had been previously selected and then was the agent of the State for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the State, payable in said city. The compensation formerly paid to this bank for the redemption of the interest coupons was one-fourth of one per cent. By an act of the Legislature approved March 10, 1872, it was provided the commission to be allowed for these services should not exceed one-tenth of one per cent. From the date aforesaid to the present time, that bank has paid the interest coupons, payable in New York, and redeemed bonds of this State as they have been called in, with the money of the State deposited with it for that purpose. For several years past, money has not been appropriated to pay said bank for its services, and its account against the State since 1872 remains unadjusted and unpaid. I recommend provision be made to pay the bank for the services it has rendered the State. The last Legislature was informed of the condition of this demand, by the Fund Commissioners, but failed to make any provision for its payment.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH.

The government of the United States has established a National Board of Health, and some of the States have established Boards of Health to co-operate with it. The object of such organizations is to obtain the active co-operation of the medical profession in making sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially epidemics, the causes of mortality, and the influences of locality, employment, habits and other circumstances and conditions, upon the health of the people. No member of the State Board of Health should receive compensation from the State for his services, except the secretary, who should receive a reasonable salary, and a small additional sum will be required for stationery, printing, etc. I hope such an organization will be authorized, and the proper sum appropriated for its support.

## CONCLUSION.

And now, as I am about to return to private life, I can say that during my official career, in whatever position I may have served, I have endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties which devolved on me, and have sought to promote the prosperity and welfare of the people of this great commonwealth. My administration of the laws of this State is a part of its history. It is spread out before the people for their observation, and to their judgment I cheerfully submit the record I have made.

JOHN S. PHELPS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Jefferson City, Mo., Jan., 1881.







# INAUGURAL ADDRESS

—OF—

## GOV. T. T. CRITTENDEN

—TO THE—

XXXIst GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

JANUARY 10, 1880.

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JEFFERSON CITY :  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.

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Senator Heaston offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That 5,000 copies of the inaugural address of His Excellency, Governor Thomas T. Crittenden, and the address of Lieutenant-Governors H. C. Brokmeyer and Robert A. Campbell, be published for the use of the Senate, and that they be printed separately ; which was read and adopted.

FRANCIS C. NESBIT, Secretary Senate.

January 10, 1881.

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the substitute offered by the gentleman from Marion (Mr. Ridgely) providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the Governor's inaugural address in English, and 2,000 copies in German, respectfully report that they have examined the same and recommend its adoption ; which was read and adopted.

J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

January 10, 1881.

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## THE ADDRESS.

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*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives :*

Called by a majority of the people of Missouri, and to that majority a cordial acquiescence being given by an intelligent minority, to assume the duties of Chief Magistrate of the State, I am ready to devote my time and attention to the requirements of the office, and now promise you an earnest co-operation in all that may tend to promote the well-being and well-doing of this great commonwealth. My predecessor having filled the office with such distinguished ability, and performed its duties with such singular success, leaves it a difficult place to occupy. I may not bring to the performance of those duties as much ability as he displayed during the four years he made honorable the office, yet I will strenuously endeavor to make his administration, in many things, a model worthy of the closest imitation. In contemplating the peace, plenty and security bestowed upon us by the Creator of all things, we should at once bow our heads and hearts in recognition of His kindness and mercy, and exhibit, at all times, our gratitude and praise of Him for the happiness of our people. No people are more greatly blessed than ours, not only in this State, but throughout our whole land. While England, Ireland, France, Russia, Spain and Germany are, to a greater or less extent, agitated and unsettled by unhappy and discontented populations, peace and contentment prevail throughout our land. Our prosperity is a marvel to the older nations of the earth. Ours is the only country upon the face of the globe that is self-sustaining. If the oceans and gulf, guarding like sleepless sentinels our borders, were, by some magical power, changed at a moment into broad expanses of fire, thereby limiting our people to the productive capacities of our soil and the inherent energy of their natures for their support and prosperity, no panic would be created on this continent by the separation, and no deprivations causing want and sorrow would follow. We are infinitely more independent of other nations than they are of us; therefore we, as a people and government, should form no "entangling alliances" with them, only to cultivate friendly associations and establish peaceable and bloodless solutions of all vexed questions when the occasions occur. "Blessed is the peace-maker," is as applicable to the nation as to the individual. No chance guided our people to such a land as this. Ours are a people of marked character-

istics, and ours is a country peculiarly fitted for the abiding place of such a people, possessing a soil of unsurpassed fertility, a vigorous and varied climate, and all the necessary and natural means of greatness and independence. With the past full of happiness and greatness, we have but to wisely use our advantages with thankfulness and wisdom; then the future will be still more abundant of those gifts and blessings which insure a glorious destiny to our favored land. Missouri forms no unimportant part of this country, occupying almost the geographical center of the Union, with its vast resources and capabilities, penetrated and enriched by two of the greatest rivers in the world, with her railroads reaching in every direction, and new ones being daily constructed, constitute it, as it were, the very key of the arch of the union of these States, which must and will bind them together forever and ever. Here the civilization of the North and the South meet on common soil and become one, as the climates of both sections here meet and mingle into one of strength and beauty. Such a State can never become sectional from the very nature of its position and climate; here the cereal of the North and the cotton of the South grow and flourish side by side, and here the oak of the West and the pine of the South spring in grandeur from the same soil. There is no part of this wonderful State that is not susceptible of being made into lovely homes and peaceful abodes. Nature smiles kindly upon every part of the State, and there is no production known to the hand of husbandry and industry that cannot be grown from her soil and produced from her mineral wealth. In the last decade Missouri has made rapid progress in increase of population, ranking as the fifth State in the Union, and growing more rapidly than any State east of the Mississippi, except Michigan, and surpassed West only by Texas and Kansas, and will, in the next decade, attain three millions of population if the same ratio of increase continues. The name of Missouri is heard all over the Union in language of commendation, and with the assertion that it is yet destined to become one of the foremost of the sisterhood of States. Let us do nothing by unwise legislation to check her prospective greatness, and then it will be said of us, in after-times, we have not abused the confidence of the people. With no less love for this, the State of my adoption, than for that revered one which gave me birth, I am now ready to tender her my services and the watchful care of the great office to which her people have so generously elevated me.

Its indebtedness is insignificant compared to its capacities and possibilities. The eminent divine, Henry Ward Beecher, said in a recent article: "The breadth of land from the Red river country of the North, stretching to the Gulf of Mexico, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, is one of the most won-

derful agricultural spectacles of the globe. It is one of the few facts that are unthinkable. In this ocean of land, and nearly its center, *stands the Imperial State of Missouri.*" Even a Kansas man admits that in natural qualifications it leads all the rest, and is the crown and glory of all the Union. It has boundless treasures of iron, coal, lead and other minerals; lands richer there cannot be, nor finer, purer streams; its forests are more equally distributed over the State than in any other; its climate wholesome and delightful, blends the temperature of the northern lakes and the great southern gulf; and, as one of our distinguished citizens has said: "Here one can create for himself a home in the fullest meaning of the word, a home where he can sit under his own vine and tree, and eat bread made from his own grain, quaff wine from his own vineyard, smoke a pipe filled from his own planting, while he and his family may be clad in cottons, linens, woollens and silks grown upon his own freehold." The value of these facts is apparent when we consider how rarely all these blessings are combined in any State in this Union, or in any territory of the same area upon the face of the globe.

We should, in a State like this, legislators, make the laws, broad, wise and effective, in meeting not only the demands of the present, but also commensurate to the probabilities of the future. Capital and population are less localized in the world to-day than ever before, as so many new fields are presenting themselves for occupation, and those will reap the richest harvests of both, all other things being equal, that afford the greatest protection in law and investment. New forces are being inaugurated in our midst daily, and it is the part of wisdom to so guard, protect and restrain them by liberal legislation, as not to repress their full development upon the one hand, nor deter the introduction of others upon the other. Prejudice is more often based on ignorance than on enlightenment, and at an era like this, when so much may be gained by liberality of thought, the greatest degree should be exercised. The future prosperity of the State, as well as the fullest development of its resources, will, and do depend, upon the enactment of liberal laws and their fearless enforcement against all violators, that the depredators may know that the protection of life and property are the essential desideratums of all well regulated societies. We should let all know that Missouri cannot be the home and abiding place of lawlessness of any character. No political affiliations shall ever be evoked as the means of concealment of any class of law-breakers, but when crime is committed, pursuit and punishment will be inflicted under the forms of the law without fear, favor or affection. And it should be also known that no court of this State, or its processes, can be used by any through malice or favor, to punish or vex

any person not guilty of a crime, nor to shield any, whatever may have been his past association or standing in society. Courts are established for two purposes, to punish the guilty and protect the innocent, both in criminal and civil law, and when diverted from those two purposes by evil men, then a crime is committed against society. When courts do their duty mob violence is seldom known, as that violence is, in fact, but a protest and revolt against the corruption and inefficiency of the regular officers of the law. Being a witness to the good flowing from the wise administration of the affairs of the State for the last four years, I now declare that it is my determination to pursue, as before said, as far as possible, the same line of policy, and then leave it to the future to vindicate my right of judgment by the consequences of my performance. As far as it is within my power, I shall protect every dollar of investment made in this State by corporations or individuals—desiring to make life and property as safe here as in any State in the Union. Millions of money are being expended in this State at present, in the shape of organized capital, by our own citizens, and those of other States, in the purchase of old and the construction of new lines of railroads, in the resuscitation of old and the opening of new mines of coal, iron, zinc and lead; in the rehabilitation of old farms, and the opening of new ones; in the rebuilding of old mills long gone to decay, and in the construction of new ones; and in the projection of other enterprises of great pith and moment to the State. Around all such investments we should place the panoply of just laws, extending to them no more and no less Legislation than is given to society in general, giving the investors to understand that a recognition of, and an obedience to, the laws of the State will be required, even to the minutest demand, and in return, such investments will be protected to the strictest letter and spirit of the law. We should make no discriminations in our laws against those making such investments, nor will capital be permitted to discriminate against our people in the management of their investments. A mutual regard for the rights of each will be productive of the greatest good to all. There are vested rights in society as well as in corporations, and there is a remedy for the violation of the one as of the other. It is gratifying to learn that the limited means furnished by the Legislature and citizens of the State to promote immigration has done so much good. I urge upon this body the wisdom of supplying greater means and greater facilities for accomplishing this end. No money can be more wisely used, and if wisely used, more fruitful of excellent results. Missouri should have one or more intelligent representatives in Europe, inviting immigration to this State. We should not be behind other States in this important enterprise. Nor would it

be unwise to have one located in the City of New York to meet, consult with, and advise the immigrants daily landing at that port. Compared to the capacity of the State, it is quite sparsely populated. If populated as densely as Massachusetts, it would have 11,000,000 of people. There are two essential causes that will make it one of the foremost States of the Union. 1st, having all the necessary ingredients to make it a manufacturing State of great proportions, it will inevitably become so. 2nd, its boundless pastoral and agricultural resources will maintain it in the forefront of the States. From being ranked as the 23rd State in 1821, with a population of 66,557 it is now the 5th State with a population of 2 1-4 millions. In the name of the State, I cordially invite the honest, intelligent and industrious immigrant of any nationality to cast his lot in our midst at this auspicious time, and he will find his new home surrounded by good schools, excellent church and mail facilities, moral society, and as broad political and social privileges as can be found in any land. Gov. Fletcher, a former Republican Governor of this State, recently said in a public address: "That nowhere is the personal liberty or the political privileges of the citizen better assured by Constitutional provision and Legislative enactment; that nowhere on the earth are the political rights of the citizen held more inviolate, or more uninterruptedly enjoyed by every class, condition or color of citizen, than in Missouri." This standard of protection shall not be lowered during my administration. The educational interests of the State are fixed upon a firm foundation, and should be sacredly guarded and wisely fostered. Parsimony towards education is liberality towards crime. Let us preserve the University of the State, the Normal Schools, that also of Metallurgy, and the common schools with vigilance, and if prodigal at all in expenditure of the people's money, let it be in the interest of education. Education is contagious and every facility should be given for its diffusion. Crime as inevitably gives way before the march of education as the Indian, the Wolf and Buffalo do before the tread of civilization. No State is great until its educational facilities are great, and at the door of the poor boy in the cabin, as well as within the reach of the spoiled child of fortune. There is no cheaper defence to a community or a commonwealth than education. It is a stronger and safer bulwark, more unfailing and vigilant than the most powerful armaments of wood, iron and steel, and it makes its recipients the boldest defenders of the right and the most uncompromising enemies of the wrong. I repeat again an earnest recommendation of this subject to this honorable body. Let no efforts be considered too great, no patience too exhausting, and no means too arduous to extend it to all classes of society. Let us exhibit to the nation the noble



spectacle of Missouri educated as she should be, her sons and daughters adding the grace, and powers, and virtues, of cultivated minds to their fine natural qualities and those who have contributed to bring about the results, will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of posterity. I append to this address the following statistics on education, taken from the report of our Superintendent of Public Schools:

#### EDUCATION IN MISSOURI.

The following statistics are taken from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Schools:

No. of school houses in the State.....	8,240
No. of houses rented for school purposes.....	298
Total.....	8,547
No. of white schools in operation.....	8,149
No. of colored schools in operation.....	492
Total.....	8,641
No. of white children, between 6 and 20 years of age.....	681,995
No. of colored children, between 6 and 20 years of age.....	41,480
Total.....	723,484
No. of teachers employed.....	11,659
Attendance of white pupils during the year.....	460,090
Attendance of colored pupils during the year.....	22,896
Total.....	482,986

Value of school property in the State.....	\$7,353,401 22
Amount paid for erection of school buildings.....	113,287 25
Fines, forfeitures, etc., collected.....	51,558 22
Teachers wages paid during the year.....	2,118,637 36
Total receipts during the year.....	4,020,860 80
Total expenditures during the year.....	3,151,178 47
The principal of the various school funds is as follows:	
Township school funds.....	\$1,950,732 89
County school funds.....	2,892,723 67
Special school funds.....	1,523,903 19
State school fund.....	2,909,457 11
Seminary fund.....	122,000 00
Total.....	\$8,898,816 86

On the 1st of November 497 students were in attendance at the University, 513 at the Normal school at Kirksville, 237 at Warrensburg, 184 at Cape Girardeau, 105 at the Lincoln Institute, and 71 at the School of Mines.

Missouri has also over one hundred colleges and academies not counted in the foregoing.

The law on taxation in this State should command the most careful consideration. A system should be devised that will be equal in its opera-

tions, making every description of property bear its due proportion of the burthens of government and looking to an equitable and just taxation of banks, railroads, lands and stocks, so that capital may be invited and not repelled from the State, in order that there can be no war between capital and labor. Justice always insures peace in society. A reduction of the rate of taxation in the counties and State, can be attained by wise and equitable revenue laws, and the natural consequences of such a reduction would be an increase of population and wealth, and those factors in turn, would cause still further reductions in course of time, by the introduction of more wealth and still greater population. High taxes provoke discontent and invasions of the law, and should not exist one moment beyond their imperative necessity. The State and county debts should be extinguished as rapidly as possible, compatible with the prosperity and capacity of the people. A great debt is at no time a blessing to a State, a county, or an individual, and the same assiduity should be used to relieve each and all. The course of legislation for the last few years indicates clearly the popular will, that nothing should be done to diminish the power of the State to redeem or refund at maturity her outstanding bonds, and to meet with unwavering promptness every payment of interest at the places and times when they may fall due. I accord most unreservedly my approbation to the stern honesty of our people, that bids them be just, before they consult their convenience, their comforts or their growth. The State debt is the result of great measures, conceived a quarter of a century ago by wise men, for the development of its various sections, and in the fruition and maturity of those measures, the State has passed from the rank of the fifteenth to that of the fifth, and is still marching forward with great boldness and rapidity.

There are two important measures that will in all probability be brought before this body, the refunding of so much of the State indebtedness as is now, or may become due, before the Legislature convenes again. The time is auspicious for refunding that indebtedness, and at a lower rate of interest than the State is now paying. A five per cent. bond would command a ready sale. It would be difficult to make a better or surer investment than in Missouri five per cent. bonds. And the second measure is to so amplify the judicial powers under the Constitution as will in some way relieve the Supreme Court of the embarrassment under which it is now laboring. That court has labored for years with industry, and, under the circumstances, with much honor to the eminent position it occupies, but has been wholly unable to relieve itself of its increased work. That court is so much behind in its labors, it is simply a denial of justice to litigants to await its action, and it is thought that some seek this forum as a means of delay in the settlement of litigated questions.

Credit is the crowning glory of a State and a county. It is to each what honor is to a man, what virtue is to a woman, what faith is to a christian; no stain should tarnish one or the other. There are some counties indebted beyond their capacity to pay. The debts should be compromised upon terms alike just to the creditor and debtor. No oppressive means should be adopted by either. In such cases it is equally as obligatory upon the creditor to meet the debtor upon a possible plane of adjustment, as it is for the debtor to meet the creditor upon a reasonable one of acceptance. Repudiation, direct or indirect, should not be considered for a moment. Its conception should bring a blush of shame to every cheek, for no advantage obtained by a community or an individual by violence, dishonor or low cunning, can be permanent or beneficial. It is an enduring shame and the greatest blight that can cast a shadow over a State or a county. No State or county ever ventured upon such a course that escaped the unhappy consequences. In financial history and moral sentiment, it is "the worm that never dies; is the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday, and at last biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." It is the darkness of death without the hope of resurrection.

The greatest progress and advancement are made in those counties freest from debt, and also those that show the greatest disposition to adjust their indebtedness upon honorable terms. Few townships, and still fewer counties, have been benefitted by litigating their bonded indebtedness, for in the end they will have to pay not only the original indebtedness with long accrued interest, but also large fees and heavy costs. A few vexatious local lawyers being the only ones benefited by the delay. Procrastination is as much the thief of money as of time, and should never be consulted in business transactions when it involves the honor of the individual or the community. Immediately after the war many of the counties of this State were burthened with an unprofitable bonded indebtedness, which has borne heavily upon the people for years, in some instances driving them into desperate acts of lawlessness. While not at all commending the manner in which those debts were created, nor believing for a moment in the honesty of the purposes for which they were created, yet it having been done, and recognized by the judgments of the courts of the State, no resistance should be made against the operation of their judgments. No society, no individual, no property, can be safe and preserved in that community where self-constituted tribunals reverse by violence the decrees of the regularly appointed courts. It is always safer and better for society, as a rule, to live quietly under a bad law, or a corrupt act of a court, than to offer violent resistance to either. In well regulated society, evils and abuses soon correct themselves. In the language of Mr. Jeffer-

son: "Error is never dangerous when truth is left free to combat it." It will be wise in those defaulting counties to adjust upon an equitable basis their indebtedness, having learned, by this time, from a vexatious and costly experience, that in the postponement of an evil no permanent or satisfactory relief is had. It is more honorable, and more in accord with all elevated standards of commercial transactions to settle fairly, even though unable to pay, than to have no settlement at all.

I think a general registration law should be enacted, but before this can be done the Constitution of the State will have to be amended. Sec. 5, Art. 8, of the Constitution limits the power of the Legislature to enact registration laws to cities and counties of certain numbers of inhabitants. The Legislature should consider the propriety of amending the Constitution in the manner and form provided in that instrument as regards registration. It is evident that much illegal voting is done at every regular election in cities and towns of all sizes, and often in the country. The ballot box should be preserved from the unhallowed touch of fraud by severe Legislative restrictions, prohibitions and penalties. An impure ballot is a crime against society and good government, and should be condemned by all political parties.

Whatever is necessary to perfect the militia law, should be considered by the Legislature with much care. A well drilled and well regulated militia is of great value to the peace of society, and the stability of the State. I but reiterate in this expression what has been said by our fathers and law-makers, commencing with the message of Gen. Washington, in 1794, and ending with the last congressional report of 1880. I feel assured that your body will not carelessly overlook this important feature of our State government.

For many years the Penitentiary has been a source of great embarrassment to past Legislatures, costing the State each year a large sum of money. Such has not been the case for the last few years, because, under the law, there has been a demand and employment for every able-bodied convict, either inside or outside of the Penitentiary, until during the last winter. Under the present law the lease or contract system has been abolished, and the convicts withdrawn from outside labor. It will be well for this body to consider the propriety of restoring that system, and engaging in remunerative labor those convicts for whom a demand is not had in the Penitentiary. I am informed there are two hundred convicts comparatively idle. These must necessarily be of heavy cost to the State. The evil should be remedied at an early day; first, on the ground of economy; second, the *morale* of the convicts, as idleness is always the parent of discontent and insubordination. The true theory of success in the management of a Penitentiary or any large body of men, is in keeping them

constantly and wisely engaged in remunerative employment. The taxpayers of the State expect the convicts to be so used as not to impose additional burthens of taxes upon them. They have the right to believe that the Penitentiary can be, and should be, made a self-supporting institution. They, paying the expenses of the Penitentiary, should be heard and consulted as to the manner in which convict labor should be employed. There are, in the minds of many, serious objections to such labor being used outside of the Penitentiary, upon the ground that it brings that species of labor in competition with free labor. The Legislature should consider this question calmly and weigh it carefully, but, at the same time, it should not be deterred from doing its duty to the whole people by the clamor of a few. In considering this question, the Legislature should so act as to do full justice to the State, as well as to those opposing the outside use of such labor. Whilst not seeking primarily to make the Penitentiary so much a money-making institution as one of punishment and reformation, yet, it should not become, for the want of wise Legislation, an onerous burthen to the State. The Legislature should guard the State. The law authorizes the employment of a chaplain at the Penitentiary, paying him five hundred dollars a year. That sum being insufficient to employ the whole time of a competent Christian minister, I think the sum should be increased. If a chaplain is necessary at all, his whole time should be devoted to the physical, moral and spiritual comforts of the convicts. The State pays the present chaplain five hundred dollars, and some church in this city pays the balance of his salary. The State should not engage in such partnerships, especially not so when it is evidently at the cost and loss of that class who are wholly unable to help themselves. The obligation the minister owes to the church and its membership is of greater force than that due the criminal, and if either must suffer, as it often happens, the criminal will always be that one. The State should not be accessory to such neglect, and should not encourage it longer. Such joint engagements are beneath the dignity of the State, and such economy is unworthy of consideration. Separate, in this instance, church and State, and both will be benefitted.

It is gratifying, indeed, to know that the finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. The embarrassment that unavoidably and temporarily surrounded the Treasurer of the State, has been removed, and upon the close of his official career, he has arranged for the payment of every dollar due the State. When Col. Gates became Treasurer, he, following the long-established custom of his predecessors, deposited the State funds in various banks throughout the State. The custom, it is admitted, was an evil one, and would have been "more honored in its breach than in its observance." Until within the last four

years, the Legislature neglected to provide where and how the funds of the State should be provided for, leaving it wholly at the discretion of the Treasurers. A part of the State funds were deposited in the bank of John J. Mastin & Co., at Kansas City, and National Bank of the State of Missouri, located at St. Louis, which banks afterwards closed their doors. At the time of the deposit they were considered solvent and worthy of confidence, especially so of the old State bank. It had been for one-half a century one of the landmarks of the State, whose management and stability had never been questioned. More than one million dollars of State funds were deposited in these banks at the time of their failure, of which all but \$183,522.65 has since been paid from the assets, dividends and collaterals of those banks; and within the last few days, that last mentioned sum, with the accrued interest thereon, amounting in the aggregate to \$184,970.31, has been satisfactorily arranged by Calvin F. Burnes, as shown by a contract between Calvin F. Burnes and the Bank of Commerce, of St. Louis, dated January 6, 1881, and now in the hands of the committee appointed by Governor Phelps to settle with the State Treasurer. Calvin F. Burnes having arranged the deficit appeals to the Legislature to allow the use of the name of the State in enforcing a first lien on the assets of the Mastin Bank; seeking a subrogation to whatever rights the State has against the assets of said bank. It will remain for the courts to determine what those rights are. The enactment of such a law can, in no event, injure the State. This being true, simple justice demands its passage, provided it is done without subjecting the State to any costs or liability whatever. The arrangement for the payment of this large sum of money settles a vexed question which has disturbed the people of Missouri for more than two years. The actors in such an arrangement deserve the approbation of the people of the State. I know of no similar instance on the record of any political party. It stands as another evidence of the honesty of the dominant party in Missouri, and a complete refutation of the charges made against Col. Gates and the party, by a partisan press and partisan orators during the late canvass. This old and diligent public servant now retires from his official duties, without a stain upon his solid and rugged character; like a true man, conscious of his own rectitude. "The pattern of all patience," he has borne, without a murmur, the pitiless abuse and malignity heaped upon him, calmly awaiting the day for justice to come to his relief and vindicate his unswerving honesty. It has come at last, and as he departs from the office he has honored for four years, pointing the unerring finger at the man, it says he has been a faithful servant.

The Democratic party having placed the State and its finances upon a healthy basis, by an economical administration of affairs, is en-

titled to the continued confidence of the people, and will be retained in power till a later day if it pursues the same wise policies; but while remembering with pride its past history, and the good it has accomplished, it should remedy its evils, purge its faults, dethrone its bosses, enlarge its horoscope, and advance with determination to the possession of those great living principles upon which a free and an independent people live, move, and have their being.

The party is as full of life and vigor to-day as if fresh from successful political fields. The great secret of this "unconquerable vitality" is its supreme love of liberty, and its supreme regard for, and confidence in, the people."

The Democracy stands for the foundation principles of the Constitution; for local self-government, as opposed to centralization; for the restriction and diminution of the powers and the interference of government, and for the elevation and the untrammelled independence of the individual citizen; for equal rights, as opposed to privilege and monopoly; for the Republic as opposed to the Empire.

And as long as those great fundamental ideas remain the shibboleths of the party, it will remain invincible and undismayed, and as it has in the past seen powerful rivals perish, so it will in the future. "Beaten it has been, beaten it may be, but hopelessly broken it never can be as long as it is true to the vital idea of a government of the people, by the the people, and for the people."

It is national in its vote, and national in its views. In love of country it is limited to no section, loyal alone to no geographical lines, but it is for the happiness and prosperity of the whole country. We have passed through another Presidential election, successfully as a people and as a country, and James A. Garfield will soon be declared the lawfully elected President of the United States. It is alike gratifying and commendable that it will be accomplished without the excitement and unnatural embarrassments surrounding the elevation of Mr. Hayes to that chair. It can be safely said that our people never again desire to see a candidate of any party elevated to that eminent position by such methods and such suspicious means. Mr. Garfield becomes President not so much of a party, as of the whole country, and at a time when prosperity gladdens the hearts of all, when no animosities remain to disturb and fret the people when the moment of defeat and victory is equally enjoyed by all. It is the universal hope of the country that he will be "so clear in his great office," that when he comes to lay down the robes of state, it will be said of him he did his duty well. His victory was no ordinary one, nor over an ordinary opponent, and upon a margin so slight that the movement of even one leading man in the City of New York could have changed the result.

The defeat of Gen. Hancock as the representative of the Democratic party in no manner lessens the admiration in which that illustrious citizen and soldier is held by the whole country. Wherever bravery, modesty and ability are held in esteem, the name of Hancock will be loved as the unobtrusive and unflinching friend of civil and religious freedom. The names of Garfield and Hancock will stand associated in the minds of our people, and in a few more years the historian will bring both before the bar of severe public opinion, one as a successful politician, the other as a successful soldier, and which will stand the fire of that crucible is not for us to say to-day. It is my belief that Hancock will pass down to other generations unscathed by the criticisms of "inexorable history," the idol of a free people, whose regard for the supremacy of civil law, although a soldier to fame and glory born, made him its champion in its hour of extremest need, when others, smaller men, the creatures of power, discarded it as an accursed bauble.

As a lover of my race, I desire each to do his duty in his line, and make his country greater by having lived and acted. We are living in one country, under one flag, and one national constitution, and we should be in spirit and indeed but one people. That constitution has been to us like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, has protected us in the midst of violent excitements, and the most bitter party conflicts, and had this power, because it was not the work of a party, was not the outgrowth of faction, not the result of temper, but of compromise, moderation and patriotism. Our fathers laid deep and well the foundations, not only of the General Government, but also of the State Governments, whether for few or many, framing a constitution with almost superhuman wisdom, small enough for the parliament of man and broad enough for the federation of the world, having ever in view the separation of the two classes of governments upon certain local and special interests, and a concentration of the two into one, upon other great principles. Each form is indispensable to the other on the formation of one matchless system of government, and each should be guarded with a patriotic zeal. In our ardent admiration of State government, growing somewhat out of our proximity to it, ever ready to defend its "rights" with an exemplary vigor we should not look with distrust upon the General Government, even if at times, in our opinion, errors and abuses creep into its management; so there may into the administration of all governments, but stand firmly by it as the ark of political salvation, relying upon public opinion for the correction of those abuses. In the language of a great statesman, long since dead: "We, as a people have derived innumerable blessings from the General Government, and whatever of



evil has occurred in its administration, bears no proportion to its blessings." Let us teach our children that it is in the operation of the American system of government, that the States feel and know that they are important parts of a great whole, and it is in, and by that Union of all the States, in that "great whole," that we are known among the nations of the earth. From it, as from a rich fountain, public prosperity has streamed over our whole land, and from the bosom of our great National Republic, a spirit has gone forth throughout the world to quicken and raise up the oppressed, teaching them a new lesson of freedom, and pointing out to them the way to self-government. The heart of man must swell with conscious pride at being the free citizen of such a Republic. No Roman should ever have exclaimed, "I am a Roman citizen" with more pride than a Missourian should say, "I am an American citizen."

Under the fostering care of the State governments to provide for the domestic affairs, and the General Government to guard, with its immense power, our national and foreign rights and interests, we can rest in ample security, and earnestly look forward to a future that is full of everything that can gratify the hearts and hopes of a free and civilized people. Under such a system of governments our whole land is prosperous beyond the anticipations of man. Poverty and epidemics are nowhere known or felt, the voice of the husbandman and the song of the maiden are heard in sweet accord with the music of ceaseless machinery, from the Aristoock region of Maine to the mouth of the Rio Grande, from the Pacific slope to the shores of the Atlantic. War is no where known or heard in our land. The angry passions of partisanship, aroused by a heated political canvass, have passed and are forgotten—"as a school boy's tale, the wonder of an hour."

Now, "standing, as we do, on the threshold of a new year, looking backward to the years that are gone and forward to those beyond, we have, as a nation, abundant cause for thankfulness and hope." In the midst of all these blessings it becomes us to acknowledge our grateful dependence upon that Supreme Being without whose favor, all schemes of human happiness are vain, and without whose benediction the wisdom and exertion of man can accomplish nothing truly great and good.

THOS. T. CRITTENDEN.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 10, 1881.

TWELFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,

TO THE

Thirty-First General Assembly,

FOR THE

YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

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JEFFERSON CITY:

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1881.

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1,500 copies ordered printed, 1,000 for the journal and 500 for the use of the members, January 31, 1881.

J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

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### TEACHER OF MUSIC.

PROF. M. A. GILSINN.

### FOREMAN MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

\*MR. J. H. WILSON.

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\*Resigned.



# REPORT.

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*His Excellency, THOS. T. CRITTENDEN, Governor of Missouri:*

The Trustees of the Missouri School for the Blind take pleasure in submitting for your information and that of the General Assembly, their twelfth biennial report.

The superintendent has elaborated with great care and intelligence the intellectual progress and development of the pupils, their sanitary condition and the general details of the institution.

There has been no effort on the part of any one connected with the institution to make it sectarian, but the broadest latitude has been extended to the pupils in the free and unrestrained exercise of religious belief and opinions, and they are permitted to worship in such churches as they had been accustomed to do in early childhood.

The total deprivation of sight is certainly the greatest calamity that could possibly befall a human being, and no misfortune makes such appeals to our sympathies as these blind children, who have never seen or enjoyed the light of day.

It is, therefore, important that liberal appropriations should be made by the General Assembly; and the fund so appropriated should be used wisely and prudently, that the largest amount of good may be extended for the advancement and development of these unfortunate pupils, that they may be enabled to earn an honest livelihood.

The report of the treasurer will explain fully the financial condition of the institution, to which we earnestly invite the attention of your Excellency and the Legislature.

That you may more readily comprehend the expenditures of this institution, we have thought it wise and proper to institute comparisons of its expenditures with others of like character in several of the Middle and Western States:

In 1877 Pennsylvania expended about \$432 *per capita*; Maryland, \$449; Ohio, \$263; Indiana, \$249; Illinois, 333, and Missouri, \$235. If this statement be correct, and we believe it is, you will perceive that the Missouri School for the Blind expends but little more than half as

much money per pupil as Maryland and Pennsylvania, and less than the amount expended by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Your trustees believe it would be wise to amend the law in regard to the board of trustees, and increase the number to eleven, four of whom shall be appointed from the various parts of the State and seven from the city of St. Louis. Instead of holding regular monthly meetings have an executive committee, composed of the St. Louis members, whose duty it shall be to meet monthly for the purpose of looking after the affairs of the institution; and that quarterly meetings of the board of trustees be held in St. Louis, and that the appointees from various parts of the State be allowed mileage whenever they attend such meetings of the board at the institution in St. Louis.

During the past year we have expended upon the building and in repairing the boilers and heating apparatus, and supplying defective plumbing, about \$4,000. The building is old and rapidly going to decay, but your trustees are expending as little as possible beyond consulting the comfort of the inmates, and a just and proper regard for the sanitary condition of the pupils.

We believe an appropriation of \$52,000 for maintenance, salaries of officers and employes for the next two years, and an extra appropriation of \$5,000 for repairs, and \$1,000 for books and apparatus, would be quite sufficient to insure comfort and advancement to the unfortunate under our supervision.

Respectfully submitted,  
THOS. E. TUTT, President.

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# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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MISSOURI SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
St. Louis. }

*Hon. Board of Trustees:*

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with law, section 5911, Revised Statutes, I have the honor to make to you, and through you to His Excellency, the Governor, this, the twelfth biennial report of this institution:

## HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

While many cases of sickness, incident to our climate, have occurred in the institution during the past two years, our household, we are happy to state, has escaped any alarming epidemic visitation; and especially are we thankful that we have not been called to mourn the death of a single pupil during the two years past, nor indeed for many years before.

## THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Public policy, as well as the dictates of humanity, prompted the people of nearly all enlightened countries to provide for the education of their defective classes, but not till within a comparatively recent period have the blind been regarded as susceptible of being educated, or capable of making a livelihood.

Being considered as utterly helpless, no helping hand was extended to them, but they were rather encouraged to devote themselves to a life of listless idleness, or that of mendicancy. Not so now, thanks to the march of civilization. In most European countries schools have been established for their education in literature, music, and various industrial branches. In our own country wonderful progress has been made in this direction during the past half century. The New England States taking the initiative, founded the Perkins Institution at East.

Boston, on a basis as firm and enduring as their granite hills. This institution, for a long series of years under the able management of the late distinguished Dr. Howe, has taken position as one of the foremost schools for the blind in all its appointments, in the United States.

Then followed Pennsylvania and New York with two schools, one in New York City and one at Batavia. Ohio, following in the wake, has recently erected a building costing nearly, if not quite, a half million of dollars. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Maryland, Kansas, California and Missouri have nobly acted up to the enlightenment of the age in this wise and humane policy.

The result is, that instead of the blind of the present day being a wholly dependent class, we find them everywhere coming to the front and asserting their ability to take care of themselves.

Inspired by the petition of the "Association of American Instructors of the Blind," the Congress of the United States very recently voted a subsidy of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in aid of the "American Printing House for the Blind," at Louisville, Ky., the interest of which is used to supply the institutions of the United States with books in tangible print. The bill making this munificent appropriation passed both houses of Congress almost unanimously.

Were it necessary or proper to make personal mention, we could point with pride to many graduates of this school, who are now more than making an independent living, and taking position, socially, as worthy citizens of the communities in which they reside.

In view of these facts, it is not doubted that our own great and growing State, will in the future, as it has done in the past, look favorably upon the efforts of your Honorable Board to ameliorate the condition of the blind youth of our commonwealth.

Evidently there are many blind children in the State, of suitable age and capacity, who have not availed themselves of the benefits of this school. Many do not know of its existence, and the parents of others who do know, are loth to send their afflicted children from the parental roof to be educated by strangers. Surely, something can and ought to be done to enlighten the public mind in this regard, and enable your board to reach, and bring into the school; all the unfortunate blind children, of suitable capacity, within our borders.

Our building is ample for the accommodation of 125 pupils, possibly 150; whereas, our average number is rather less than over 100. When a pupil coming to the institution is asked why he did not present

himself sooner for admission, he usually replies, "I never heard of the school till recently."

#### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

This department, under the direction of the principal teacher, Dr. John T. Sibley, with his most worthy assistants, Misses Colby, Martin, Hill and McGinnis, has attained a standing equal to our best high schools. The course of instruction is much the same as pursued heretofore. The large number of new pupils admitted recently makes the primary department unusually full; and, many of them being grown boys and girls, with no education whatever, and imbued with the belief that the blind cannot be educated, the work in this department has called forth the best efforts of the teachers.

The teachers' library should be replenished at once. The best interests of the school demand it. The pupils' library is well stocked with such books as have been published by the "American Printing House for the Blind," but the list being an old and limited one, but little benefit as yet has been derived from the congressional subsidy.

It is extremely desirous that there be printed in Braille a number of suitable text books, and I think a correspondence between the different schools advocating the use of this system, with a view of determining upon a set of books to be so printed, would be conducive of much good in that direction. Let others think as they may, we are sincere and honest in the belief that the Braille is far superior to any other system yet devised, and with the convenient style of slate that we have been using for the past five years, our pupils feel that they can do almost anything that seeing people can do with pen and ink. The amount of printing done in the school is almost incredible. Volumes of musical and literary works, printed by the advanced scholars, are bound and taken home to be of use for years.

Our pupils are taught to read other systems, and until we can get *all* our books in Braille, we shall continue to hope for that very desirable event, and do the best we can with what we have.

In the primary department are taught the subjects of reading, printing, spelling, map reading and object lessons. In the intermediate department, English grammar, history, arithmetic, geography, composition and declamation are taught.

The course in the advanced department embraces higher mathematics, ancient history, natural philosophy, anatomy and physiology, rhetoric, civil government, etc.

As heretofore, the teachers read an hour each evening, the classes being divided according to taste and capacity. Aside from the fact

that these evening classes are very interesting to the pupils, much valuable information has been given them in this way.

In this connection I desire to extend thanks to Prof. J. K. Rees for invitations to his lectures on astronomy, which were highly interesting and instructive to the advanced class.

The standing of the literary department is well up to its usual good standard, and the rapidity with which the subjects taught are thoroughly mastered by the pupils attests the faithfulness and ability of those in charge.

The new set of metal maps just completed will be of much service, as those made on paper and used in the school for four years are too badly worn to be of use much longer.

#### MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

In this department Prof. M. A. Gilsinn, a gentleman of rare musical attainments, with his various blind assistants, has accomplished all that could be expected. Most of the prominent scholars in this department left the institution at the close of last term, and I am happy to state that they are all doing well teaching music.

The pianos and organs are in good order, but the smaller instruments are much worn and should be replaced, to some extent, by new ones.

The following table shows the number of pupils receiving instruction:

Piano.....	62
Violin.....	18
Organ.....	10
Guitar.....	9
Flute.....	3
Clarionette.....	1
Viola.....	1
Bass.....	2

Also two classes in Braille music printing, two chorus classes and a vocal class.

#### GIRLS' WORK DEPARTMENT.

By reference to the following table it will be seen that the work done by the girls for the past two years has been of a substantial nature.

The girls have done well, and this department has well earned a position of importance second to none in the school.

## Table of work performed since last report :

Sheets.....	540
Pillow cases .....	319
Towels.....	324
Napkins.....	203
Comforts .....	71
Comfort covers.....	72
Tidies .....	57
Aprons.....	54
Mats.....	47
Dresses.....	46
Drawers.....	40
Chemise.....	26
Night gowns.....	24
Skirts.....	19
Shirts.....	17
Waists.....	12
Curtains.....	3
Table cloths.....	2

And about one hundred pieces of bead, card, thread and worsted work.

## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, for several years foreman of this department, declined an election at the opening of the present term to engage in other business more congenial to his tastes and better adapted to his business qualifications. Mr. George Blades, a blind graduate, succeeds him, and thus far has shown a willingness and capacity equal to his duties.

The financial exhibit of this department for the two years past, is as good as we can ever expect to make. The amount expended for material is \$497.58, while the receipts for manufactured goods are \$623.62, making a clear balance in favor of shop of \$126.04.

I need hardly advert here to the fact that owing to the defective and inadequate means of heating, and the dilapidated condition of many parts of the building, a large sum appropriated by the last Legislature was diverted from its legitimate purpose, that of maintenance, to meet these required repairs. Yet, by economy at all points, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the end has been reached, that there are no debts unpaid, and that we still have a small balance in the treasury unexpended. I trust your honorable board will see the importance of asking the Legislature for such appropriations for improvements as will make it unnecessary in the future to trench upon the maintenance fund for such purposes.

I cannot close this report, probably the last I shall ever make, without making suitable acknowledgments to all who have been associated with me in the immediate management of the institution.

Mrs. M. Standish, as Matron, has managed the domestic department to the satisfaction of all. Her presence in the building is always a guarantee that all is going well in her department.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with most of the teachers, I am satisfied that no more earnest and faithful workers can be found in any of our schools for the blind.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES McWORKMAN,

Superintendent.

# CATALOGUE

OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS.

Name of Pupils.	Where Born.
St. Louis city—	
Julia Rychlicki.....	Missouri.
Daisy Doyle.....	Missouri.
Wm. Grunhalgh.....	N. Brunswick.
Katie Helurke.....	Missouri.
Martin Moore.....	Missouri.
James Golden.....	Missouri.
Louis Ginbor.....	Missouri.
Joseph Meyers.....	Missouri.
John Delaney.....	Missouri.
John Hilmer.....	Missouri.
Louisa Hulsman.....	Germany.
Wm. Nary.....	Louisiana.
Mamie Guereke.....	Missouri.
Alvion Kiasterman.....	Missouri.
Fred. Holcher.....	Missouri.
Josephine Sampson.....	Missouri.
Edward Ernst.....	Missouri.
Frank Jones.....	Connecticut.
Rosa Martine.....	Missouri.
Katie Hull.....	Missouri.
Lizzie Fontana.....	Missouri.
Caroline Redford.....	Missouri.
Alice Himrers.....	Missouri.
Charles Blythe.....	Missouri.
Frank Blackford.....	Missouri.
Helen Tildermean.....	Illinois.
Jennie Sloan.....	Missouri.
Jennie Harris.....	Missouri.
Lars. Yoenson.....	Sweden.
Amie Burr.....	Missouri.
Olive Wilson.....	Illinois.
St. Louis county—	
Louisa Litsinger.....	Missouri.
Johnson county—	
Cynthia Seybold.....	Missouri.
Lawrence county—	
Virginia Johnson.....	Missouri.
Katie Janachesky.....	Germany.
Anna Shipman.....	Missouri.
Dora Shipman.....	Missouri.
Magaret Burrow.....	Missouri.
Audrain county—	
Lilly Hendrix.....	Missouri.
Cordelia Richardson.....	Missouri.
Wallace Yager.....	Missouri.



## CATALOGUE—Continued.

Name of Pupils.	Where born.
<b>Cole county—</b>	
Mary Livingston.....	Missouri.
Susan Livingston.....	Missouri.
Alexander Cooper.....	Missouri.
<b>Phelps county—</b>	
Maggie Hall.....	Missouri.
Edgar Hall.....	Missouri.
George Hume.....	Missouri.
<b>Lafayette county—</b>	
Sadie Bledsoe.....	Missouri.
Mary Barker.....	Missouri.
Jennie Barker.....	Missouri.
Benj Thomas.....	Missouri.
<b>Benton county—</b>	
Lizzie Wells.....	Missouri.
Rufus Wells.....	Missouri.
Henry Wells.....	Missouri.
<b>Caldwell county—</b>	
Dolly Craig.....	Missouri.
Albert Gaddy.....	Indiana.
Wm. Strauser.....	Canada.
<b>Boone county—</b>	
Mittie Fountain.....	Missouri.
<b>Buchanan county—</b>	
Lucy Griffith.....	Missouri.
John Bumer.....	Missouri.
Prestly Bancroft.....	
Lawrence Owen.....	Missouri.
<b>Adair county—</b>	
Cynthia Ryder.....	Ohio.
Milton Ryder.....	Ohio.
George Erskine.....	
Hiram Holcroft.....	Illinois.
<b>Pettis county—</b>	
Julia Cook.....	Indiana.
Edward Divers.....	Missouri.
Alma Scheer.....	Missouri.
<b>Bollinger county—</b>	
Martha Critz.....	Missouri.
<b>Jefferson county—</b>	
Maggie Flanigan.....	Missouri.
<b>Putnam county—</b>	
Mary Hunt.....	Missouri.
<b>Ball county—</b>	
Rosa Chitwood.....	Missouri.
<b>Daviess county—</b>	
Mary Smith.....	Missouri.
Benj. Smith.....	Missouri.
Martha Lee.....	Missouri.

## CATALOGUE—Continued.

Name of Pupils.	Where Born.
Davless county—	
Alice Norton.....	Missouri.
Nettie Johnson.....	Minnesota.
Franklin county—	
James Bray.....	Missouri.
Bates county—	
J. E. DeJarnett.....	Missouri.
George Lawrence.....	Kansas.
Holt county—	
Hiram Butler.....	Missouri.
Ami Butler.....	Missouri.
Gasconade county—	
Fred. Scholten.....	Missouri.
Warren county—	
Wm. Leek.....	Missouri.
Livingston county—	
Frank Jacobs.....	
Andrew county—	
James Gibson.....	Missouri.
Robt. Wilson.....	Missouri.
Jasper county—	
Lyman Akes.....	Missouri.
Edmonia Overby.....	
Monroe county—	
Hugh Bridgford.....	Missouri.
Lewis county—	
Woodford Walters.....	Missouri.
Mattie Walters.....	Missouri.
Marion county—	
Wm. Meyers.....	Missouri.
Theo. Blume.....	Iowa.
Clay county—	
Wm. McBride.....	Missouri.
Newton county—	
Scott Russell.....	Tennessee.
Knox county—	
Alma Ballinger.....	Missouri.
Scotland county—	
Sarah Kendall.....	Missouri.
Lynn county—	
Nettie McNish.....	Canada.
Greene county—	
Samuel Hickerson.....	Missouri.

## CATALOGUE—Continued.

Name of Pupils.	Where Born.
<b>Moniteau county—</b>	
James Howard.....	Missouri.
Isaac Ballance.....	Missouri.
<b>Montgomery county—</b>	
Lula See.....	Missouri.
Nannie Woodson .....	Missouri.
<b>Pike county—</b>	
Minerva Lamastre .....	
<b>Total.</b> .....	106

Of this number eighteen have either graduated or been discharged, leaving on the roll at this date eighty-eight.

# WARRANTS ISSUED.

**THE FOLLOWING IS A COMPLETE LIST OF WARRANTS ISSUED UPON THE  
TREASURER FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890.**

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
January 2, 1879...	1	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers...	\$666 66
	2	Albert Aiples.....	Milk.....	33 65
	3	David Hill.....	Brick work.....	4 50
	4	Thomas Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	88 00
	5	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	87 24
	6	T. P. Conroy.....	Groceries.....	76 70
	7	Ed. Martin.....	Pupils' clothing...	15 00
	8	Andrew Koettker.....	Vegetables.....	56 55
	9	Jacob Gerst.....	Meats.....	141 17
	10	H. Brennan.....	Pupils' shoes.....	21 25
	11	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	881 57
	12	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	91 75
	13	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	7 90
	14	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes.....	2 95
	15	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	246 00
	16	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	88 22
	17	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	52 60
		Total.....		\$2,006 71
February 11, 1879.	1	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	Gas.....	\$69 50
	2	Undell & Schmeling.....	Broom material....	10 90
	3	Samuel Cupples & Co.....	Broom material....	10 26
	4	J. Gerst.....	Meats.....	167 57
	5	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	285 78
	6	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers...	666 66
	7	D. Nicholson.....	Groceries.....	16 10
	8	J. Goodin.....	Steam fitting.....	8 20
	9	Mrs. M. Tiry.....	Pupils' clothing...	9 55
	10	T. P. Conroy.....	Groceries.....	107 97
	11	J. F. Wangler.....	Flue for boiler....	30 00
	12	M. W. Alexander.....	Drugs.....	2 55
	13	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	25 75
	14	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	62 12
	15	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Spouting, etc.....	48 80
	16	A. Koettker & Son.....	Vegetables.....	52 25
	17	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	18 05
	18	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	72 90
	19	F. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	43 45
	20	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	85 63
	21	C. Hell.....	Tuning pianos.....	10 00
	22	C. Helm.....	Mending shoes.....	3 25
	23	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	14 55
	24	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	246 00

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom Paid.	On what account.	Amount.
February 11, 1879.	25	L. J. Dubuque.....	Musical instructor.....	\$9 00
	26	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	8 80
	27	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	81 52
		Total.....		\$2,157 09
March 11, 1879.....	1	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers.....	\$666 66
	2	Balmer & Weber.....	Music.....	7 14
	3	T. P. Conroy.....	Groceries.....	108 96
	4	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing.....	8 50
	5	H. Brennan & Son.....	Pupils' shoes.....	8 50
	6	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	53 42
	7	John Goodin.....	Gas fitting.....	18 42
	8	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	81 41
	9	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	188 51
	10	J. Gerst & Co.....	Meats.....	164 78
	11	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	67 59
	12	Albert Alples.....	Milk.....	60 80
	13	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	75 11
	14	Udell & Schmeling.....	Broom material.....	6 05
	15	Samuel Cupples.....	Broom material.....	14 00
	16	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes.....	246 00
	17	A. Koettker.....	Vegetables.....	12 50
	18	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	9 10
	19	O. Helm.....	Mending shoes.....	8 20
	20	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	95 80
		Total.....		\$1,885 40
April 8, 1879.....	1	George Kilgen.....	Rent of organ.....	\$25 00
	2	Am. Assoc'n for Blind.....	Reports.....	16 18
	3	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	Gas.....	122 00
	4	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	147 38
	5	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers.....	586 66
	6	John Goodin.....	Gas fitting.....	3 83
	7	M. Voepel.....	Tableware.....	4 55
	8	M. W. Alexander.....	Lint.....	2 00
	9	Williamson & Stewart.....	Braille paper.....	7 50
	10	J. Gerst & Co.....	Meats.....	175 83
	11	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	82 20
	12	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	110 89
	13	A. Alples.....	Milk.....	81 40
	14	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes.....	246 00
	15	O. Helm.....	Mending shoes.....	4 25
	16	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	54 20
	17	H. Brennan.....	Pupils' shoes.....	8 00
	18	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	4 75
	19	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing.....	4 65
	20	Andrew Koettker.....	Vegetables.....	28 90
	21	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	65 95
		Total.....		\$1,729 57
May 18, 1879.....	1	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers.....	\$586 66
	2	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	12 95
	3	Theo. Nannerman.....	Locks.....	2 75
	4	D. Nicholson.....	Groceries.....	285 19
	5	Geo. Henderson.....	Hose, etc.....	14 50
	6	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	48 06
	7	Jacob Koch.....	Carpentry.....	7 20

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom Paid.	On what account.	Amount.
May 18, 1879.....	8	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	\$30 00
	9	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	28 42
	10	Albert Alples.....	Milk ....	30 00
	11	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	51 45
	12	J. Gerst & Co.....	Meats.....	165 21
	13	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	248 00
	14	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	187 57
	15	George Henzel.....	Music.....	14 95
	16	Ch. Hell.....	Tuning & rep. pi'ns	7 00
	17	Balmer & Weber.....	Music.....	19 24
	18	John A. Sloan.....	Vegetables.....	81 60
	19	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	68 40
	20	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes....	9 15
	21	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	27 01
	22	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	80 24
		Total.....		\$1,951 55
June 8, 1879.....	1	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll, officers..	\$1,001 66
	2	Union Planing Mill.....	Lumber.....	6 30
	3	J. L. Isaacs.....	Window-shades ..	4 50
	4	Westake & Button.....	Broom material....	3 10
	5	Kupferle & Boisseler.....	Broom material....	4 20
	6	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	6 24
	7	J. Gerst & Co.....	Meats.....	171 56
	8	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes....	2 80
	9	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	58 42
	10	John A. Sloan.....	Vegetables.....	49 15
	11	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Repairs.....	6 90
	12	John Tanton.....	Medicines ....	18 10
	13	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	248 00
	14	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	48 75
	15	David Nicholson.....	Groceries.....	38 55
	16	Albert Alples.....	Milk.....	81 60
	17	Udell & Schmelding.....	Broom material....	8 40
	18	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	30 47
	19	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	89 91
	20	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	128 86
	21	Samuel Cupples.....	Broom material....	4 82
	22	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	96 00
		Total.....		\$1,946 29
July 8, 1879.....	1	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	\$98 15
	2	J. Gerst & Co.....	Meats.....	54 20
	3	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers...	191 66
	4	H. Wilson.....	Vegetables.....	16 80
	5	Albert Alples.....	Milk.....	14 10
	6	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes....	8 60
	7	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	33 74
	8	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	Gas.....	67 75
	9	E. E. Carreras.....	Printing.....	6 00
	10	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	16 02
	11	Joseph Wangler.....	Repairing boiler...	4 00
	12	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	9 69
	13	J. A. Sloan.....	Vegetables.....	16 75
	14	Wm. Taylor.....	Heaters for stoves.	7 63
	15	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll, employes	117 07
	16	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Tinware.....	7 65

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
July 8, 1879.....	17	Ch. Hell.....	Tuning pianos.....	\$4 00
	18	M. Kohrs.....	Ice.....	25 60
		Total.....		\$698 71
August 12, 1879....	1	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	\$43 18
	2	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	7 00
	3	Albert Alples.....	Milk.....	9 25
	4	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	9 18
	5	Martin Kohrs.....	Ice.....	8 15
	6	Wm. Taylor.....	Gal. iron for range	35 00
	7	John Goodin.....	Gas fitting mat....	57 19
	8	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	49 00
	9	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	102 78
	10	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers...	191 68
	11	J. Gerst & Co.....	Meats.....	9 72
	12	John Keller.....	Meats.....	4 68
	13	H. Wilson.....	Meat and grocer's	81 25
	14	Albitz Bros.....	Whitening.....	202 50
	15	Daniel Sullivan.....	Carpentry.....	1,500 00
	16	M. L. Julian.....	Glazing.....	6 25
	17	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	28 00
		Total.....		\$2,205 74
September 9, 1879.	1	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	\$49 79
	2	Kennard & Sons.....	Carpets.....	277 33
	3	St. Louis Piano Co.....	Pianos.....	685 00
	4	Martin Kohrs.....	Ice.....	6 55
	5	Salter & Co.....	Binding books.....	15 80
	6	Balmer & Weber.....	Music.....	11 75
	7	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	6 08
	8	Cheever, Burchard & Co.....	Cutlery.....	18 55
	9	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	4 85
	10	John Goodin.....	Gas fixtures.....	9 54
	11	John Keller.....	Meats.....	27 16
	12	H. Brennan.....	Pupils' shoes.....	19 40
	13	Smith & Biggs.....	Plate for engine...	7 49
	14	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	6 42
	15	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	191 68
	16	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	118 05
	17	M. Voepel.....	Queensware.....	17 75
	18	Williamson & Stewart.....	Paper.....	6 10
	19	Geo. Kilgen.....	Organ.....	900 00
	20	Albert Alples.....	Milk.....	9 20
	21	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	5 20
	22	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	44 20
		Total.....		\$2,482 79
October 14, 1879...	1	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	\$1,002 94
	2	Buxton & Skinner.....	Stationery.....	15 75
	3	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	47 85
	4	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	27 60
	5	Assessor water rates.....	License.....	341 00
	6	C. Hartenbach.....	Cleaning carpets..	9 85
	7	Joseph Garneau.....	Crackers.....	10 85
	8	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Repairs.....	28 85
	9	Martin Kohrs.....	Ice.....	11 00

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
October 14, 1879..	10	Balmer & Weber.....	Music.....	\$10 70
	11	Burrell & Comstock.....	Furniture.....	188 83
	12	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	Gas.....	88 50
	18	Udell & Schmelding.....	Broom material....	25 18
	14	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	666 66
	15	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	56 58
	16	S. Bienenstok.....	Broom material....	37 50
	17	John Goodin.....	Gas fitting.....	15 10
	18	Albert Alples.....	Milk.....	22 70
	19	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	92 07
	20	John Koch.....	Repairing furnit'e.	9 35
	21	H. Wilson.....	Vegetables.....	62 30
	22	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	98 20
	23	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employees	245 00
	24	L. L. Richmond.....	Rep. sewing mach	12 60
	25	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	224 92
	26	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	7 85
	27	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes....	5 90
	28	Andrew Koetker.....	Vegetables.....	15 40
	29	John Keller.....	Meats.....	181 00
	30	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	73 14
		Total.....		\$3,527 57
November 11, 1879	1	Joseph Garneau.....	Crackers.....	\$13 54
	2	M. Kohr.....	Ice.....	18 40
	3	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	67 75
	4	A. Alples.....	Milk.....	73 20
	5	H. Wilson.....	Vegetables.....	62 70
	6	A. Mack.....	Meats.....	179 86
	7	St. Louis Piano Co.....	Guards.....	30 00
	8	Cheever & Burchard.....	Coffee mill.....	8 00
	9	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	19 70
	10	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	58 00
	11	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	666 66
	12	Wm Dooley.....	Groceries.....	241 41
	13	D. Nicholson.....	Groceries.....	94 20
	14	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employees	261 00
	15	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	108 01
	16	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	14 60
	17	Udell & Schmelding.....	Broom material....	5 50
	18	J. T. Sibley.....	Braille slates.....	50 00
	19	Williamson & Stewart.....	Paper.....	4 28
	20	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	24 30
	21	M. W. Alexander.....	Medicines.....	13 75
	22	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes....	6 55
	23	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	5 60
	24	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	46 00
	25	Laclede Insurance Co.....	Insurance.....	50 00
	26	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	67 70
		Total.....		\$2,154 71
December 9, 1879..	1	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	\$266 82
	2	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	48 05
	3	J. D. Finney.....	Insurance.....	35 00
	4	Holland & Pratt.....	Insurance.....	40 00
	5	Martin Collins.....	Insurance.....	18 75
	6	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employees	260 00
	7	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	191 80



## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
December 9, 1879..	8	Ch. Bienenstok.....	Broom material...	\$26 82
	9	Udell & Schmelding.....	Broom material ...	7 00
	10	H. Wilson.....	Vegetables.....	110 05
	11	John Goodin.....	Gas fitting.....	12 89
	12	Sam'l Cupples.....	Broom material ...	6 25
	13	M. Voepel.....	Queensware.....	9 90
	14	A. Mack.....	Meats.....	182 69
	15	Jos Garneau.....	Crackers.....	18 78
	16	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	15 55
	17	Schuman & Co.....	Sprinkling.....	60 00
	18	Balmer & Weber.....	Misc.....	7 50
	19	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	109 79
	20	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	6 50
	21	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	88 80
	22	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes.....	4 35
	23	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	26 10
	24	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	4 85
	25	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	666 66
	26	Paul Merz.....	Blacksmithing.....	2 20
	27	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	66 40
		Total.....		\$2,285 95
January 13, 1880...	1	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	\$262 85
	2	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	86 88
	3	H. Brennan.....	Pupils' shoes.....	35 15
	4	St. Vincent's Asylum.....	Care of pupil.....	18 00
	5	A. Mack.....	Meats.....	225 88
	6	H. Wilson.....	Vegetables.....	121 86
	7	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Tinware.....	15 20
	8	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	Gas.....	155 50
	9	John Goodin.....	Gas fitting mater'l	14 52
	10	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	20 37
	11	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	102 80
	12	M. W. Alexander.....	Medicines.....	2 00
	13	Joseph Wangler.....	Repairing boiler...	2 50
	14	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	11 90
	15	Albert Aiples.....	Milk.....	85 50
	16	Ludlow Saylor Wire Co.....	Screen.....	3 00
	17	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	18 00
	18	George Mattock.....	Lumber.....	5 18
	19	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	666 66
	20	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employees	260 00
	21	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes.....	4 85
	22	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	206 94
	23	Udell & Schmelding.....	Broom material...	7 50
	24	T Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	80 57
	25	Williamson & Stewart.....	Paper.....	13 47
	26	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	57 15
		Total.....		\$2,383 12
February 10, 1880.	1	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	\$308 39
	2	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	68 35
	3	Joseph Wangler.....	Flue for boiler.....	29 25
	4	Andrew Heusner.....	Bread.....	99 92
	5	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	19 60
	6	Joseph Garneau.....	Crackers.....	11 99
	7	Samuel Cupples.....	Broom material...	20 84
	8	Wm. Boggs.....	Broom material...	48 89

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
February 10, 1880.	9	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	\$250 94
	10	J. Reed.....	Rep. furnace.....	3 50
	11	Albert Aiples.....	Milk.....	34 60
	12	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	666 66
	13	John Goodin.....	Gas fixtures.....	11 64
	14	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing....	89 50
	15	E. O. Pickering.....	Fixtures.....	4 20
	16	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	193 24
	17	N. B. Kneass, Jr.....	Magazine.....	7 00
	18	W. T. Gay & Co.....	Vegetables.....	72 10
	19	Ch. Heim.....	Mending.....	4 20
	20	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	267 20
	21	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	18 63
	22	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	12 00
	23	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	6 20
	24	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	36 20
		Total.....		\$2,235 04
March 9, 1880.....	1	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	\$247 30
	2	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	129 67
	3	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	70 70
	4	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	64 25
	5	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	104 55
	6	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	218 36
	7	W. T. Gay & Co.....	Vegetables.....	68 25
	8	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Tinware, &c.....	25 55
	9	Albert Aiples.....	Milk.....	28 10
	10	Wm. Boggs.....	Broom material...	17 56
	11	S. Blenestok.....	Broom material...	103 79
	12	Udell & Schmeiding....	Broom material...	20 63
	13	M. Voepel.....	Queensware.....	11 50
	14	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	666 66
	15	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	274 00
	16	Balmer & Weber.....	Music.....	19 81
	17	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	28 55
	18	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing....	18 45
	19	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	26 75
	20	Ch. Heim.....	Mending shoes....	5 45
	21	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	15 95
	22	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	33 08
		Total.....		\$2,188 41
April 10, 1880. ....	1	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	\$666 66
	2	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	268 00
	3	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	70 20
	4	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	194 33
	5	H. Brennan.....	Pupils' shoes....	21 25
	6	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Repairs.....	11 53
	7	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	9 45
	8	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	Gas.....	215 75
	9	Wm Dooley.....	Groceries.....	228 30
	10	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	108 48
	11	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	9 35
	12	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing....	23 55
	13	Joseph Wangler.....	Rep. boiler.....	38 15
	14	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	67 75
	15	John Reed.....	Brick work.....	14 50
	16	M. W. Alexander.....	Medicines.....	2 65

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
April 10, 1880.....	17	Williamson & Stewart.....	Paper.....	\$17 05
	18	Geo. Mattock.....	Lumber.....	3 87
	19	W. T. Gay & Co.....	Vegetables.....	44 76
	20	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	143 00
	21	Glassmiller & Co.....	Vegetables.....	52 80
	22	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	18 50
	23	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	32 40
	24	L. L. & M. King.....	Insurance.....	150 00
	25	Mo. Mutual Insurance Co.....	Insurance.....	25 00
	26	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	45 00
		Total.....		\$2,462 10
May 11, 1880 .....	1	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	\$229 41
	2	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	86 70
	3	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	112 16
	4	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	112 48
	5	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	34 10
	6	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes.....	15 70
	7	Glassmiller & Co.....	Vegetables.....	89 10
	8	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers.....	666 68
	9	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	13 70
	10	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	203 90
	11	F. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	54 32
	12	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes.....	279 80
	13	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	4 50
	14	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	20 40
	15	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Repairs.....	11 75
	16	Udell & Schmelding.....	Broom material.....	7 01
	17	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing.....	24 50
	18	Brennan & Sons.....; .....	Pupils' shoes.....	9 00
	19	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	13 85
	20	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	95 17
		Total.....		\$2,084 51
June 1, 1880.....	1	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	\$248 29
	2	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	15 05
	3	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	19 10
	4	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	85 80
	5	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	201 40
	6	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers.....	1,141 68
	7	A. Boyer.....	Broom press.....	20 00
	8	Joseph Wangler.....	Repairing boiler.....	8 20
	9	Udell & Schmelding.....	Broom-tools.....	3 05
	10	Glassmiller & Co.....	Vegetables.....	88 65
	11	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Spouting, etc.....	91 85
	12	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes.....	6 80
	13	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes.....	271 40
	14	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	32 50
	15	M. Kohrs.....	Ice.....	15 05
	16	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	101 80
	17	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing.....	12 25
	18	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	10 29
	19	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	10 25
	20	Joseph Garneau.....	Crackers.....	28 02
	21	Brennan & Sons.....	Pupils' shoes.....	15 25
	22	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	88 00
		Total.....		\$2,408 46

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
July 18, 1880.....	1	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers...	\$191 86
	2	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	100 94
	3	C. Rossow.....	Repairing clock ...	2 25
	4	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	11 20
	5	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	83 62
	6	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	Gas.....	108 25
	7	John Goodin.....	Gas-fitting.....	3 79
	8	Kbo. F. Lecke .....	Book-binding.....	53 40
	9	M. Kohrs.....	Ice.....	10 20
	10	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	21 51
	11	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	14 35
	12	A. Heusner.....	Bread.....	18 01
	13	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Repairs.....	46 96
	14	Morte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	60 65
	15	Glassmiller & Co.....	Vegetables.....	59 15
	16	Daniel Sullivan.....	Carpentry.....	64 50
	17	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	159 18
		Total.....		\$969 62
August 10, 1880....	1	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	\$31 00
	2	J. McWorkman.....	Pay roll officers...	191 66
	3	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	4 75
	4	Wm. Taylor.....	Repairing range...	49 00
	5	A. Heusner .....	Bread.....	4 75
	6	John Jelly.....	Whitening .....	208 00
	7	John Conly.....	Removing pianos..	11 50
	8	Abraham Mack.....	Meats .....	14 00
	9	D. J. Collins.....	Plumbing.....	240 00
	10	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	12 05
	11	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	4 80
	12	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	10 85
		Total.....		\$782 86
September, 14, 1880	1	D. Sullivan .....	Carpentry.....	\$253 20
	2	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	49 05
	3	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	136 46
	4	C. Hartenbach.....	Cleaning carpets...	31 45
	5	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Tinware.....	17 85
	6	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers...	191 66
	7	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	13 40
	8	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	28 95
	9	L. Ritchold.....	Renov. mattresses	66 05
	10	M. Kohrs.....	Ice.....	10 75
	11	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	19 60
	12	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	27 47
	13	James Davis .....	Carpentry.....	5 55
	14	Glassmiller & Co.....	Vegetables .....	92 30
	15	Charles Hausman.....	Bread.....	10 80
	16	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses....	94 15
		Total.....		\$1,048 69
October 12., 1880...	1	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers....	\$666 66
	2	John Goodin.....	Rep. heating ap...	2,200 00
	3	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	21 60
	4	Balmer & Weber .....	Musical instrum't.	34 82
	5	M. W. Alexander.....	Medicines.....	19 90
	6	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	49 88

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid,	On what account.	Amount.
October 12, 1880....	7	E. E. Carreras.....	Printing.....	\$6 50
	8	N. Lebrun.....	Rep. musical inst..	7 90
	9	Carbondale Coal Co.....	Coal.....	7 88
	10	Koch & Veitch.....	Rep. chairs.....	6 50
	11	J. Kennard & Son.....	Oil cloth.....	16 00
	12	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	Gas.....	36 00
	13	Glassmiller & Co.....	Vegetables.....	146 66
	14	Chas. Hausman.....	Bread.....	46 66
	15	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	68 84
	16	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	112 70
	17	St. Louis Book & News Co.....	Books.....	8 72
	18	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Tinware.....	5 75
	19	Martin Kohrs.....	Ice.....	11 50
	20	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes..	168 84
	21	Davis & Freegard.....	Paper and envel...	9 25
	22	Alnitz Bros.....	Window shades...	11 45
	23	Williamson & Stewart.....	Paper.....	20 70
	24	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	180 28
	25	Campen, Bierman & Co.....	Queensware.....	12 04
	26	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	82 85
	27	Assessor water rates.....	License.....	234 50
	28	Benjamin Badger.....	Supt. repairs.....	25 00
	29	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	32 00
		Total.....		\$4,290 86
November 9, 1880....	1	Carbondale Coal Co.....	Coal.....	\$110 05
	2	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	280 26
	8	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	27 63
	4	Joseph Garneau.....	Crackers.....	13 87
	5	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	43 10
	6	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers...	666 66
	7	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	35 40
	8	N. B. Kneass.....	Sub.to magazine...	9 30
	9	Chas. Hausman.....	Bread.....	96 66
	10	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Repairs, etc.....	6 95
	11	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	20 52
	12	T. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	6 55
	13	Brennan & Sons.....	Pupils' shoes.....	27 16
	14	M. Kohrs.....	Ice.....	12 95
	15	Glassmiller & Co.....	Vegetables.....	103 80
	16	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	177 46
	17	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	33 45
	18	Ch. Heim.....	Mending shoes...	5 75
	19	D. Collins.....	Gas fitting.....	8 50
	20	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	5 65
	21	E. Monash.....	Broom corn.....	26 77
	22	M. Foley.....	Coal.....	28 65
	23	Udell & Schmieding.....	Broom material...	6 50
	24	L. L. Richmond.....	Sewing machine...	22 50
	25	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes..	258 00
	26	J. McWorkman.....	Petty expenses.....	69 67
		Total.....		\$2,098 25
December 14, 1880.	1	Abraham Mack.....	Meats.....	\$191 65
	2	D. Meehan.....	Groceries.....	124 03
	3	Charles Hausman.....	Bread.....	90 42
	4	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney	Dry goods.....	4 96
	5	W. E. Kortkamp.....	Tinwork.....	15 70

## WARRANTS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	On what account.	Amount.
December 14, 1880	6	Wm. Dooley.....	Groceries.....	\$209 43
	7	A. Aiples.....	Milk.....	82 40
	8	T. Fitzgerald.....	Plumbing.....	88 35
	9	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll employes	220 50
	10	John Tanton.....	Medicines.....	3 09
	11	Glassmier & Co.....	Vegetables.....	108 15
	12	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	Groceries.....	10 00
	13	L. L. & Moses King.....	Insurance.....	123 75
	14	R. W. Powell.....	Insurance.....	87 50
	15	Schureman & Co.....	Sprinkling.....	56 00
	16	Motte & Specht.....	Pupils' clothing...	88 20
	17	Jacob Frank.....	Worsted.....	4 10
	18	E. Monash & Co.....	Broom material...	54 04
	19	Udell & Schmeling.....	Broom material...	21 48
	20	James Davis.....	Carpentry.....	26 70
	21	G. W. Child.....	Paints, etc.....	4 78
	22	O. Noack.....	Rep. musical inst..	21 00
	23	H. Hopman.....	Coal.....	18 08
	24	P. Wonderly.....	Coal.....	87 62
	25	J. McWorkman.....	Pay-roll officers...	666 66
	26	Carbondale Coal Co.....	Coal.....	256 56
	27	Ch. Helm.....	Mending shoes....	3 90
		Total.....		\$2,566 04
		Grand total.....		\$50,489 04

## SUPERINTENDENT'S PETTY RECEIPTS.

1879. Jan. 3.....	Discount on gas bill.....	\$2 20	\$83 75
	Work-shop.....	67 55	
	Error in Brennan's bill.....	14 00	
Feb. 11.....	Work-shop.....	\$11 55	22 55
	Rent of stable.....	7 50	
	Discount on gas bill.....	3 50	
April 8.....	Old iron sold.....	\$13 75	32 50
	Work-shop.....	18 75	
May 13.....	Discount on gas bill.....	\$6 10	83 65
	Work-shop.....	27 55	
June 8.....	Work-shop.....	\$17 20	17 20
July 8.....	Work-shop.....	\$19 50	89 50
	Error in pay-roll.....	20 00	
Oct. 14.....	Board, George Hume.....	\$20 00	54 45
	Old iron sold.....	4 20	
	Work-shop.....	80 25	
Nov. 11.....	Work-shop.....	\$49 80	89 80
	Board, Frank Jacobs.....	40 00	
Dec. 9.....	Work-shop.....	\$19 00	51 00
	Board, George Hume.....	20 00	
	Rent of room.....	12 00	
1880. Jan. 13.....	Rent of room.....	\$12 00	75 75
	Work-shop.....	63 75	
Feb. 10.....	Rent of stable.....	\$7 50	19 50
	Rent of room.....	12 00	
March 9.....	Work-shop.....	\$45 02	57 02
	Rent of room.....	12 00	

April 10.....	Board, George Hume.....	\$20 00	
	Board, O. Tiederman.....	80 00	
	Board, W. E. Burr.....	80 00	
	Work-shop.....	68 05	
	Rent of room.....	12 00	\$210 05
May 11.....	Rent of room.....	\$12 00	
	Work-shop.....	54 45	66 45
June 1.....	Isaac Balance.....	\$12 75	
	Work-shop.....	71 00	
	Error in Tanton's bill.....	7 95	
	Monteau county for balance.....	65 00	156 70
July 13.....	Renta.....	\$24 00	
	Clothing refunded.....	8 00	
	Work-shop.....	25	
	Railroad fare refunded.....	16 64	48 89
Aug. 10.....	Rent of room.....	\$12 00	
	Old iron sold.....	15	12 15
Sept. 14.....	Rent of stable.....	\$10 00	
	Rent of room.....	12 00	22 00
Oct. 12.....	Clothing refunded, Hume.....	\$5 00	5 00
Dec. 14.....	Rent (2 months).....	\$24 00	
	Work-shop.....	47 95	71 95
Total.....			\$1,167 86
Bal. on hand, acc't of petty expenses...			\$97 60

J. McWORKMAN, Superintendent.





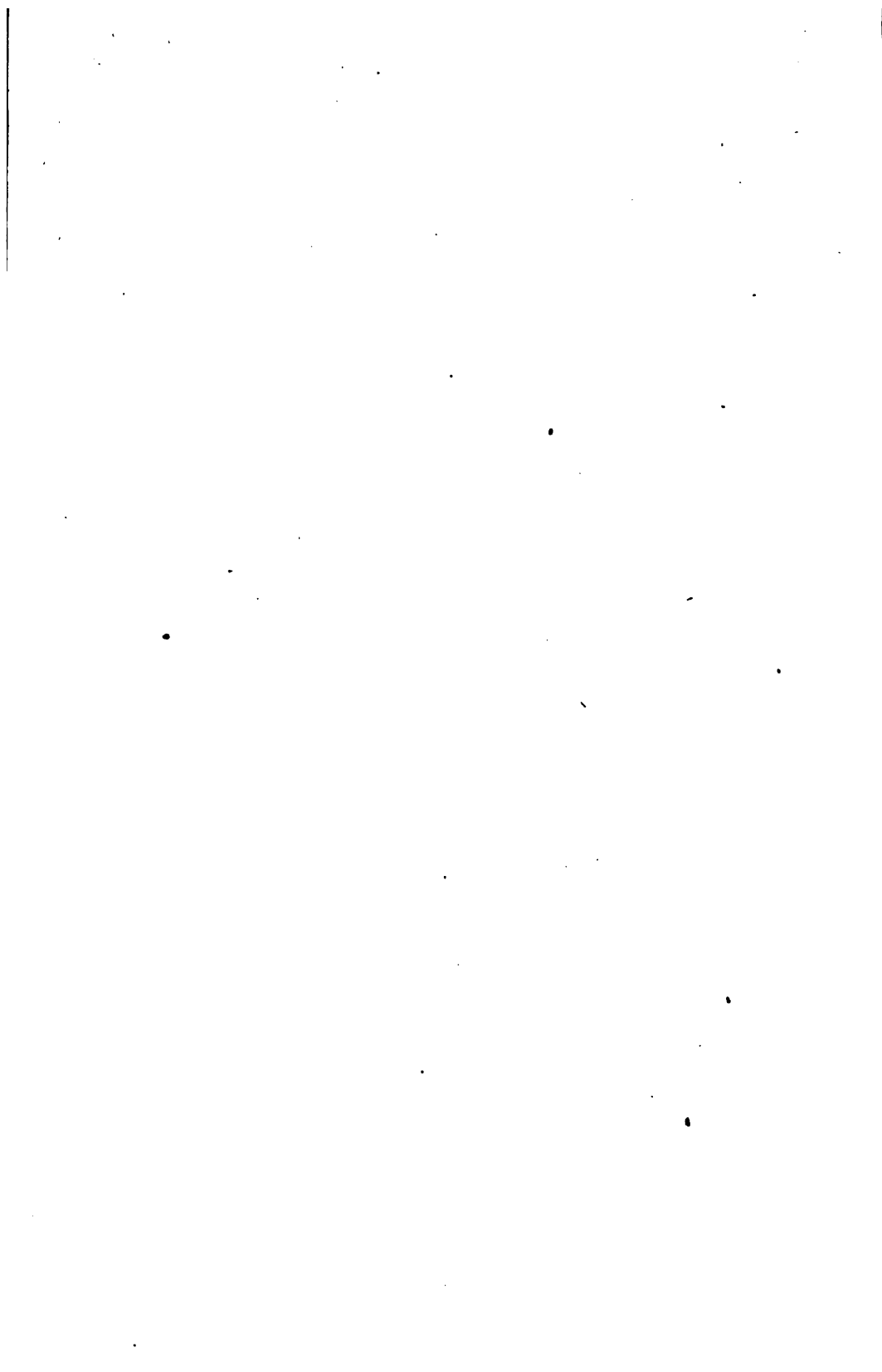
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# TREASURER'S REPORT.

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# TREASURER'S REPORT.

JOS. O'NEIL, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE MISSOURI SCHOOL  
FOR THE BLIND.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.
1878.		
Dec. 9.....	To Balance.....	\$4,811 49
11.....	Work-shop.....	62 70
12.....	Warrants.....	1,727 25
24.....	Interest on deposits.....	287 00
1879.		
Jan. 8.....	Work-shop.....	83 75
Feb. 11.....	Jos. O'Neill.....	50 00
12.....	Work-shop.....	22 55
Mar. 12.....	Work-shop.....	178 85
April 4.....	Warrants.....	16,762 50
9.....	Work-shop.....	82 50
May 14.....	Work-shop.....	33 65
June 4.....	Work-shop.....	17 20
July 9.....	Work-shop.....	39 50
Aug. 26.....	Warrants.....	1,762 50
Sept. 29.....	Warrants.....	1,762 50
Oct. 15.....	Work-shop.....	54 45
Nov. 12.....	Work-shop.....	89 80
Dec. 10.....	Work-shop.....	51 00
1880.		
Jan. 2.....	Warrants.....	10,212 50
14.....	Work-shop.....	75 75
15.....	Warrants.....	7,500 00
Feb. 11.....	Work-shop.....	19 50
Mar. 10.....	Work-shop.....	57 02
April 26.....	Warrants.....	1,762 50
12.....	Work-shop.....	210 05
May 12.....	Work-shop.....	66 45
June 8.....	Work-shop.....	166 70
July 14.....	Work-shop.....	48 89
Aug. 7.....	Warrants.....	1,762 50
11.....	Work-shop.....	12 15
Sept. 15.....	Work-shop.....	22 00
Oct. 2.....	Warrants.....	1,762 50
13.....	Work-shop.....	5 00
	Total.....	\$50,952 20
Dec. 15.....	Rent room Franklin Ave.....	24 00
	Work-shop.....	47 95
1881.		
Jan. 5.....	Warrants.....	8,930 00
	Total.....	\$54,954 15

## TREASURER'S REPORT.—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1881.		
December 10...	By check Geo. Keonlin.....	\$157 95-
	J. F. Wangler.....	40 50-
	Schureman Bros. & Co.....	64 00
	Williamson, Stewart & Co.....	10 20-
	Albert Alples.....	29 85
	D. Meehan.....	87 70-
	Ch. Helm.....	4 25
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	87 40
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	246 00
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	9 90
	Jno. Goodin.....	4 10
	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	48 75
	Jas. Davis.....	8 80-
	David Nicholson.....	193 89
	Ch. Hell.....	12 00
	Andrew Heusner.....	75 15-
	Andrew Koettker.....	49 65
	Balmer & Weber.....	6 60
	Motte & Specht.....	16 00
	Jno. Tanton.....	4 65-
12...	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66-
24...	Interest on overdraft.....	56 00
28...	J. P. Conroy.....	76 70-
1879.		
January 2.....	H. Brennan & Sons.....	21 25-
	Jacob Gerst.....	141 17
	Edward Martin & Co.....	15 00-
	A. Heusner.....	87 24
	D. Meehan.....	91 75
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	248 00-
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	52 60
	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	83 00
	Andrew Koettker.....	56 55
	Ch. Helm.....	2 95-
	P. Wonderly.....	881 57
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	38 22
	Albert Alples.....	33 65
	David Hall.....	4 50-
10...	Jas. Davis.....	7 90
	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	69 50-
February 11...	P. Wonderly.....	285 78
	T. P. Conroy.....	107 97
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	48 80
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	246 00
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	81 52
	C. Helm.....	3 25
	D. Nicholson.....	16 10
	T. Fitzgerald.....	48 45
	A. Heusner.....	85 63
	J. Gerst & Co.....	157 57
	Jas. Davis.....	14 55
	A. Koettker & Son.....	52 25
	L. J. Dubuque.....	9 00
	F. Ferrenbach.....	72 90
	Motte & Specht.....	18 05
	J. F. Wangler.....	30 00
	Udell & Schmeling.....	10 90
	Sam. Cupples & Co.....	10 26
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	25 75

## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879.		
February 11...	By check C. Hell.....	\$10 00
	D. Meehan.....	62 12
	Jno. Tanton.....	8 80
	M. W. Alexander.....	2 55
	Mrs. M. Tivy.....	9 55
	John Goodin.....	8 20
March 1.....	Mrs. E. Sibley.....	30 00
11.....	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	95 30
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	246 00
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	C. Helm.....	8 20
	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	67 59
	H. Brennan & Sons.....	8 50
	John T. Sibley.....	80 00
	Motte & Specht.....	8 50
	A. Heusner.....	81 41
	John Goodin.....	18 42
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	53 42
	P. Wonderly.....	183 51
	J. Gerst & Co.....	164 73
	T. P. Conroy.....	108 96
	D. Meehan.....	75 11
	L. Cupples.....	14 00
	Udell & Schmeling.....	6 05
	Albert Aiple.....	60 30
	A. Koettker.....	12 50
	Balmer & Weber.....	7 14
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	9 10
April 8.....	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	122 00
	Albert Aiple.....	81 40
	J. McWorkman Superintendent.....	586 66
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	65 95
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	246 00
	Williamson & Stewart.....	7 50
	M. Voepel.....	4 55
	M. W. Alexander.....	2 00
	John Goodin.....	8 83
	H. Brennan & Sons.....	8 00
	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	110 89
	J. Gerst & Co.....	175 83
	Motte & Specht.....	4 65
	A. Koettker.....	26 90
	A. Heusner.....	82 20
	D. Meehan.....	54 20
	Geo. Kilgen.....	25 00
	C. Helm.....	4 25
	John Tanton.....	4 75
	G. L. Smead.....	16 80
	P. Wonderly.....	147 38
May 13.....	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	586 66
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	246 00
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	66 40
	W. Dooley.....	27 01
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	48 06
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	12 95
	J. Gerst & Co.....	165 21
	P. Wonderly.....	137 57
	A. Heusner.....	80 24
	Albert Aiples.....	80 00
	Jacob Koch.....	7 20
	C. Hell.....	7 00

## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879		
May 13.....	By check John A. Sloan.....	\$81 60
	Balmer & Weber.....	19 24
	T. Ferrenbach.....	28 42
	Geo. Henderson.....	14 60
	D. Meehan.....	51 45
	C. Helm.....	9 15
	Geo. Henzel.....	14 95
	Theo. A. Nunnemann.....	2 75
	D. Nicholson.....	285 19
June 3.....	Motte & Specht.....	30 00
	Scrurys, Vandervoort & Barney.....	6 24
	Kupferle & Bolseler.....	4 20
	J. Gerst & Co.....	171 58
	J. L. Isaacs.....	4 50
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	1,001 68
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	243 00
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	96 00
	Westlake & Button.....	8 10
	W. Dooley.....	128 36
	Motte & Sphecht.....	48 75
	Albert Alples.....	31 60
	John Tanton.....	13 10
	A. Heusner.....	89 91
	D. Meehan.....	58 42
	John A. Sloan.....	49 15
	P. Wonderly.....	30 47
	S. Cupples.....	4 32
	Union Planing Mills.....	6 30
	C. Helm.....	2 80
	Udell, Schmiedling & Co.....	8 40
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	6 90
July 8.....	D. Nicholson.....	83 55
	W. Dooley.....	38 74
	C. Hell.....	4 00
	J. Gerst & Co.....	54 20
	Albert Alples.....	14 10
	R. E. Carreras.....	6 00
	P. Wonderly.....	9 69
	John A. Sloan.....	16 75
	A. Heusner.....	16 02
	J. F. Wangler.....	4 00
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	7 65
	H. Wilson.....	16 30
	W. F. Taylor.....	7 63
	C. Helm.....	3 60
	M. Kohrs.....	25 60
	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	67 75
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	191 68
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	98 15
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	117 07
August 12....	M. L. Julian.....	6 25
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	29 00
	J. Gerst & Co.....	9 72
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	102 73
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	43 18
	James Davis.....	7 00
	W. Taylor.....	85 00
	P. Wonderly.....	9 18
	H. Wilson.....	31 25
	Albitz Bros.....	202 50
	John Goodin.....	57 19
	W. Dooley.....	49 00

## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879		
August 12.....	By check John Keller.....	\$4 68
	M. Kohrs.....	8 15
	Albert Alples.....	9 25
	D. Sullivan.....	1,590 00
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	191 68
	R. & T. A. Ennis.....	3 75
September 9...	Saler & Co.....	15 80
	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	4 85
	John Tanton.....	5 20
	Cheever, Burchard & Co.....	18 55
	Balmer & Weber.....	11 75
	M. Kohrs.....	6 55
	H. Brennan.....	19 40
	M. Voepel.....	17 75
	George Kilgen.....	900 00
	John Keller.....	27 16
	J. Kennard & Sons.....	277 38
	A. Alple.....	9 20
	Williamson, Stewart & Co.....	6 10
	A. Heusner.....	8 08
	John Goodin.....	9 54
	J. McWorkman, Seperintendent.....	44 20
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	113 05
	St. Louis Piano Forte Co.....	685 00
	P. Wonderly.....	6 42
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	191 66
	W. Dooley.....	49 79
October 14.....	Smith & Beggs.....	7 49
	A. Koettker.....	15 40
	Buxton & Skinner.....	15 75
	L. L. Richmond.....	12 60
	C. Hartenback.....	9 85
	John Keller.....	181 00
	John Koch.....	9 35
	Balmer & Weber.....	10 70
	J. Garneau & Co.....	10 35
	James Davis.....	27 50
	Albert Alples.....	22 70
	A. Heusner.....	56 68
	Udell & Schmelding.....	25 18
	Burrell & Comstock.....	188 88
	C. Heim.....	5 90
	John Tanton.....	7 85
	W. Dooley.....	224 92
	M. Foley.....	93 20
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	26 85
	Assessor-water rates.....	341 00
	L. Blenenstok.....	87 50
	Motta & Specht.....	47 85
	H. Wilson.....	62 80
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	78 14
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	245 00
	D. Meehan.....	92 07
	M. Kohrs.....	11 00
	John Goodin.....	15 10
	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	38 50
November 11..	Scrugg, Vandervoort & Barney.....	1,002 94
	Williamson, Stewart & Co.....	4 28
	A. Heusner.....	108 01
	M. Kohrs.....	18 40
	M. Foley.....	58 00



## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1879		
November 11..	By check A. Mack.....	\$179 86
	D Nicholson.....	94 20
	Albert Alples.....	37 20
	Cheever, Burchard & Co.....	8 00
	Motte & Specht.....	46 00
	J Garneau & Co.....	13 54
	Udell, Schmeiding & Co.....	5 50
	John T. Sibley.....	50 00
	James Davis.....	14 60
	John Tanton.....	5 60
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	24 80
	W. Dooley.....	241 41
	C. Helm.....	6 55
	D. Meehan.....	67 75
	St. Louis Piano Forte Co.....	30 00
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	261 00
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	67 70
	H. Wilson.....	62 70
	Laclede M. F. Ins. Co.....	50 00
	M. W. Alexander.....	13 75
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	19 70
December 9....	Motte & Specht.....	6 50
	John Tanton.....	4 85
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	260 00
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	H. Wilson.....	110 05
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	66 40
	W. Dooley.....	266 82
	A. Alples.....	36 80
	Schureman Bros. & Co.....	50 00
	John Goodin.....	12 39
	M. Voepel.....	9 90
	A. Heusner.....	109 79
	M. Foley.....	191 80
	S. Bienenstok.....	26 82
	Udell & Schmeiding.....	7 00
	Samuel Cupples.....	6 25
	D. Meehan .....	48 05
	A. Mack.....	182 69
	Paul Merz.....	2 20
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	26 10
	C. Helm.....	4 85
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	15 55
	Holland & Pratt.....	40 00
	J. D. Finney & Co.....	35 00
	M. Collins.....	18 75
	Jos. Garneau & Co.....	13 73
	Balmer & Weber.....	7 50
1880.		
January 13....	Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co.....	8 00
	C. Helm.....	4 85
	M. W. Alexander.....	2 00
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	57 15
	Williamson, Stewart & Co.....	18 47
	M. Foley.....	206 94
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	80 57
	George Matlock.....	5 18
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	Jas. Davis.....	11 80
	Motte & Specht.....	18 00

## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1890.		
January 13.....	By check St. Vincent's Institution.....	\$18 00
	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	155 50
	W. Dooley.....	262 85
	D. Meehan.....	86 83
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	260 00
	Jos. Wangler.....	2 50
	John Goodin.....	14 52
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	20 87
	A. Mack.....	225 88
	Udell, Schmelding & Co.....	7 50
	Albert Alples.....	85 50
	A. Heusner.....	102 30
	H. Brennan & Son.....	35 15
	H. Wilson.....	121 85
	W. R. Kortkamp.....	15 20
	E. O. Pickering.....	4 20
	N. B. Kneass, Jr.....	7 00
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	19 60
	S. Cupples.....	20 84
	A. Heusner.....	99 92
February 10...	Jos. Wangler.....	29 25
	John Goodin.....	11 64
	A. Alples.....	34 60
	Jos. Garneau.....	11 99
	A. Mack.....	250 94
	W. T. Gay & Co.....	72 10
	John Tanton.....	6 20
	W. Boggs.....	48 89
	Jas. Davis.....	12 00
	D. Meehan.....	68 85
	M. Foley.....	198 24
	W. Dooley.....	308 39
	C. Helm.....	4 20
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	18 63
	Motte & Specht.....	39 50
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	36 20
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	267 20
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
March 9.....	John S. Reed.....	3 50
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	274 00
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	23 55
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	83 08
	Jas. Davis.....	15 95
	C. Helm.....	5 45
	W. Boggs.....	17 56
	W. T. Gay & Co.....	68 25
	A. Mack.....	218 36
	A. Heusner.....	104 55
	W. Dooley.....	247 30
	D. Meehan.....	70 70
	M. Voepel.....	11 50
	A. Alples.....	28 10
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	25 25
	M. Foley.....	129 67
	Udell, Schmelding & Co.....	20 68
	S. Blenestok.....	103 79
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	26 75
	Motte & Specht.....	18 45
	Balmer & Weber.....	19 31
	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	64 25

## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1880.		
April 10.....	By check Missouri State Mutual Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,	\$25 00
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	268 00
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	45 00
	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	204 95
	H. Brennan & Sons.....	21 25
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	9 45
	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	67 75
	Jos. Wangler.....	38 15
	D. Meehan.....	70 20
	W. T. Gay & Co.....	44 76
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	9 35
	Glassmiller & Co.....	52 80
	Motte & Specht.....	23 85
	Williamson, Stewart & Co.....	17 05
	John Reed.....	14 50
	A. Heusner.....	108 48
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	11 55
	M. Foley.....	143 00
	L. L. and Moses King.....	150 00
	A. Mack.....	194 38
	W. Dooley.....	228 90
	Albert Aiples.....	32 40
	M. W. Alexander.....	2 65
	Geo. Matlock.....	3 37
	Jas. Davis.....	13 50
May 11.....	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	54 32
	Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney.....	18 70
	Udell, Schmelding & Co.....	7 01
	A. Mack.....	203 90
	H. Brennan & Sons.....	9 00
	A. Aiples.....	34 10
	A. Heusner.....	112 16
	M. Foley.....	112 48
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	11 75
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	4 50
	Glassmiller & Co.....	89 10
	Motte & Specht.....	24 80
	John Tanton.....	20 40
	Jas. Davis.....	13 85
	C. Helm.....	15 70
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	95 17
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	279 80
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	D. Meehan.....	86 70
	W. Dooley.....	229 41
June 1.....	H. Brennan & Sons.....	15 25
	Jas. Davis.....	10 25
	Jos. Garneau.....	28 02
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	10 29
	Motte & Specht.....	12 25
	A. Heusner.....	101 30
	A. Aiples.....	32 80
	Glassmiller & Co.....	88 65
	A. Mack.....	201 40
	D. Meehan.....	85 80
	W. Dooley.....	243 29
	M. Foley.....	15 05
	M. Kohrs.....	15 05
	A. Boyer.....	20 00
	Jos. Wangler.....	8 20

## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	
1880.		
June 1.....	By check O. Helm.....	\$6 80
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	19 10
	W. R. Kortkamp.....	91 85
	Udell, Schmiedling & Co.....	8 05
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	271 40
	Jas. DeWorkman, Superintendent.....	1,141 66
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	38 00
July 18.....	Dan. Sullivan.....	64 50
	A. Alples.....	11 20
	Glassmier & Co.....	59 15
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	159 18
	Motte & Specht.....	60 65
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	46 96
	A. Heusner.....	18 01
	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	14 85
	W. Dooley.....	21 51
	E. F. Lecke.....	53 40
	M. Kohrs.....	10 20
	Laclede Gas-light Co.....	108 25
	A. Mack.....	88 62
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	100 94
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	191 66
	John Goodin.....	8 79
	C. Roscow.....	2 25
August 10.....	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	12 05
	A. Mack.....	14 00
	A. Alples.....	4 75
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	191 66
	A. Heusner.....	4 75
	D. J. Collins.....	240 00
	W. Taylor.....	49 00
	John J. Conley.....	11 50
	W. Dooley.....	4 80
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	10 85
	David Jelly.....	208 00
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	81 00
September 14.....	Jas. Davis.....	5 55
	C. Hausman.....	10 80
	M. Foley.....	27 47
	M. Kohrs.....	10 75
	T. Ferrenbach.....	28 95
	A. Alples.....	18 40
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	17 85
	Dan. Sullivan.....	258 20
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	49 05
	O. Hartenbach.....	81 45
	W. Dooley.....	19 60
	Glassmeyer & Co.....	92 80
	L. Reichholdt.....	66 05
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	191 66
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	186 46
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	94 15
October 12.....	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	A. Alples.....	21 60
	Balmer & Weber.....	84 82
	M. W. Alexander.....	19 90
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	49 88
	E. E. Carreras.....	6 50
	Carbondale Coke & Coal Co.....	7 88
	Koch & Veitch.....	6 50
	J. Kennard & Sons.....	16 00

## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1880.		
October 12.....	By check Laclede Gas-light Co.....	\$36 00
	Glassmier & Co.....	146 65
	C. Hausman.....	46 65
	A. Mack.....	63 84
	D. Meehan.....	112 70
	St. Louis Book and News Co.....	8 72
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	5 75
	M. Kohrs.....	11 50
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	168 84
	Davis & Freegard.....	9 25
	Alblitz Bros.....	11 45
	Williamson, Stewart & Co.....	20 70
	W. Dooley.....	180 28
	T. Ferrenbach.....	82 35
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	32 00
	Assessor water rates.....	234 50
	Ben Badger.....	25 00
	John Goodin.....	2,200 00
November 9...	Casper Bierman & Co.....	12 04
	Carbondale Coal & Coke Co.....	110 05
	W. Dooley.....	230 28
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	27 68
	Jos. Garneau & Co.....	13 87
	D. Meehan.....	48 10
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	666 66
	Motte & Specht.....	35 40
	A. B. Kneass, Jr.....	9 80
	O. Hausman.....	96 66
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	6 95
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	20 52
	M. Kohrs.....	12 95
	Glassmeyer & Co.....	103 30
	A. Mack.....	177 46
	A. Apley.....	33 45
	C. Helm.....	5 75
	David Collins.....	8 50
	John Tanton.....	5 65
	E. Menash & Co.....	26 77
	M. Foley.....	28 65
	Udell, Schmeiding & Co.....	6 50
	L. L. Richmond.....	23 50
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	258 00
	Jas. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	69 67
	H. Brennan & Sons.....	27 15
November 16...	Chas. Blasdell.....	37 50
December 2...	R. W. Powell, Insurance.....	37 50
October 12.....	N. Lebrun.....	7 90
November 9...	F. Ferrenbach.....	6 55
December 14...	A. Mack.....	191 65
	D. Meehan.....	124 08
	O. Hausman.....	90 42
	Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney.....	4 96
	W. E. Kortkamp.....	15 70
	W. Dooley.....	209 48
	A. Apley.....	32 40
	Thos. Fitzgerald.....	33 05
	J. McWorkman, Superintendent.....	220 50
	John Tanton.....	3 00
	Glassmier & Co.....	108 15
	Thos. Ferrenbach.....	10 00
	L. L. & Moses King.....	123 75

## TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.
1890. December 14..	By check Schureman Bros. & Co..... Motte & Specht..... Jacob Frank..... E. Menash & Co..... Udell & Schmeiding..... Jas. Davis..... G. W. Child..... Chas. Noack..... H. Hoffman..... P. Wonderly..... J. McWorkman Superintendent..... Carbondale Coal & Coke Co..... J. McWorkman, Superintendent..... Chas. Helm.....	\$58 00 88 20 4 10 54 04 21 48 26 70 4 78 21 00 18 06 87 62 686 66 256 56 102 40 3 90
	Total.....	\$52,630 49
1881. January 5.....	By balance.....	\$2,823 66

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement of account is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH O'NEIL.

[SEAL.] Subscribed and sworn to before me, this seventeenth day of January,  
A. D. 1881.

THOS. P. GLEESON, Notary Public.

Term expires May 31, 1882.

## Report of the Committee.

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MR. SPEAKER—Your Committee on Missouri School for the Blind, beg leave to make the following report :

By authority of the House, your committee visited the School for the Blind, in the city of St. Louis, and after spending two days in making a thorough examination of the condition and affairs of the institution, respectfully submit the following as the result of their investigations :

### THE BUILDING.

The building is located on Morgan street, between 19th and 20th streets, and is, in the opinion of the committee, sufficiently commodious to meet the present requirements of the school.

The main part of the building, however, is very old, and the entire structure in bad condition, and in urgent need of immediate repair.

The roof is very old and must at an early date be replaced by a new one. The floors in many rooms are nearly worn through, and should be relaid at once.

The walls are dingy with age and weather stain, and they, as well as the wood work, should be repainted, for the better preservation of the property and to the end that the rooms may look respectable.

The report of the Board of Trustees shows that during the past year about \$600.00 was expended to insure the building. Your committee is of the opinion that this property should not be insured for the following reasons :

1st. Because the State is far more able to bear the risk of loss by fire than any insurance company can be to assume that risk.

2d. Because the safety of the unfortunate children of the school is of the first consideration, and while we would not charge that the insurance of the building would lessen the vigilance of those in charge, yet we believe it would have that tendency, and is, therefore, impolitic.

3d. Because the money so expended must necessarily trench upon the maintenance fund, which is too small already, and should not be lessened.

#### THE FURNITURE.

The furniture is, in the opinion of every member of your committee, totally inadequate for even the single wants, to say nothing of the comfort and convenience of the inmates of the institution. There are but few carpets in the entire building, and those are old and badly worn, having done service for unknown years. There are no wardrobes or even hooks or brackets in the dormitories on which the children may hang their clothing at night, nor is there a particle of furniture in the dormitories except the cots on which the children sleep.

There are no curtains to the windows; there is hardly a comfortable chair in the building; in short, the furniture is not only old and worn with use, but is totally insufficient in quality.

There is absolutely nothing with which the children can amuse themselves, no toys, no gymnasiums; nothing whatever with which to break the monotony of their darkened lives, and your committee think that suitable means of amusements, such as swings, gymnasium and toys of suitable and substantial kinds should be provided.

#### THE CLOTHING.

The clothing was found to be comfortable and clean, and at the same time unexpensive.

The beds are placed on cots and are all they need be for comfort.

#### THE FOOD.

The food is ample in quantity, sound and well cooked, and your committee can recommend no improvement in this direction, except they are of the opinion that there should be an abundance of milk given to all of the children, none now being used except by the sick or feeble.

The sanitary condition of the institution was all that could be desired; none of the pupils were sick at the time of our visit, and no death has occurred during the past two years.

Your committee noticed, with great pleasure, the extreme neatness and order that prevailed in the several departments, as well as the spirit of contentment that was exhibited by the children. We talked with many of them privately, and all expressed themselves as happy and contented, and we found none that wished to leave the institution.



They seemed to be profoundly grateful to the good people of the State for providing for them the means of securing an education.

Your committee visited the various classes, and while we do not feel competent to pass judgment upon the system of education pursued, we were profoundly impressed with the degree of proficiency attained in all the elementary branches of an English education. Some of the recitations possessed great merit and would have done credit to pupils of the same age in any school in the land.

#### THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

This is one of great importance, and your committee were pleased, as well as surprised, at the high standard reached in this department.

We were entertained by solo and chorus singing, piano and organ playing of decided merit, and also listened to a full orchestra composed of eight (8) violins, two (2) horns, two (2) flutes and one clarionette.

The blind, more than seeing people, enjoy and appreciate music, and readily become expert performers on the various instruments when an opportunity is afforded them. Too much attention cannot be paid to their branch of education, as it opens up to them, in very many cases, the means of acquiring a comfortable livelihood. A large number of the graduates of the "Missouri School for the Blind" are now engaged in different parts of the State in teaching music, and are reported as being very popular and successful musical educators.

In this connection your committee would note the fact that the supply of musical instruments, especially of the smaller kinds, is not sufficient for the wants of the school, and should be increased.

Prof. Gilsinn, who has charge of this department, is a gentleman of rare musical attainments.

#### THE LIBRARY.

Your committee was impressed with the necessity of providing a good supply of new books for the teachers' library. On account of the limited number of books printed for the blind, it becomes necessary for the teachers to read to the pupils, and thus teach them orally. One hour each evening is devoted to this work, and we are informed that the library, which is very small, has been read and re-read, and badly needs replenishing. The trustees ask for (\$1,000) one thousand dollars for this purpose, and your committee earnestly recommend that the request be granted.

### THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is one of great practical benefit to the pupils. The boy's work-shop is in charge of George Blades, a blind graduate of the school, and under his management the boys are not only taught a trade, which will make them self-sustaining through life, but the shop actually shows a profit of \$126 in the past two years.

By a system of experiments it has been found that broom-making is better suited to the blind than any other trade. The pupils soon become as proficient in this work as seeing people, and then again when they leave the school and are thrown on their own resources, a small capital is sufficient to purchase the necessary machinery and establish them in their business.

In view of these facts the trustees have very properly discontinued the teaching of all trades but that of broom-making.

In the girl's work room we were shown a large array of useful and ornamental work, such as quilts, wearing apparel, crocket and bead work. We were attracted by the busy hum of sewing machines operated by blind girls, and the work done was all that could be desired; in fact, your committee was quickly convinced that these poor blind girls were not helpless objects of charity, but skillful and useful members of society, made capable, by the system of education offered them, of doing almost any kind of work that seeing people can be taught to do.

### BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

Your committee carefully examined the books and accounts, and found them to be correct; all vouchers for material are on file in the order of their payment, and were approved by the superintendent and countersigned by the President of Board of the Trustees.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officers of the school and board of trustees, for the efficient manner in which they have managed the school and the funds appropriated for its support.

The board of trustees is composed of gentlemen whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the duties of their trust are discharged with scrupulous fidelity to the State and the unfortunate beings in whose behalf they labor.

They receive no compensation for their services, and your committee feel that they are entitled to the greatest praise for the efficient manner in which they have managed this noble State charity.

It is fortunate for suffering humanity that such men as Thos. E. Tutt, D. R. Barclay, Jos. O'Neil, R. M. Scruggs, H. Clay Ewing, W. B.

Thompson and Dr. S. Pollak can be found who will give their valuable services and time in behalf of their less fortunate fellow beings. One of these trustees, Dr. Pollak, has been connected with the institute from the time it was founded, and has given his professional services as a physician without charge. He is devoted to the school and the pupils.

Your committee had a conference with the trustees and received from them interesting and valuable information.

They assured us that the Superintendent, Dr. McWorkman, possessed rare qualifications, that his long experience as superintendent of the blind institutes of Indiana and Missouri, together with his executive ability and his moral worth, rendered him eminently fit for the responsible position he occupies, and that his services were invaluable.

Mrs. Standish, the matron, is in charge of the domestic department, and to her rare executive ability is due the neatness and order observed on every hand by your committee.

Her gentleness and uniform kindness won the love and respect of all the inmates of the institute, and her presence in the building is a guarantee that "all is well."

Dr. Sibley, the head of the literary department, is, we are assured by the trustees, one of the most efficient educators of the blind in the United States.

Miss Colby, Miss Hill and Miss McGinnis, assistants to Dr. Sibley, are devoted to their labor and the unfortunate children in their charge.

In short, your committee is persuaded from all the information gathered in the time that we were at the institute, that the management throughout could not be bettered in any particular.

The trustees in this report recommend that the law be so amended as to provide for the appointment of (11) eleven trustees (instead of seven), seven of whom shall be residents of St. Louis, and who shall form the executive board. The remaining four to be residents of different parts of the State, who shall meet with the executive board quarterly, and that they shall receive actual and necessary expenses incurred by such quarterly meetings, but no such compensation for their services.

Your committee believe that it will be for the best interests of the institution to adopt their recommendations with the exception that we think (5) five trustees from St. Louis and (4) four from the State at large will be sufficient to meet the requirements.

The Trustees ask, at the hands of Legislature, the following appropriations for the conduct of the institute for the next two years:

For salaries of teachers, etc.....	\$16,000 00
For maintenance of school.....	36,000 00
For library.....	1,000 00
For repairing and replenishing.....	5,000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$58,000 00</b>

They impressed very strongly on the minds of your committee that this was the smallest amount with which the institute could be maintained during the next two years, in a manner consistent with the actual comfort and welfare of the pupils, as well as with the dignity of the State. Your committee earnestly recommends that the amount asked for be appropriated. We feel sure while the good people of the great State of Missouri want their representatives to economically administer the finances of the State, they do not want them to appropriate less than the amount necessary to conduct our eleemosynary institutions in a manner that will insure comfort and advancement to the inmates, and reflect credit on the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. P. H. GRAY,  
Chairman.



REPORT  
OF  
COMMITTEE ON DEAF AND DUMB  
AND  
LUNATIC ASYLUMS  
ON  
ASYLUM No. 2,  
TO THE  
THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI.

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.

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Received, and 1,500 copies ordered printed ; 1,000 for appendix to journal and 500  
for the use of the House, March 1, 1881.

J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

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## REPORT.

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**MR. SPEAKER:** Your Committee on Deaf and Dumb and Lunatic Asylums have now visited Asylum No. 2, near St. Joseph, and beg leave to report as follows:

### ASYLUM NO. 2

Is situated two miles east of St. Joseph in a beautiful and fertile district of country. The State owns 120 acres of land upon which it is situated. For fertility of soil, and beauty of location, it is fortunately situated.

### ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

The asylum building is a plain structure with no ornamentation. It is built upon the foundation of the asylum destroyed by fire June 25th, 1879, with the modifications herein given. The old building had a front of 254 feet, and the new has 325 feet front. The old building was four stories high and had a showy and costly Mansard roof; the new is three stories high and has a plain slate roof. The old building cost over \$225,000; the new cost only \$75,000. The capacity of the old building was 250 patients; that of the new, if the fourth story of the center building were completed, would be 300. Great economy had to be exercised in erecting the new building; the amount of money was small in proportion to the amount of work. The commissioners appointed to rebuild the asylum could find but one responsible bidder coming near the sum appropriated by the State. It was above the appropriation, and the commissioners were forced to so modify the contract as to leave out the completion of the fourth story of the center building, thereby enabling them to fall within the limit of the means appropriated by the State. With the fourth story completed



there will be room for 50 more patients. It is estimated that \$5,000 will complete the building. Perhaps no outlay of the same amount would be so economically expended as to complete this building.

The asylum at Fulton is full and this is rapidly filling. During the last week a patient was received from Mississippi county, and before the next General Assembly meets both asylums will be full.

#### FOUNDATION WALLS.

When the asylum was burnt, and before a thorough test was made, it was believed that the foundation walls were but slightly injured, but on closer examination they were found badly injured. Many of the interior walls were of brick, and they are badly injured and crumbling. The stone walls are scaling off. To cement the walls will require an outlay of over \$600. The floors of the basement was once nicely paved with brick, but were ruined by the falling walls. To lay such pavement and make suitable walks around the building, will require the sum of \$500.

#### COAL

Is an item of great expense. The contract price at present is 15 cents per bushel, and will doubtless cost more after this. It requires \$900 per month during the severe winter months to supply the demands, or about \$4,000 a year. Now it is estimated that coal exposed to weather will soon lose 10 per cent. of its heating power. Every year, therefore, the State is losing a large sum for want of a coal house. The managers ask an appropriation \$1,200 with which to erect a coal house, and certainly economy would sanction the request.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The asylum depends for its water supply upon a bored well on the premises and a pond which is filled, mainly, from surface water flowing into it during the rainy seasons. It is fed by several small perennial springs affording a small quantity of water. Water may be said to be the absolute necessity in an asylum.

The pond upon the premises is too small to hold a sufficient amount of water for the use of the asylum and the stock upon the premises, being only 87 feet long, 69 feet wide and 4½ feet in depth. To afford all the water needed it ought to be at least 100 feet square and 10 feet deep. This would then afford not only sufficient water, but from it could be taken all the ice necessary for the asylum. Some years ago, during a drought, the managers had a well bored on the premises. At the depth

of 205 feet, water was found; a tube commencing with 4 inches and terminating in  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , was placed in it. Water raised to within 60 feet of the surface; steam from the boiler is now used as a motive power. It is estimated that it supplies 12,000 gallons of water a day. Such has been the draught for the last few months, that this well was the main supply, the pond having almost entirely failed. The managers are seeking to negotiate for another well having three-inch tubing the entire distance. Should they be successful in striking a similar vein of water it will perhaps be all that can be desired. Such a well cannot be had for less than \$1,000, as much of the distance through which it is bored is rock.

The water obtained from this well is exceedingly pure and free from the impurities of surface water.

Ice is indispensable in an asylum. Even should a second well furnish all the needed water the pond ought to be enlarged in order to secure sufficient ice. During the present season over 400 loads of ice were secured; but the winter has been long and the pond has been stripped three times. The attendants and patients did the work, so no extra expense was incurred. But we shall not see many winters like the present. The pond ought to be so large that it could be filled at once. To purchase the amount of ice needed at an asylum would be expensive.

The Superintendent reports the loss of nearly all the surgical instruments during the conflagration and thinks that \$300 will not purchase more than is needed in an institution of this kind. Of course the Legislature ought to make the necessary appropriation.

#### ICE-HOUSE.

The present ice-house is a cheap structure, and saves the ice very imperfectly. The object of the managers is to build an ice and milk-house together; the ice to occupy the second story, so that melting, the water might flow through the troughs containing the milk, butter and fresh meats necessary for the institution. The managers ask that \$1,200 be appropriated to build said house. It certainly is very much needed and will be a great saving to the institution.

#### IMPROVEMENTS OF THE GROUNDS.

The grounds around the asylum have not received the attention that they demand. The patients need much exercise and this requires that the grounds be laid off in walks, shaded with trees and bordered

with shrubbery and flowers; indeed, there is a growing conviction that such treatment is the most efficacious means of restoring to sanity those unfortunates. Only a few years have elapsed since this institution was built out in an open field, and sufficient time has not elapsed for the growth of trees and shrubbery, besides the small amount of appropriation has not left anything with which to beautify and adorn the asylum grounds. Many eminent physicians are now of opinion that the present methods are deficient—they look too much like prisons where persons are locked up for crime. The cottage system will perhaps be the next method. This system will provide small cottages where the patient will be in contact with sanity—the smiling faces of children, surrounded with the appliances of domestic life.

Instead of large system at asylums, the fresh, invigorating health-bearing atmosphere, the promenade among the forest groves, the song of birds, the fragrant perfume of flowers, will be substituted. The grounds and walks need much work and ought to be improved. It will require \$500 to finish moving the debris from the old building, and purchase and plant trees and shrubbery on the grounds. Mental recreation, as well as bodily, is a means of restoration to sanity. Some of the most successful asylums in our country have introduced musical instruments, the bowling-alley, the swing, the dance, etc., as a means of diverting the mind from itself. This institution is sadly in need of means for the amusement of the patients. What few instruments in possession of the institution were destroyed in the conflagration.

#### CONDITION OF THE ASYLUM.

The asylum is kept neat and clean. The ward floors are mopped every day and scrubbed twice a week. The patients are bathed once a week—all of them; the more violent the more frequently. The ventilation in the new building is much superior to the old. The heating apparatus is very fine, keeping all parts of the building comfortable in the severest wintry weather.

#### FURNISHING.

With the increase of patients there is a demand for the means necessary to their comfort. The cabinet shop has supplied almost all the furniture, such as bedsteads, settees, etc. The asylum is greatly in need of woven wire mattresses; these cannot be made at the asylum. They require 150 of these to supply the demands of the institution. The cost will be about \$450. The wire mattress dispenses with the need of an under bed—it is easy to keep them clean—whereas under beds have to be refilled frequently. All asylums and hospitals are now using them.

## WINDOW CURTAINS.

The sun pours its light and heat through 282 windows, thereby rendering the condition of the inmates during the heated months almost unbearable. It will require not less than \$200 to properly curtain the windows.

## MAINTENANCE FOR 1881 AND 1882.

The cost per day for maintaining a patient in the asylum, is about .50 cents, or \$3.50 per week. The county or private patients are charged \$2.50 per week, leaving the State to pay \$1.00 a week, or \$104.00 per patient for two years, and if there should be an average of 250 patients in the asylum, it will require \$26,000 for their support. Of course it is understood that the products of the farm, garden and orchard are to be at the disposal of the asylum. Now, if the Legislature should appropriate the means to finish the upper story, it will require the following, not counting what is asked for, coal-house, ice-house, etc. :

Support of 300 patients.....	\$31,200
To finish and furnish the upper rooms. ....	5,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$36,200</b>
Cash on hand.....	11,647
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$24,553</b>
For coal-house, ice-house, etc.....	8,370
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$82,923</b>

There are two buildings on the ground, one used as a temporary building, in which the insane were kept during the building of the asylum, another dwelling which was on the land when purchased for asylum purposes ; these buildings could be joined together and used to care for the more harmless insane. The same heating apparatus could be used with very limited cost. It has been estimated that the buildings could be fitted up for \$1,200 to \$1,500, and would accommodate fifty more patients. Should the Legislature, therefore, seem not disposed to appropriate the amount of means necessary to furnish and finish the fourth story of the main building, it would seem the part of wisdom to grant the means to utilize the buildings referred to. Should the Legislature think it best to utilize the two houses on the ground rather than go to the expense of finishing the asylum building, it will require the following :

To support 300 patients.....	\$31,200
To prepare for two buildings for use.....	1,500
Total.....	\$32,700
Cash on hand.....	11,647
To be appropriated.....	\$21,053

But the managers are asking appropriations for the following :

For cementing walls.....	\$620
For paving basement.....	600
For coal house .....	1,200
For ice and milk house .....	1,000
For enlarging water pond.....	1,500
For completing furnishing culinary department and furnishing rooms.....	1,500
For providing surgical instruments.....	300
For improvement of grounds.....	500
For articles for amusement.....	500
For chaplain.....	250
Total.....	\$7,858

Your committee are of opinion that the building of the coal-house and ice-house is not so urgent a matter that it cannot be deferred. If this should be the opinion of this house, then it will require an appropriation of only \$5,658 dollars, in addition to the sum necessary to support the patients.

## RESUME.

Should no additional room be made for patients, it will require the following:

1. To support 250 patients.....	\$28,000
Other appropriations.....	5,658
Total.....	\$31,658
Cash on hand.....	11,647
To be appropriated.....	\$20,011
2. To support 300 patients.....	\$31,200
To finishing and furnish fourth story of asylum.....	5,000
To other appropriations.....	5,658
Total.....	\$41,858
Cash on hand.....	11,447
To be appropriated.....	\$30,211
3. To support 300 patients.....	\$31,200
To prepare temporary building.....	1,500
Other appropriations.....	5,658
Total.....	\$38,358
Cash on hand.....	11,647
To be appropriated.....	\$26,711
4. To support 350 patients.....	\$36,400
To prepare fourth story.....	5,000
To prepare temporary building.....	1,500
Other appropriations.....	5,658
Total.....	\$48,558
Cash on hand.....	11,647
Amount to be appropriated.....	\$36,911

It will not be necessary, perhaps, to go to the expense, for the present, of making accommodations at Asylum No. 2 for more than 300 patients, and it is for the Legislature to decide whether it will be best to finish the upper story of the Asylum building or prepare the temporary structures. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN. T. RILEY,  
D. P. BAILEY,  
S. L. SMITH,  
J. W. KNEISLEY,  
F. C. McMANUS,  
J. S. RICHARDSON.









REPORT  
OF THE  
STATE TREASURER  
OF THE  
STATE OF MISSOURI.  
TO THE  
Regular Session  
OF THE  
Thirty-First General Assembly.

JANUARY 10, 1881.

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.

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Received, and 5,000 copies ordered printed, January 10, 1881.

J. H. HAWLEY,  
Chief Clerk.

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# TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, TREASURY, }  
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 10, 1881. }

*To the Honorable Thirty-First General Assembly :*

In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the transactions of the Treasury Department for the period of time embraced between the first day of January, 1879, and the tenth day of January, 1881:

RECEIPTS.		
Balance January 1, 1879.....	\$472,466 92	
Receipts during 1879.....	3,150,855 03	
Receipts during 1880.....	2,815,581 36	
Receipts during 1881.....	10,180 19	
		\$6,448,582 50
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Warrants paid in 1879.....	\$2,984,247 00	
Warrants paid in 1880.....	2,922,639 35	
Warrants paid in 1881.....	22,927 03	
		\$5,929,813 38
Balance in Treasury January 10, 1881.....		\$518,769 12

Which belongs to the following funds:

State Revenue Fund.....	\$279,118 58
State Interest Fund.....	78,830 18
State School Fund.....	792 66
State School Moneys.....	121,922 11
State Seminary Fund.....	95 08
Executors' and Administrators' Fund.....	17,822 13
Redemption of Land Fund.....	9 58
Insurance Department Fund.....	149 15
Road and Canal Fund.....	412 49
Militia Fund.....	117 16
Earnings of the Penitentiary.....	20,000 00
Total.....	\$518,769 12

## STATE SCHOOL FUND.

The following constitute the permanent School Fund of the State :

2,009 six per cent. State bonds.....	\$2,009,000.00
1 six per cent. certificate of indebtedness.....	900,000.00
Current Funds.....	792.66

Total.....	\$2,909,792.66
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## STATE SEMINARY FUND

Is as follows :

122 six per cent. State bonds.....	\$122,000.00
Current Funds.....	95.08

Total.....	\$122,095.08
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## DEPOSITS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Since my last biennial report to the Legislature, I have, in compliance with the revised insurance law, turned over all of the bonds heretofore deposited in this office by Insurance Companies to Hon. W. S. Relfe, Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

During 1879 and 1880, the interest on the State debt has been promptly paid, the debt has been reduced five hundred thousand dollars, all warrants issued for current expenses of the State that have been presented to me, have been paid, leaving a balance in the Treasury January 1, 1881, of \$531,515.96, to meet the outstanding warrants amounting to only \$14,998.69.

In returning to the people of the State the trust they so kindly bestowed upon me four years ago, I deem it due them, as well as myself, that in this report I give them a full and complete history of the transactions that have for nearly four years agitated the public mind throughout the State, and brought upon me that notoriety which usually follows public servants who have been overtaken by misfortune.

When I came into possession of this office, I found all of the money of the State deposited in two banks. The National Bank of the State of Missouri at St. Louis, and the Mastin Bank of Kansas City ; I also found, upon an examination of the books in the office, that for twenty-five or thirty years the money of the State had been deposited in banking institutions. The laws that defined my official duties were the same as had governed my predecessors, with the exception of section

fifteen of article ten of the Constitution, which provided for the deposit of State moneys to be made in a manner different from what had been the custom.

I was informed by the Attorney-General, the legal adviser for State officers, that legislation was necessary for the enforcement of said section of the Constitution; I therefore did not attempt to execute the provisions of that portion of the Constitution, believing that the Legislature, which was then in session, would at an early date enact laws enforcing section fifteen of article ten of the Constitution. The funds of the State were then temporarily deposited in the National Bank of the State of Missouri, and the Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri, for safe keeping, subject to such legislation as might be adopted for the government of the Treasury. The National Bank of the State, having for years been one of the State's depositories, and having enjoyed the reputation of being one of the strongest banking institutions of the State, was not required to give security for moneys deposited therein. From the Bank of St. Joseph I took a bond in the sum of one million dollars for the protection of the State and myself.

During the month of May, 1877, the Legislature adjourned without passing a law giving force and effect to section fifteen, article ten of the Constitution. Believing that the people should enjoy the benefits arising by the adoption of this section of the Constitution, I did, on the 15th day of May, prepare and mail to the banks of the State, a circular letter inviting bids for the keeping of the funds of the State, as contemplated by said section, and on the 2d day of June following, selected the Watkins Bank of Kansas City, as the State's depository, said Bank offering to pay the highest rate of interest for such deposits. This bank failing to give satisfactory security, no money was deposited with it. Before I could re-let the contract the National Bank of the State suspended on June 19, 1877, with a large amount of State money in its hands, thus placing me in a condition that I could not execute my intentions of enforcing the Constitution without legislation, also embarrassing me in meeting the July interest on the State debt, by reason of the money set aside for this purpose being tied up in said bank. The Mastin Bank having assisted me largely in protecting the credit of the State at this time, I opened an account with it, first taking a bond for one million dollars to secure such deposits as might be made with it. The funds of the State were regularly deposited in said bank until November of that year; when it became necessary to send a large amount of money to New York City for the purpose of paying maturing State bonds, I learned, to my great surprise, that it could not meet my demands against it. Finding myself upon the brink of another finan-

cial eruption, I began to secure, as best I could, the money held by that institution, until the 2d of August, 1878, when it closed its doors, holding over \$506,000.00 of the State funds. On the 30th day of September, 1878, the Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, was selected as the State's depository, where all of the accessible money of the State has been deposited up to date.

By the failures of the National Bank of the State and the Mastin Bank there was a million and ten thousand dollars of State money placed in a position that it could not be used in the payment of the obligations of the State. Thus hampered and cramped, it gives me great pleasure to say that not a single obligation of the State has been protested on that account. In order to meet the many demands against the Treasury I was compelled to raise large sums of money; this I did with the assistance of my official bondsmen, Col. Jas. N. Burnes and N. P. Ogden, without cost or expense to the State.

In my report to the Thirtieth General Assembly, the following amounts were reported as inaccessible funds:

Deposit in Mastin Bank.....	\$286,187 80
Deposit with Reid & Chrisman.....	5,000 00
Deposit in National Bank State of Mo.....	3,045 25
Clinton County bonds.....	49,000 00
Total.....	\$343,238 05

During 1879 and 1880 all of these sums of money were collected and placed into the State's depository, the Bank of Commerce, except \$183,522.65. On the sixth of the present month this amount, together with \$1,447.66, the amount of interest the money held by the Mastin Bank would have drawn had it been deposited in the Bank of Commerce under the contract made with it for keeping State funds in compliance with the provisions of the law, approved March 15, 1879, governing the disposition of the State's money, was deposited with said Bank of Commerce under an agreement, a copy of which is made a part of this report, as follows:

"The Bank of Commerce of St. Louis has received from Calvin F. Burnes the sum of one hundred and eighty-four thousand, nine hundred and seventy and 31-100 dollars (\$184,970.31), to be held by said bank in trust for the following purposes, to wit:

If the Thirty-first General Assembly of Missouri shall, at any time during its regular session for the year 1881, enact into laws two bills of which copies marked respectively A and B are hereto attached, and the same shall be approved by the Governor of the State of Missouri,

then, as soon as the Bank of Commerce shall have been officially advised of the fact of the passage, and final approval by the Governor of said two acts as set forth in the copies hereto attached, the Bank of Commerce shall, without further notice or order from said Calvin F. Burnes, place said sum of one hundred eighty-four thousand, nine hundred and seventy and 31-100 dollars (\$184,970.31), to the credit of the State of Missouri. A delivery to said Bank of Commerce of copies of said two acts, certified according to law by the Secretary of State, shall be considered an official advice to said bank of the passage and approval of said acts. This authority and trust is irrevocable by said Calvin F. Burnes, except as follows, namely: If the two bills marked A and B, or either of them, shall fail to be enacted into laws by said 31st General Assembly, at its regular session, or shall not be approved by the Governor, so that said General Assembly shall finally adjourn its said regular session for the year 1881, without the legislative enactment and executive approval of said two bills marked A and B, or either of them, then, and in that case, the Bank of Commerce shall and will hold said sum of one hundred eighty-four thousand, nine hundred and seventy and 31-100 dollars (\$184,970.31), as the money of said Calvin F. Burnes, subject to his order, to be checked for by him as any ordinary deposit for his credit.

Executed in triplicate.

ST. LOUIS, January 6, 1881.

(Copy)

BANK OF COMMERCE,  
BY C. B. BURNHAM, PRES'T."

The foregoing receipts of the Bank of Commerce is a complete and correct statement of the trust assumed by the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, and this shall be and is a full and final acquittance and release from me to said Bank for all my claim to said sum of \$184,970.31, or any part thereof, if placed to the credit of the State of Missouri in conformity with the terms of the foregoing receipt and declaration of trust.

Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of January, 1881.

(Copy)

C. F. BURNES. [SEAL]

A.

AN ACT to secure to the State of Missouri a priority in the case of insolvent debtors to the State.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

SECTION 1. When any person indebted to the State of Missouri is insolvent, or whenever the estate of any deceased debtor in the hands



of the executors or administrators is insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debts due to the State of Missouri shall be first satisfied, and the priority hereby established shall extend as well to cases in which a debtor not having sufficient property to pay all his debts makes a voluntary assignment thereof, or in which the estate and effects of an absconing, concealed or absent debtor are attached by process of law as to cases in which an act of bankruptcy is committed; provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to interfere with priority of the United States as secured by law, nor the payment of the expenses of the last sickness, wages of servants, demands for medicine and medical attendance during the last sickness, nor funeral expenses.

SEC. 2. Every executor, administrator or assignee, or other person who pays any debt due by the person or estate for whom or for which he acts before he satisfies and pays the debts due to the State of Missouri, from such person or estate shall become answerable in his own person and estate for the debts so due to the State of Missouri, or for so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid.

SEC. 3. Whenever the principal in any bond given to the State of Missouri is insolvent, or whenever such principal being deceased, his estate and effects which come to the hands of his executor, administrator or assignee are insufficient for the payment of his debts, and in either of such cases any surety on the bond, or the executor, administrator or assignee of such surety pays to the State of Missouri the money due upon such bond, said surety, his executor, administrator or assignee shall have the like priority for the recovery and receipt of the moneys out of the estate and effects of such insolvent or deceased principals as is secured to the State of Missouri, and may bring and maintain a suit upon the bond in law or equity, in his own name, for the recovery of all moneys paid thereon.

SEC. 4. Whereas, a doubt may be entertained by some as to the priority of the State in the case of insolvent debtors, and it is important that the question should be put at rest at once, an emergency exists within the meaning of the Constitution why this law should go into immediate operation; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## B.

**AN ACT** to secure to the State the speedy settlement and payment of all sums of money due from Elijah Gates, late Treasurer of the State of Missouri.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

**SECTION 1.** If Elijah Gates, late Treasurer of the State of Missouri, shall, within — days after the passage of this act, pay into the Treasury of this State the sum of 184,970 31-100 dollars, in satisfaction and payment of the claim of the State on said Treasurer for money of the State alleged to have been deposited by him in the Mastin Bank, a banking corporation organized and lately doing business in Kansas City, Jackson county, there shall vest in him, the said Elijah Gates, all the rights which the State of Missouri has or may have by priority or otherwise to recover, have and receive from said banking corporation, its sureties, officers or assignee, any and all moneys due or owing by said banking corporation, its sureties, officers or assignee, to this State or to said Elijah Gates, State Treasurer, by reason of the deposit of money of the State in said bank by said Elijah Gates as State Treasurer, and said Gates shall have the right to sue or maintain a suit in his own name to enforce said priority, or to collect said money to the same extent that said State might or could now do in its own name, and said suit so brought by said Gates shall be subject to the same defenses that a suit brought by this State to enforce said priority or to collect said money would be subject to and to no other defense.

**SEC. 2.** This act shall be without effect unless said Gates shall pay said money, as aforesaid, on or before the — day after this act is passed.

**SEC. 4.** It being of great public importance that the accounts of the late Treasurer, Elijah Gates, should be closed, an emergency exists within the meaning of the Constitution why this law should go into immediate operation; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

With reference to these bills, I desire to say to each member of the General Assembly that I hope you will not consider that I am attempting, in any sense, to dictate terms by offering them. So far as I am concerned, I would have preferred petitioning your honorable body, praying that you grant me such legislation as would be just and proper in assisting towards securing the large amount of money held by the

Mastin Bank, but in order to have the State's depository, the Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, act as trustee, the contract had to be fully set out, including the exact copy of bills desired to be passed, in order to satisfy it that no litigation would prevent it from executing the trust.

Whilst I have been overwhelmed by disasters and misfortunes during my term of office, I have the proud satisfaction of delivering over to my honorable successor, the people's Treasury in a better condition than it has ever been in for twenty years, with all of the natural obligations of the State paid and a balance in the Treasury of over a half of a million dollars.

The following tables embrace the various transactions of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

ELIJAH GATES,

State Treasurer.



## CASH ACCOUNT—Continued.

Dr.		Cr.	
1880	January 1... January..... February..... March..... April..... May..... June..... July..... August..... September... October..... November... December...	To balance..... To receipts..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... ".....	By warrants paid..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... "..... By balance.....
		\$688,573 95 714,843 86 219,348 32 163,767 88 112,651 87 47,906 36 97,069 04 116,873 90 181,111 31 128,046 89 98,091 87 217,753 89 774,237 67 \$3,454,155 31	\$198,155 03 63,718 29 88,760 75 682,552 85 179,744 78 472,693 55 109,813 93 147,118 45 76,646 45 72,785 18 85,810 93 746,389 16 531,515 96 \$3,454,155 31
1881	January 1... January.....	To balance..... To receipts.....	By warrants paid..... By balance.....
		\$531,515 96 10,180 19 \$541,696 15	\$23,927 03 518,769 12 \$541,696 15





## STATE INTEREST FUND.

Dr.

Cr.

1879. January.....	To warrants paid.....	\$3,680 00	1879. January 1....	By receipts.....	\$158,089 79
March .....	To transfer to school moneys.....	54,000 00	January .....	" .....	391,518 63
June .....	To warrants paid .....	411,812 00	February .....	" .....	116,585 08
July .....	" .....	3,680 00	March .....	" .....	53,917 90
December.....	" .....	544,200 00	April .....	" .....	44,982 68
Dec. 31.....	To transfer to Sinking Fund.....	1,000 00	May .....	" .....	29,874 44
	To balance.....	377,992 63	June .....	" .....	22,269 78
			July .....	" .....	30,413 15
			August .....	" .....	32,728 89
			September .....	" .....	57,941 36
			October .....	" .....	56,407 24
			November.....	" .....	100,449 04
			December.....	" .....	304,708 80
					\$1,396,824 63
1880. March.....	To transfer to school moneys.....	\$54,000 00	1880. January 1....	By balance.....	\$377,992 63
April.....	To warrants paid.....	6,000 00	January .....	By receipts.....	349,537 38
April.....	To transfer to Sinking Fund .....	240,000 00	February .....	" .....	100,558 87
June .....	To warrants paid .....	405,000 00	March .....	" .....	64,427 10
July .....	To transfer to Sinking Fund.....	40,000 00	April .....	" .....	39,168 27
July .....	To warrants paid .....	8,757 48	May .....	" .....	13,872 41
August.....	" .....	97 20	June .....	" .....	24,853 64
August.....	To transfer to Sinking Fund.....	75,000 00	July .....	" .....	39,098 78
September .....	To warrants paid.....	62 10	August.....	" .....	49,189 56
November.....	" .....	2 00	September.....	" .....	46,285 41
December.....	" .....	528,200 00	October.....	" .....	35,234 38
December.....	To transfer to Sinking Fund.....	144,000 00	November.....	" .....	98,971 18
Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	78,628 77	December.....	" .....	827,662 89
					\$1,566,748 50
			1881. January 1....	By balance.....	\$73,629 77
			January .....	By receipts.....	4,700 41





STATE SEMINARY FUND.

Dr.			Cr.		
1880. Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	\$95 08	1879. January.....	By balance.....	\$95 08
			1881. January 1...	By balance.....	\$95 08

STATE SEMINARY MONEYS.

Dr.			Cr.		
1879. January.....	To warrants paid.....	\$3,660 00	1879. January 1...	By receipts.....	\$3,660 00

## EXECUTORS' AND ADMINISTRATORS' FUND.

Dr.

Cr.

1879. June.....	To warrants paid .....	\$873 37	1879. January 1... By balance .....	\$12,885 74
August .....	" " .....	75 35	January .....	64 22
October.....	" " .....	18 00	February .....	187 68
December...	" " .....	123 00	March.....	118 81
Dec. 31 .....	To balance.....	14,223 10	April .....	252 95
			May.....	61 88
			June.....	372 40
			July.....	182 47
			August.....	108 92
			September..	663 88
			November ..	104 10
			December...	829 77
				\$15,311 72
1880. June.....	To warrants paid .....	\$71 85	1880. January 1... By balance.....	\$14,223 10
July.....	" " .....	498 31	January .....	173 50
September..	" " .....	90 88	February .....	433 35
October.....	" " .....	103 92	May .....	88 60
Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	17,823 13	June.....	509 19
			July.....	55 50
			August.....	572 07
			September..	30 00
			October.....	2,303 69
			November ..	212 80
			December...	36 39
				\$18,587 19
			1881. January 1 ... By balance.....	\$17,822 13

## SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY FUND.

Dr.		Cr.	
1879. May .....	To warrants paid.....	1879. May .....	By receipts .....
June.....	“ “ .....		
		\$2,930 74	
		526 12	
		<u>\$3,456 86</u>	
			<u>\$3,456 86</u>
1880. April.....	To warrants paid.....	1880. March.....	By receipts .....
July.....	“ “ .....	July.....	“ “ .....
August.....	“ “ .....	October.....	“ “ .....
November...	“ “ .....		
December...	“ “ .....		
		\$4,552 60	
		8,797 06	
		<u>2,086 01</u>	
		1,843 18	
		<u>223 34</u>	
		<u>\$11,951 19</u>	
			<u>\$4,552 60</u>
			<u>5,833 07</u>
			<u>1,565 52</u>
			<u>\$11,951 19</u>

## STATE SCHOOL MONIES.

Dr.				Cr.
1879. April .....	To warrants paid.....	\$301,711 50	By balance.....	\$120,828 48
May.....	" .....	137,022 26	By transfer from Revenue Fund.....	928,255 18
June.....	" .....	47,614 67	By transfer from Interest Fund.....	54,000 00
July.....	" .....	1,261 65	By receipts .....	120,540 00
August.....	" .....	10,897 52		
October.....	" .....	8,188 95		
Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	121,922 11		
		\$623,628 66		\$623,628 66
1880. April.....	To warrants paid.....	\$364,756 88	By balance.....	\$121,922 11
May.....	" .....	140,823 44	By transfer from Revenue Fund.....	840,746 09
June.....	" .....	10,200 77	By transfer from Interest Fund.....	54,000 00
Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	121,922 11	By receipts.....	120,540 00
		\$637,208 20		\$637,208 20
		.	By balance.....	\$121,922 11

## STATE LIBRARY FUND.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM				Dr.	Cr.
				1879. May.....	
				To transfer to Revenue Fund.....	
				\$1,355 30	By balance.....
					\$1,355 30

## REDEMPTION OF LAND FUND.

Dr.		Cr.	
1880. Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	\$9 58	1879. January 1... By balance.....
			1881. January 1... By balance.....
			\$9 58

## ROAD AND CANAL FUND.

Dr.		Cr.	
1880. Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	\$412 49	1879. January 1... By balance.....
			1881. January 1... By balance.....
			\$412 49

## MILITIA FUND.

Dr.		Cr.	
1880. Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	\$82 25	1879. June..... By receipts.....
			1881. January 1... By balance.....
			By receipts.....
			\$82 25
			84 91

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT FUND.

Dr.	To warrants paid	1879	January 1... By balance	1880	January 1... By balance	1881	January 1... By balance
1879	January .....	\$1,489 40	January .....	1880	January 1... By balance	1881	January 1... By balance
April.....	"	2,942 95	April.....	February.....	By receipts.....		
May.....	"	1,143 15	May.....	March.....	"		
June.....	"	1,206 95	June.....	April.....	"		
July.....	"	1,232 43	July.....	October.....	"		
August.....	"	8,115 05	August.....	December.....	"		
September.....	"	910 67	October.....				
October.....	"	1,920 08					
November.....	"	1,351 14					
December.....	"	1,258 20					
Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	676 70					
		\$18,245 72					
1880	January .....	1,132 30	January 1... By balance	1880	January 1... By balance	1881	January 1... By balance
February.....	"	1,431 55	February.....	February.....	By receipts.....		
March.....	"	1,362 80	March.....	March.....	"		
April.....	"	1,029 15	April.....	April.....	"		
May.....	"	1,297 56	May.....	October.....	"		
June.....	"	1,108 95	June.....	December.....	"		
July.....	"	1,039 15	July.....				
August.....	"	1,261 41	August.....				
September.....	"	1,300 29	September.....				
October.....	"	1,029 15	October.....				
November.....	"	8,291 08	November.....				
December.....	"	1,059 15	December.....				
Dec. 31.....	To balance.....	149 15					
		\$16,491 67					





TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST RECEIVED ON  
STATE DEPOSITS MADE WITH THE BANK OF COM-  
MERCE, ST. LOUIS, MO., FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

1879. January.....	Under contract of September 30, 1878, seven cents per day on each one thousand dollars.....	\$405 46
March.....	Under contract of September 30, 1878, seven cents per day on each one thousand dollars.....	2,738 24
May.....	Under contract of September 30, 1878, seven cents per day on each one thousand dollars.....	3,906 88
May.....	Under contract of September 30, 1878, seven cents per day on each one thousand dollars.....	808 08
June.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	55 44
July.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	60 64
August.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	16 79
September..	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	26 95
October.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	38 48
November..	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	68 26
December...	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	95 10
Total for the year 1879.....		\$8,115 32
1880. January.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	\$89 04
February....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	202 18
March.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	284 69
April.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	341 85
May.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	253 17
June.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	156 52
July.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	24 49
August.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	21 48
September..	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	34 51
October.....	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	43 81
November..	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	58 79
December...	Under contract of May 17, 1879, one cent per day on each one thousand dollars.....	78 87
Total for the year 1880.....		\$1,578 70

ELIJAH GATES,  
State Treasurer.

REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF CURATORS  
OF THE  
STATE UNIVERSITY,  
OF THE  
STATE OF MISSOURI,  
TO THE  
XXXIst GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

---

JEFFERSON CITY:  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.

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SENATE CHAMBER, }  
January 26th, 1881. }

On motion of Senator Walker two thousand (2000) copies of the Report of the Board of Curators of the State University were ordered printed, one thousand copies for the appendix, five hundred for the use of the Senate and five hundred for the use of the University.

F. C. NESBIT,  
Secretary Senate.

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly  
of the State of Missouri :*

**GENTLEMEN**—As required by law, and in order to put your Honorable bodies in possession of all information necessary to show the present condition, prospects, and wants of the University of the State, I have the honor to lay before you the following papers :

1st—Treasurer's statement, showing receipts for the two years ending December 31, 1880.

2d—Treasurer's abstract, showing amount disbursed in the two years ending December 31, 1880.

3d—Expenditures of the University of the State of Missouri, as shown by warrants drawn on the Treasurer in the two years ending December 31, 1880.

4th—Estimated expenditures for the two years ending December 31, 1882.

5th—Treasurer's report of annual salaries paid to president, professors and officers of the University.

6th—Abstract of wants of the different departments of the University, as given by each professor.

7th—Estimates to meet the running expenses of the University, on account of annual salaries and other charges for the next two years ending December 31, 1882.

8th—The Report of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, at Rolla.

## TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Amount received by R. B. Price, Treasurer of the Board of Curators of the State University, as reported by him during the two years ending December 31, 1880.

Interest on Seminary Fund.....	\$18,300 00	
“ \$100,000 Mo. 6s, held by Treasurer.....	15,000 00	
“ \$5,000 Agricultural College Fund.....	750 00	\$340 50
State Treasurer:		
Balance appropriation for 1877-78.....	\$8,875 00	
“ “ 1879-80.....	39,000 00	47,375 00
Sales of Agricultural College lands.....	\$5,506 88	
Interest on leases “ “ .....	2,187 24	7,693 62
Contingent fees.....	\$8,290 00	
Tuition College of Arts and Agriculture, etc.....	7,450 00	
“ “ Medicine.....	3,780 00	
“ “ Law .....	8,090 00	
“ “ Engineering.....	840 00	21,390 00
Agricultural Department sales.....	\$3,317 68	
Horticultural “ .....	1,208 84	
Fruit and Forestry “ .....	4,701 92	9,228 44
Cottage rent.....		1,778 50
Diplomas .....		598 00
Money borrowed to pay debts.....		1,600 00
Miscellaneous, Gas sold.....	49 70	
Coal sold.....	4 40	
Stephens Medal.....	1 65	55 85
Total.....		\$128,768 91
Deduct of this sum the balance of the State appropriations for 1877-78, which belongs to the year 1878, a warrant for same being paid in 1879.....	8,875 00	
And the interest due January 1, 1881, on Seminary Fund, paid December, 1880.....	\$3,660 00	
Missouri 6s, \$100,000.....	3,000 00	
“ 5,000.....	150 00	6,810 00
Five semi-annual payments on these three funds having been received within the past two years, this being the first time that the January interest reached the Treasurer in time to be included in the receipts of the year for which the interest on the bonds was really earned; and sales of Agricultural College lands are not to be used for current expenses.....	5,506 88	
Money borrowed, to pay debt bearing a higher rate of interest, not income.....	1,600 00	22,291 38
Net income for years 1879-1880.....		\$101,477 53

RECAPITULATION.		
Total receipts from all sources.....		\$123,768 91
DEDUCT:		
Treasurer's warrants reported in 1878.....	\$8,875 00	
Seminary Fund, for December, 1880.....	3,660 00	
Interest on Missouri 6s, 1880.....	8,000 00	
6s, Agricultural, 1880.....	150 00	
Money borrowed at lower rate of interest to pay interest on debt.....	1,600 00	
Sales of College lands.....	5,506 38	
		22,291 38
Total.....		\$101,477 53
January 1, 1881.		
Total income for two years .....	\$101,477 53	

## TREASURER'S ABSTRACT—JANUARY 1, 1881.

Balance in Treasurer's hands Jan 1, 1879 .....		\$1,637 51	
Amount received by Treasurer from Janu- ary 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880.....		123,768 91	
Total amount in Treasurer's hands in 1879-1880.....		\$125,406 42	
Balance in Treasurer's hands Jan. 1, 1881...		8,979 43	
Total amount paid by Treasurer in 1879-1880.....			\$116,426 99
Warrants issued in 1879-1880.....		117,562 42	
Warrants outstanding and unpaid Janu- ary 1, 1881:			
Balance salaries due Sept. 30, 1880. ....	\$4,530 00		
Salaries due Dec. 31, 1880.....	9,247 50		
Warrants issued prior to Dec. 31, 1880.....	683 38		
Warrants issued Dec. 31, 1880, other than salaries.....	1,482 08		
		\$15,892 86	
Amount paid by Treasurer on warrants issued in 1879-1880.....		101,669 56	
Amount paid on warrants outstan ing and unpaid January 1, 1879:			
Salaries.....	\$7,830 83		
Other than salaries.....	6,926 60		
		\$14,757 43	\$116,426 99

This amount, \$6,926.60, was reported in the report submitted January, 1879, at \$7,008.08. Deduct \$6,926.83, balance \$81.25, has been passed to the credit of the deficiency which arose out of the cessation of the aid under the 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. law ceasing July 1, and the appropriation under the New Constitution not beginning to operate till the following January 1. It is seen from the statement above that the University has been run on \$81.25 less than its available means during the past two years. This deficiency of \$6,926.83 should be met by a special appropriation.

## EXPENDITURES

Of the University of the State of Missouri, as shown by warrants drawn on the Treasurer during the two years ending December 31, 1880.

Paid on account of	Dec. 31, 1880.	Total.
Salaries:—College of Arts.....	\$39,439 99	
Normal College.....	4,000 00	
Agricultural College.....	14,113 33	
Law College.....	5,987 50	
Medical College.....	5,410 00	
Expenses:—Agricultural department.....	4,018 19	
Horticultural department.....	4,022 52	
Fruit and Forestry.....	10,662 46	
Normal department.....	82 75	
Scientific department.....	289 00	
Medical department ..	213 40	
Art department.....	190 00	
Law lectures.....	300 00	
Janitors.....	1,989 00	
Campus.....	79 50	
Printing and advertising.....	1,205 17	
Librarian and library.....	1,323 25	
Repairs.....	1,565 55	
Fuel.....	1,206 75	
Interest.....	8,544 82	
Stationery.....	194 07	
Postage.....	856 44	
Diplomas.....	291 80	
Dachsel prize.....	20 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,755 22	
Music.....	158 80	
Insurance.....	12 00	
Furniture.....	213 50	
Curators.....	424 60	
Gas.....	396 77	
		\$103,916 42
Stock for farm.....	\$508 85	
Debt paid.....	10,002 00	
Gas pipe and fixtures.....	232 70	
Club houses.....	887 54	
Fitting engineering room.....	292 30	
Protection of Agricultural College lands.....	18 50	
Interest paid School of Mines—collected on bonds.....	257 54	
Green house.....	1,446 57	
		18,646 00
Ordinary expenditures.....	\$103,916 42	
Extraordinary expenditures.....	18,646 00	
Total.....		\$117,562 42

R. L. Todd, Secretary of Board of Curators of State University, makes oath that the foregoing is a true statement of the disbursements of the University for two years beginning January 1, 1879, and ending January 31, 1880, to meet which the State appropriation of \$39,000 for those years, was applied.

R. L. TODD.

Sworn to before me, a notary public for Boone county, Mo. Witness my hand and notarial seal, January 18, 1881.

FRANK D. EVANS, Notary Public.

My commission will expire January 20, 1883.

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

Of the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia, during the two years ending  
December 31, 1882.

On account of	Dec. 31, 1882.	Total.
<b>Salaries :—</b> College of Arts.....	\$44,800 00	\$77,000 00
Normal College.....	4,000 00	
Agricultural College.....	16,800 00	
Law College.....	6,200 00	
Medical College.....	5,200 00	
<b>Expenses :—</b> Agricultural department.....	10,000 00	29,974 00
Horticultural department.....		
Fruit and Forestry.....		
Normal department..... \$50 00		
Scientific department..... 500 00		
Medical department..... 450 00		
Law lectures..... 800 00		
Janitors.....	1,800 00	
Campus.....	2,804 00	
Printing and advertising ..	500 00	
Librarian and library.....	1,300 00	
Repairs.....	1,400 00	
Fuel.....	2,000 00	
Interest.....	1,800 00	
Stationery and postage.....	8,000 00	
Diplomas.....	1,000 00	
Dachsel prize.....	800 00	
Miscellaneous .....	20 00	
Music.....	2,000 00	
Insurance.....	150 00	
Furniture.....	1,500 00	
Curators and visitors.....	800 00	
Gas.....	850 00	
Gas pipe and fixtures.....	500 00	
	250 00	
<b>Total estimated expenses.....</b>		<b>\$106,974 00</b>
<b>Estimated income for same time :</b>		
Seminary Fund.....	\$14,640 00	57,840 00
Mo. 6s, \$100,000.....	12,000 00	
Mo. 6s, \$5,000.....	600 00	
Tuitions, etc.....	18,000 00	
Departments of Agriculture.....	10,000 00	
Horticulture and Fruit and Forestry.....	1,600 00	
Cottage rents.....	500 00	
Diplomas.....		
<b>Deficiency to be met by State appro'n.....</b>		<b>\$49,634 00</b>

In the above estimate of income, the interest on leases of Agricultural College lands, which in the two preceding years yielded \$2,187.24, is omitted, for the reason that all the leases expire in 1881, and no reliable amounts can be estimated from that source.

The above carefully prepared estimate shows that the amount of State aid necessary to sustain the University in its present prosperous and growing condition, is \$49,634, and it is earnestly urged upon your honorable body that this exact sum be fixed in the appropriation bill, as it leaves no margin.



R. B. Price, Treasurer of the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University, submits the following report in regard to annual salaries paid President, Professors and Officers of said institution :

Samuel S. Laws, President.....	\$3,800
Joseph G. Norwood, Professor .....	1,000
Joseph Ficklin, Professor.....	2,000
George C. Swallow, Professor .....	2,150
Paul Schweitzer, Professor.....	2,000
Philemon Bliss, Professor.....	2,000
Boyle Gordon, Professor.....	600
Andrew W. McAlester, Professor.....	1,000
W. A. Cauthorn, Professor.....	1,250
S. M. Tracy, Professor.....	1,000
M. M. Fisher, Professor.....	2,000
Thomas J. Lowrey, Professor.....	810
David R. McAnally, Jr., Professor .....	2,000
Miss Grace C. Bibb, Professor.....	2,000
John H. Duncan, Professor.....	1,000
Woodson Moss, Professor.....	580
A. F. Fleet, Professor.....	2,000
James S. Blackwell, Professor .....	2,000
George Husman, Professor.....	1,200
Mrs. O. H. Carr, Professor .....	1,500
Conrad Diehl, Professor .....	1,500
B. F. Thomas, Professor.....	1,000
F. P. Blair, Professor .....	500
T. J. Lowrey, Secretary of Faculty*.....	200
R. L. Todd, Secretary of Board.....	800
J. H. Drummond, Proctor*.....	500
J. H. Drummond, Librarian.....	500
R. B. Maddox, Superintendent of Farm .....	600

Respectfully submitted,

R. B. PRICE, Treasurer.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, January 13, 1881.

\*Pay of Librarian \$500, and of Secretary of Faculty \$200, not included in above list of estimated salaries but in the schedule of "expenses."

Reports from the various Professors of the different departments of the University of the State of Missouri, showing the wants of their respective departments. The aggregate amount needed is stated below, but the reports which accompany this will show the items of each, with their probable cost:

Department of Mathematics and Astronomy, Prof. Ficklin.....	\$10,870 00
Engineering Department, Prof. Lowrey.....	3,751 00
Department of Physics, Prof. Thomas .....	10,095 71
Department of Chemistry, Prof. Schweitzer.....	2,568 00
Department of Greek, Prof. Fleet.....	700 00
Department of Latin, Prof. Fisher .....	550 00
Normal College, Miss Bibb, Dean .....	259 75
Department of Oriental Literature, Prof. Blackwell .....	970 50
Department of Modern Languages, Prof. Blackwell.....	194 40
Department of English, Prof. McAnally .....	728 81
Department of Agriculture and Natural History, Prof. Swallow .....	7,632 18
Department of Horticulture, Prof. Tracy.....	44,576 22
Department of Pomology, Prof. Husmann .....	4,500 00
Department of Law, Prof. Bliss, Dean .....	4,000 00
Department of Medicine, Prof. Duncan, Sec.....	205 00
Department of Art, Prof. Delhl.....	18,700 00
Ladies Department, Mrs. Carr, Principal .....	40,000 00
Total aggregate .....	\$150,096 66

The enlargements of the chapel and main University building so very important, are not to be confounded with the foregoing wants. The plans for said enlargements will accompany this report. Architect's estimates for simple enlargements without furnishing, \$48,352; fireproof heating by steam, \$15,000; say furnishing, \$17,000; total, \$80,352.

**ESTIMATED SALARIES OF OFFICERS OF STATE UNIVERSITY FOR TWO  
YEARS, BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1881, ENDING DEC. 31, 1882.**

	Annual salary.
College of Arts, President Laws .....	\$3,600
Prof. Norwood.....	1,000
Prof. Fisher.....	2,000
Prof. Ficklin.....	2,000
Prof. McAnally .....	2,000
Prof. Fleet.....	2,000
Prof. Blackwell .....	2,000
Prof. Lowrey .....	2,000
Prof. Cauthorn .....	1,250
Prof. Diehl .....	1,500
Prof. Carr.....	1,500
Prof. Thomas.....	1,000
Secretary of Board.....	800
Proctor, half salary.....	250
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$32,400</b>
Agricultural College, Proctor, half salary.....	250
Prof. Swallow .....	2,150
Prof. Schweitzer.....	2,000
Prof. Tracy.....	2,000
Prof. Husmann .....	1,400
Superintendent Maddox .....	600
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$8,400</b>
Normal College, Prof. Bibb.....	2,000
Law College, Prof. Bliss .....	2,000
Prof. Gordon.....	600
Prof. Blair.....	500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,100</b>
Medical College, Prof. McAllister .....	1,000
Prof. Duncan.....	1,000
Prof. Moss.....	600
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,600</b>
<b>Total annual salaries.....</b>	<b>\$38,500</b>
<b>Total for two years.....</b>	<b>77,000</b>

## RECAPITULATION OF WANTS.

1. Necessary expenses deficient, and to be supplied by appropriation to run the University for the next two years.....	\$49,634 00	
2. Enlargement of chapel, and main edifice according to plans and estimates.....	80,000 00	
3. Other important wants of the several departments as set forth in detail in documents accompanying this report.....	150,096 00	
4. To pay debt to School Board at Rolla for balance on building bought for School of Mines, to pay for which the interest on \$75,000 Phelps county ten per cent. bonds was relied on, but which were lost to the School of Mines by decision of court....		\$21,000 00
Notes for money borrowed prior to adoption of New Constitution, and bearing ten per cent. int..	12,990 27	
Warrants outstanding January 1, 1881, representing the deficiency arising from the chasm between the aid from the 1½ per cent. statute, and from the Constitutional appropriation as explained above...	\$6,926 60	
		\$19,916 87
Total debt.....		\$40,916 87

This debt has been upon the University since prior to any appropriation under the present Constitution, and the State should pay it and stop the interest.

NOTE :—For Agricultural College Fund expended on the farm, \$7,514.43, there is property on hand representing it by invoice, at wholesale cash rates, \$8,813.18.

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY FOR  
THE TWO YEARS BEGINNING JANUARY 1st, 1877, AND ENDING DE-  
CEMBER 31st, 1880.

Balance on hand December 24th, 1878, when the last report was made...	\$55 18
From leases of Agricultural College lands, and from interest on Agricultural College bonds.....	1,178 59
From tuition and diploma fees.....	1,433 25
From sale of School of Mines' lands.....	313 25
From chemicals purchased by students.....	172 81
From error in Morris & Co.'s account.....	1 55
From State appropriation.....	15,000 00
Total receipts.....	\$18,149 68
Total expenses.....	18,102 43
Balance on hand December 31st, 1880.....	\$47 20

**EXPENDITURES OF THE MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY  
FOR THE TWO YEARS BEGINNING JANUARY 1st, 1879, AND ENDING  
DECEMBER 31st, 1880.**

On account of salaries.....	\$14,668 55
On account of chemicals for Laboratory.....	205 48
On account of fuel.....	296 94
On account of building and equipment.....	1,292 20
On account of insurance.....	500 00
On account of advertising and printing.....	480 25
On account of attorney's fees.....	1 00
On account of incidentals.....	663 21
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>\$18,102 43</b>

[CORRECTION.—The bottom paragraph of p. 5, should read as follows :

This amount, \$6,926.60, was reported in the report submitted January, 1879, at \$7,008.08. Deduct \$6,926.60, balance \$81.48 has been passed to the credit of the deficiency which arose out of the cessation of the aid under the 1½ per cent. law on July 1, and the appropriation under the New Constitution not beginning to operate till the following January 1. It is seen from the statement above that the University has been run on \$81.48 less than its available means during the past two years. This deficiency of \$6,926.60 should be met by a special appropriation ]

In the Catalogues annually published for distribution, will be found the names of all the students who have been taught at the Institution during the preceding two years, with their places of residence, and containing also a full statement of the courses of study pursued in the various departments, the condition of the Institution, and all information that may be needed to direct those who desire to enter the same as students therein. Copies of these Catalogues have been forwarded to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives chosen to the present General Assembly. I also transmit an abstract of reports herewith from the various Professors of the different departments of the University, showing the wants of each, and the probable cost for supplying these wants. Reference to the reports signed by each Professor, and which accompany this, will show in detail more particularly the character of these various wants.

The University, with its various departments, is now in a most prosperous condition, numbering nearly six hundred students. It is approaching a period of expansion, and still greater and more rapid growth than at any other time in its history. During the last collegiate year, ending June 1, 1880, there were 78 counties of Missouri represented in the University, and upwards of 20 different States of the Union. Every room is full. The chapel is far too small to meet present and growing wants; other and more ample facilities are needed in every direction to meet the pressing wants and demands of this rapid growth. More building room is an absolute necessity at this time. The matter has been carefully considered by President Laws, with the aid of C. B. Clark, an able and experienced architect of St. Louis, and from plans submitted, and careful estimates made by him, it is believed the present main University edifice, erected forty years ago, and said to be by far the best public building ever erected in the State, by proper enlargement and extensions, could be made one of the most valuable educational buildings in the Mississippi Valley, and would well meet immediate wants, and at the same time comport with the character of the State. These enlargements and extensions above referred to of this building, according to the estimates of the architect, and plans which will be laid before your Honorable bodies, may be completed at a cost of not exceeding \$80,000, and this to include the cost of heating, and also of thoroughly repairing the old edifice, making in the whole, when finished, one of the most imposing, convenient and elegant College buildings in our country. This appropriation will be asked at the hands of the present Legislature, and the speedy importance of which the Curators most earnestly urge upon its members.

At this urgent crisis in the history of the State University, it will not be considered out of place by all those seeking correct information in order that they may act and vote intelligently upon this important question, to state a few facts which have an important bearing upon the subject.

Under our Constitution and laws, the University stands at the head of our public system of education. It has stood there from the very beginning, planted there in the first Constitution, adopted in 1820, when Missouri was admitted as a State into the Federal Union. It has remained in every Constitution under which we have lived since that time, and in the last Constitution, adopted in 1875, it is enjoined that the "*General Assembly shall aid and maintain the State University now established with its present departments.*" This obligation is binding upon every member of the Legislature. The people of the State are prospering in their business affairs. The treasury has been relieved in a great degree of its embarrassments, the people are becoming more interested in and awakened upon the subject of education in all its branches. The young men and women of Missouri belonging to every class of society, the well to do in life, the poor, the rich, all thirsting for knowledge, and desiring to better their condition, are coming to the front, and availing themselves of every advantage offered by the State for their social, moral and intellectual improvement. Let us not disappoint them in their ardent hopes and honorable aspirations to become enlightened and useful citizens—but coming up to a higher standard, let Missouri offer facilities for improvement and culture equal to those found in any other State. The best investment a free commonwealth can ever make is by enlarging the brains and mental faculties of all its people, for, at last, without that intelligence which training and education in our common schools, our Normal schools, in our Universities, and our private schools, no great advancement can be expected in literature, the sciences, and the arts, there can be but little development of our natural resources; the world of wealth buried beneath our soil with the most valuable mines, and of almost every description, will slumber there unutilized forever; without the skillful art of engineering, these rivers will continue worthless to the people, and the improvement of the navigation of our great rivers will not advance; modern science and invention, which has within the present century done so much to relieve labor of its drudgery to facilitate locomotion, improve our internal and external commerce, and to stimulate all the industries of life, upon the farm and in the workshops—thus adding to the enjoyments of life by utilizing the natural gifts which nature has showered upon us—have all been

worked out and attained through those means and appliances which mental culture, training and education can alone secure.

Recognizing the fact that the University of the State of Missouri was established for the people, the Curators have, within the last nine years, remodeled this University by giving the necessary free scope to the useful sciences and engrafting the industrial and other useful arts into its course of study, and thus made it correspond at once to the spirit of our republic, and the wants of the people at large. These courses of study now bristle with life and living science. This University is now the great nursery of the four productive industries (agriculture, mining, commerce and manufactures), of this the great empire State of the West. Higher academic education in this University has, through the professional schools of law, medicine, pedagogics, agriculture and engineering, struck roots in the useful professions of every-day life. It is raising the standard of medical education; it is redeeming the bar from the imputations of ignorance heaped upon it; it is increasing Missouri's power of production while preventing the exhaustion of her soils by teaching her farmers economic agriculture; in connection with the other normal schools of the State, it is improving her system of public education by recruiting the ranks of her ten thousand district school teachers with the flower of her youth, and giving a grade of normal training beyond the reach of the separate normals; and lastly, it is spreading the knowledge of engineering, and thereby utilizing and husbanding her vast material wealth and providing, by the improvement of her great rivers, cheap transportation for her surplus products.

The Engineering department of the University, now so successfully conducted and at last brought up to the proper standard, has been of great use in preparing the young men of Missouri for the discharge of the following most important duties, and for which a knowledge of the engineering sciences is absolutely necessary: Surveying our lands, surveying and building ordinary roads and railroads, and planning and building bridges (both wooden and iron structures), all so important to the people in every locality, county and neighborhood; the improvement of the navigation of our great and small rivers; the building of canals, and raising to the higher departments of civil engineering, at last uniting the two great oceans by canals and a ship railway, the last the invention of our fellow-citizen, Capt. Eads, and in the end when completed, as completed they will be, changing the commerce of the world between its most important and distant points, and all adding to the convenience, the wealth, and the glory of our own free country. This is no fancy picture. Already young men have gone out and are still going out from the Engineering Department of the Missouri University,



thoroughly educated and trained for efficient service upon these great works of internal improvement and foreign commerce. Conscious of their individual strength in their profession, they have asserted their rights and assumed their places on road and railroad engineering parties, and on the surveys and improvements of our sea coasts, and on the surveys and improvements of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and which positions they now hold and adorn with honor and distinction. Nor should we ever forget that it was a Missourian, our own great engineer, who has already by the fire and force of his great genius solved the greatest engineering problem of the century. The deepening of the Mississippi river at its mouth, whereby ocean vessels of the largest tonnage are admitted to the commerce of that stream as high as the port of New Orleans, and thus cheapening the transportation of the agricultural products of the Mississippi Valley to all the markets of the world.

Missouri should do all that is necessary to be done to afford as good facilities for education, common school and higher education, as may be found in any other Western State. Not to come up to this standard is to fall short of her duty. For sixty years a member of the Federal Union, admirably located in this matchless valley, enjoying all the advantages of the temperate zone, in climate genial and pleasant, in productiveness equal to the valley of the Nile, with a population of two and a quarter millions of people, active and enterprising, the fifth State in the Union, having increased in population more rapidly than any Middle or Eastern State during the last decade, and with an aggregate wealth of not less than \$600,000,000, with great cities springing up all around our border, and being filled with manufacturing industries of every kind to meet the wants of our own and the populations of other States and Territories contiguous to and even distant from us, what is to prevent Missouri, guided by wisdom and far-reaching policies, from having the best school system upon the American continent? We have only to will it, and it is ours! Instead of parents and guardians sending their sons and daughters to distant States and countries to be educated, we will draw hither from States and Territories not so old or as well advanced as our own or so able to furnish these facilities to their own children, and this patronage for a quarter of a century or more yet to come, furnishing an immense annual income to the resources of the State and its different localities. The money value of Virginia University to that State has been carefully estimated at fourteen millions of dollars.

Why not be true to ourselves and seize and utilize these great opportunities now within our grasp? Why not now take the "tide at its flood," and thus be wafted on to fortune? Why neglect our own inter-

ests and push from us these advantages until younger States and more enterprising people shall *lock us* in the race, pass us on the way and gather the rich fruits which were ripening for ourselves and our children?

The public sentiment of the State is ripe for this advanced movement; nay, it is looked for at the hands of the present General Assembly. There can hardly be a mistake made on this subject. Not a great while since the "Missouri Press Association," representing every part of the State, held its annual meeting in this place, and examined with care into the capabilities and wants of the University, and without a *single dissenting voice* passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, By the Missouri Press Association, now assembled in Columbia, that we have been most favorably impressed with the advancement made here, in pressing forward our educational interests; commending as we do any institution in the State, devoted to the sacred cause of education, whether public, private or denominational, we only discharge a duty devolving upon us, in expressing the just pride which we feel in sustaining the University of the State of Missouri, at this time in a most prosperous condition; and we commend it most cordially to the liberal patronage of the people of all the counties of the State, and urge upon the General Assembly the necessity of providing for a larger endowment of the Institution and all its departments, blending it more intimately with the common schools of the State, and all other institutions forming a part of our State system of education under the Constitution and laws, in order that the sons and daughters of Missouri may enjoy at least equal advantages of practical education and enlarged liberal culture, to those enjoyed by the youth of any other State in the Union.

Other public bodies meeting here: The "State Teachers' Association," the "State Board of Agriculture," also concur in the sentiments expressed by the Press Association.

The Institution, to stand abreast with similar universities in other States, needs to be enlarged in all its departments and in almost every direction. In physical resources Missouri is second to none, and politically, is fifth in grade. The Curators have no means to meet the demands upon them, and their only resource is to appeal to the General Assembly. Most of the Board, living in distant parts of the State, with no local interest to subserve, and having only in view the advancement of education, of the University, and the best interests of the State, urge upon the members of the General Assembly to seize the present favorable opportunity and do whatever is required to be done.

This would be simply an act of justice to the institution, long delayed, and which the following facts will *fully demonstrate*. All the buildings now belonging to *the State* in Columbia, and which are known

as the University of the State of Missouri, were erected out of contributions made to the Institution by the people of Boone county, and never cost the State a dollar except ten thousand dollars appropriated by an act of the General Assembly, ap. March 11, '67, for the purpose of rebuilding the President's house, which had been destroyed by fire. The main edifice of the University, an imposing and solid building, its walls unimpaired and without a defect from basement to garret, and admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is used, cost for its erection \$90,000, but has never *cost the Treasury of the State one dollar for repairs* since it was first erected, nor has any appropriation ever been made from the STATE TREASURY to repair any other building composing the University group of buildings, *donated to and still belonging to the State.* These are facts which will not be controverted, and greatly strengthens the claim now made for appropriations to meet the absolute necessities of the present time. Perhaps no such state of things exists in any other State. It is usual, and other States have been compelled, at a very heavy expense, to furnish the means for the erection of public buildings to meet the wants of such institutions belonging to and governed by them. I have before me letters and communications bearing directly upon this point, and showing what a number of other States, and some of them much younger, and far less able than Missouri, have done toward the support and the erection of buildings to meet the wants of similar institutions. A few instances will illustrate what is here presented:

The University of Nebraska, established about *nine years since*, has received from the Treasury of that State, for building and other purposes, the sum of..... \$300,000

It has been annually receiving from the State..... 25,000

Up to this time the State of Illinois has appropriated for the benefit of her Industrial University the sum of..... 341,000 besides giving largely to other similar institutions controlled by the State.

During the last twelve years the State of Wisconsin has appropriated out of the State Treasury for her University the sum of ..... 195,000 for building and other purposes, and in addition is paying, by statute, *annually*, for the support of the Institution, the sum of..... 43,000

The State of California has just completed at the expenditure of..... 400,000 paid out of the State Treasury for building purposes alone for her University only eight years old, besides other sums given

for other purposes of higher education. The annual income of the California University is about..... \$96,000

The State of Michigan has given out of the State Treasury, to her Agricultural College, located at Lansing, the sum of ..... 576,638  
besides large additional amounts for the benefit of her University proper, whose annual appropriation is about..... 75,000  
and an annual income ..... 180,000

The State of Virginia appropriates *annually*, out of the State Treasury, the sum of ..... 30,000  
for the support of her University proper, besides sustaining her Agricultural College and other higher educational institutions.

Dr. Ruffner, the Superintendent of Schools, estimated a few years since that the money value of Virginia University to the State had been ..... 14,000,000

An eminent and benevolent citizen of New York draws his draft for... 500,000  
and Vanderbilt University springs into existence, full armed, at Nashville, Tenn., rapidly becoming one of the leading educational institutions of the Southern States. Another citizen of New York, Ezra Cornell, gives from his private fortune ..... 1,000,000  
uniting it with funds granted by the General Government, and we have Cornell University, the pride and glory of Central New York, and vieing in all the facilities of higher culture with the old and renowned institutions of learning of our country, planted two hundred years ago.

Other parties have contributed of their private means in building up Cornell University, among these Mr. H. W. Sage gives ..... 350,000  
for the accommodation of the woman's department of the institution.

Mr. John McGraw gives ..... 140,000  
Chancellor A. D. White gives ..... 100,000  
And Hiram Sibley gives..... 75,000

STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES FOR 1878—REPORT OF  
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

Indiana University, annual State appropriation.....	\$23,000 00
State University of Iowa, annual State appropriation.....	23,600 00
University of Kansas, annual State appropriation.....	29,748 00
University of Michigan, University proper.....	73,500 00
University of Mississippi, annual State appropriation.....	80,000 00
College of the City of New York, annual city appropriation.....	136,000 00
*University of Cincinnati, annual city appropriation .....	28,000 00
University of Wisconsin, annual State appropriation .....	42,860 00

\*Report for the year 1877.

Mrs. Vallerin G. Stone, a lady of Massachusetts, now in the act of distributing the estate of her deceased husband, for benevolent and educational purposes, has already given away more than a million dollars. And in the list we find Drury College, located at Springfield, Missouri, one of the most promising literary institutions of the State, under the direction of its accomplished President, Mr. Morrison, is made one of the recipients of her benevolent hand to the extent of \$75,000.

Matthew Vassar, another wealthy citizen of New York, has given more than a million dollars toward the founding of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the exclusive education of women in all the departments of higher education, and which has been in successful operation for years, rivalling the first colleges of the country, in profound and accurate scholarship, and numbering some six hundred young ladies in attendance. George Peabody, the eminent London and Baltimore banker and successful merchant, appropriated millions from his private means in establishing educational institutions for the benefit of the masses of the people in England and America. Johns Hopkins, another citizen of Maryland, has dedicated between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 toward the founding of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, now in successful operation, and which is destined to be one of the great educational institutions of America. Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City, has given three millions of dollars, said to be three-fourths of his large fortune, toward aiding benevolent and educational institutions, amongst these the University of Virginia, and the founding of the Corcoran Art Gallery in the Capital of the Nation, for the improvement and education of the people of the entire country. The names of these three last persons, citizens of Maryland and of the District of Columbia, will be held in affectionate remembrance by the people of the Northern and Southern States on account of their

liberal benefactions as long as the National Anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," (composed by an eminent lawyer of Baltimore) shall continue to be sung and to inspire the American heart with a love for universal freedom and well regulated liberty. Washington University, located in St. Louis, younger than the University of Missouri by more than a decade of years, under the enlightened guidance and direction of its learned and distinguished Chancellor, Rev. Wm. G. Elliott, and aided by the munificence of such men as Mr. Wayman Crow, Hudson E. Bridge, and others like them, is taking a front rank among the most advanced literary and scientific institutions in our whole country, and which in the end will bear the same relation to the city of St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley that Harvard University bears to Boston and the New England States.

These instances of State appropriations and individual gifts for endowing higher institutions of learning for the benefit of all the people might be multiplied without number. Coming to our own University, and within the last year a larger and better suited observatory, with corresponding telescope being wanted to impart instruction in astronomical science, and no provision having been made for it by the State, the able and earnest President of the Institution, Dr. Laws, steps forward, meets the necessity of the case from his private funds, caused to be erected a suitable observatory on the College campus, and mounted with one of the best telescopes of its size in our country, *free of charge to the State*, thus enabling the able and indomitable Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Mr. Joseph Ficklin, who has already won an enviable name among the authors and teachers of our country, to impart instruction in these important branches of science, equal to that obtained in any other similar institution in the Mississippi Valley. Such a man, performing such disinterested acts of devotion to meet the great objects and purposes for which the University was founded, ought to be met by corresponding acts of liberality on the part of the State, to the extent of the recommendations which may be made by him, and endorsed by the Board of Curators.

The State of Missouri, possessing in many respects wonderful advantages, in years that are passed and gone, has thrown away great opportunities by not seizing the day when, as she is the oldest born of States west of the Mississippi river, she might to-day boast the best and most prosperous literary and scientific and practical institution under the control of any State west of the Alleghany Mountains, shedding its light and extending its influence and opportunities not only to the people of the State, but to all the younger States and Territories spring-

ing up so rapidly around us, from the St. Anthony falls to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Father of Waters to the Rocky Mountains.

We cannot stand still! This is essentially an age of progress! In this race of peaceful development of American enterprise, peculiar to our own age and country in this contest for the acquisition of wealth and knowledge, and of moral, social, literary, scientific and intellectual culture, Missouri will have to look ahead, get out of the old foggy habits of thought and action of early times, gird on her armor and march to the front, or these young and aspiring sister States and Territories will pass us by, and leave us in the distance.

If the State can afford to expend from her treasury, since the State Penitentiary was established, \$2,002,323.98, in erecting buildings in which to confine her convicts and law-breakers; if she can afford to build palaces for the care and comfort of the idiotic and insane persons, who must forever remain a charge and an incumbrance to society, to the extent of \$1,100,000 since these Institutions were founded; if for another class of persons, the deaf and dumb, the State, in its generosity for their maintenance and education, can afford to appropriate from its treasury \$639,672.79, together with an appropriation ranging at this time from \$65,000 to \$80,000 biennially, for the support of each of the last named public institutions, it seems reasonable to this Board that the oldest Institution in the State, constituting a part of the State itself, as much so as its judiciary and legislative departments, and so recognized in the Constitution from the foundation of the State government to the present time, and with a renewed pledge of the State in every Constitution under which we have lived, to "aid and maintain" it with its departments, an Institution established for the complete education and training of every class of citizens—the farmer, the mechanic, the miner, the engineer, the chemist, the purely literary and scientific man, the teacher of youth, male and female, the author, the orator, the statesman, the physician, the lawyer, the divine—an institution founded for the prevention of crime, by imparting intelligence, and for the moral and intellectual cultivation of man; an institution to prepare the youth of the country, male and female, for the highest duties of citizenship in every walk of life; to lift society up and not to drag it down; to give character, and dignity, and strength, and intelligence, and happiness to all the people of the State; that Missouri may assume and hold that position in this great republic of free States which education and culture, virtue and industry, enterprise and morality alone can give, it is thought, that even at this day, Missouri can fairly afford to appropriate a few hundred thousand dollars of her almost boundless means to the permanent endowment of this, her oldest Institution, and for enlarge-

ment of buildings given to the State by others, and the erection of other buildings necessary for the comfort and accommodation of the hundreds of students now seeking entrance into its crowded halls, and this appeal is made with greater earnestness and confidence on the part of this Board, when the fact is remembered that up to this time the State has made no endowment, and furnished no buildings except as above stated, during the forty-two years of the existence of her University. What other statement or argument is needed to carry conviction to the mind of every intelligent legislator?

It must not for one moment be charged or thought that the allusions above made to the inequalities of appropriations made by the State for the support of penal institutions, and those that are purely charitable, such as the insane, the deaf and dumb, etc., and those established for educational purposes, are in a spirit of opposition to these acts of beneficence for the maintenance of justice.

Far from it. The Curators, as a body, acknowledge the obligations of the State to provide in a decent manner for the wants of all those upon whom, by nature, the hand of affliction has fallen heavily, and who are unable to provide for themselves; but in doing this, other institutions of far greater moment and importance to society and to the State should not be ignored and almost entirely overlooked. The President of the Board has too often, and for many years past, in both branches of the General Assembly of the State, by his votes and speeches, manifested his earnest friendship for these institutions, but with all the other members of the Board of Curators he heartily indorses the wiser policy of reversing the rule heretofore practiced by former General Assemblies, and giving preference in State expenditures to the educational, rather than to the purely penal and charitable institutions of the State; in other words, for the sake of society and good government in the future, "look to the full and perfect development of those who have mind and intellect to be cultivated and improved, and upon whose shoulders the responsibilities and burdens of good government must forever rest, rather than upon those who, from the nature of their condition and infirmities, must remain always a painful charge upon private charity and the body politic."

This Board endorses most fully the well expressed views and liberal sentiments of Governor Crittenden, in his recent excellent inaugural address, in which we find the following pointed language:

"The educational interests of the State are fixed upon a firm foundation and should be sacredly guarded and wisely fostered. Parsimony towards education is liberality towards crime. Let us preserve the University of the State, the Normal Schools, that also of Metallurgy



and the common schools, with vigilance, and if prodigal at all in expenditure of the people's money, let it be in the interest of education. Education is contagious and every facility should be given for its diffusion. Crime as inevitably gives way before the march of education as the Indian, the wolf and buffalo do before the tread of civilization. No State is great until its educational facilities are great, and at the door of the poor boy in the cabin, as well as within the reach of the spoiled child of fortune. There is no cheaper defense to a community or a commonwealth than education. It is a stronger and safer bulwark, more unfailing and vigilant than the most powerful armaments of wood, iron and steel, and it makes its recipients the boldest defenders of the right and the most uncompromising enemies of the wrong. I repeat again an earnest recommendation of this subject to this honorable body. Let no efforts be too great, no patience too exhausting, and no means too arduous to extend it to all classes of society. Let us exhibit to the nation the noble spectacle of Missouri educated as she should be, her sons and daughters adding the grace and powers and virtues of cultivated minds to their fine natural qualities, and those who have contributed to bring about the results will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of posterity."

Missouri has an excellent public school system, a part of it planted in the Constitution of the State, and the remainder of it provided for in the Statutes. It consists of the *Free Public Schools, the Lincoln Institute, the three Normal Schools and the State University, with its various Departments, crowning the whole*. It is what may properly be called the American System of Education, for while it may in some degree differ in form, it is substantially the same in all the States of the Union, which have attempted to provide a free public school system, and it is by and through this system that the American people are to be mainly educated, and our free institutions preserved through all time.

Whatever else is done for education is done outside of this system, and is of a private or denominational character, and with which the State or nation has nothing whatever to do. These different systems aiming at the same great end ought to work in perfect harmony, but whatever others may or may not do, the irreversible and solemn pledge is, that the State system must be fully maintained and upheld.

The State cannot run the risk of relying upon any other agency to perform this important work, except upon itself. It is the main hope upon which the preservation of the State, its freedom, and its institutions depend, and the virtue, knowledge and intelligence of the masses of the people. Therefore whatever is done for this State system of ed-

ucation is done for the State itself, and it may be added, truthfully, that just in proportion as this public system of education is thoroughly embraced and fostered, will be the corresponding rank which the various States will hold in this great Republic of free and independent States. If need be, this might be well illustrated by a comparison of a number of the States with one another, in every instance showing a superiority of those States in intelligence and good government which have pursued the most liberal policy in aiding and maintaining a full and free public school system.

In concluding this somewhat lengthy report, and in expressing the sentiments of the entire Board, I sincerely hope that your honorable bodies will find it consistent with your sense of duty to your respective constituencies, and to the State at large, to carry out the recommendations contained in this communication.

I have the honor to be,

With high regard,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES S. ROLLINS,

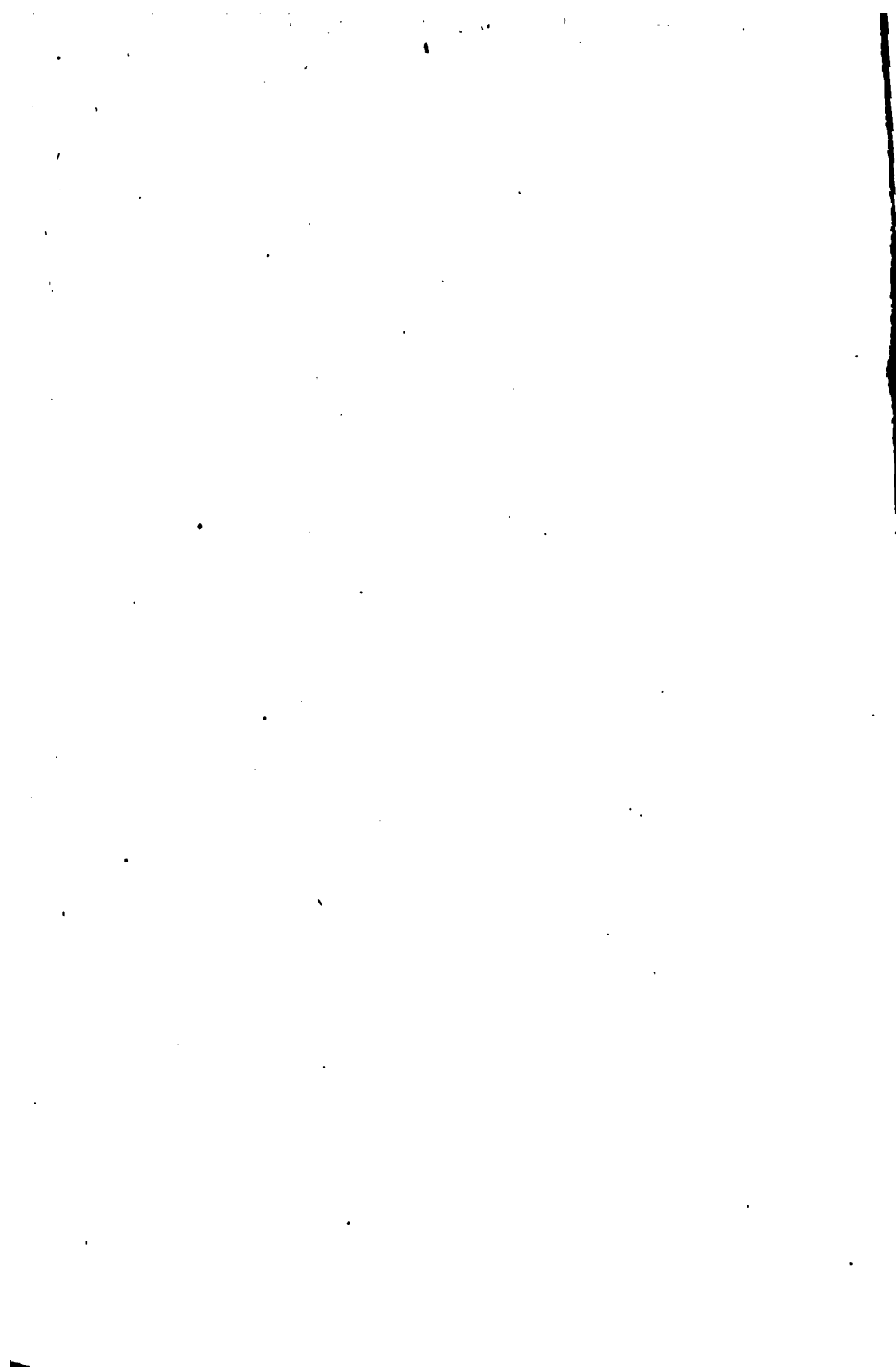
President of the Board of Curators of the

University of the State of Missouri.

COLUMBIA, January 20th, 1881.







REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

# MINING AND MANUFACTURES

TO THE

THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI,

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MARCH 18, 1881.

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.

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SENATE CHAMBER. }  
CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 18, 1881. }

Presented by Senator Headlee, and five thousand copies ordered printed, one thousand for the appendix and four thousand copies for the use of the Senate.

F. C. NESBIT, Secretary Senate.

Presented by Mr. Ballard, and three thousand copies ordered printed, one thousand for the appendix and two thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, March 18, 1881.

J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

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# REPORT.

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JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, }  
March 18, 1881. }

**MR. PRESIDENT:** Your committee on Mining and Manufactures beg leave to submit the following report :

In accordance with a resolution of the Senate and House, the two committees visited the School of Mines and Metallurgy, located at Rolla, Phelps county, and the mining regions of Southwest Missouri, including Carthage, Joplin, and also the coal fields of Bates county and the iron and lead region of Southeast Missouri, and made inquiry into the general condition of our various mineral resources, and found that Southern Missouri is possessed of wonderful and almost fabulous deposits of iron, lead zinc and coal, a description of which will be partially set forth as well as the limited time at the disposal of the committee for observation and collection of facts would permit.

## SCHOOL OF MINES.

We found the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, in a healthy and prosperous condition, its departments presided over by competent and earnest teachers, its students orderly and industrious, its treasurer honest and safe, and its executive committee careful and economical.

Your committee are satisfied of the great practical worth of this school, that in training young men for civil and mine engineering, for Metallurgic Arts, and for the full development of all the mineral resources of our great State; that it is furnishing to her young men such education as they have a right to demand, and which shall render them useful as well as an honor to the State of their birth or adoption in their chosen profession.

The special advantages to be derived by the student from his attendance at this school are to be found not in a theoretical knowledge of any branch of learning, but in his being trained to perform for himself all the varied operations of the Chemist, the Metallurgist and the



Civil Engineer. He takes hold with his own hands and works as his professor, and thus becomes prepared not only by science, but also by art, for all the work of his future profession. The graduates of this school do not stand in the same position as the graduates of our literary institutions; they are not just prepared to begin a profession, but have a profession and are ready to begin work therein.

From a careful inspection of the object, design and work of this school, we are thoroughly convinced that, new as it is, and with the disadvantages under which it has labored, that it is doing valuable work for the State in preparing her sons for honor and independence—in adding the advantages of higher education to the other attractions she now holds out to the better class of immigrants, and in giving culture and productive energy to the commonwealth.

Your committee inquired diligently into the financial condition of the school and ascertained that by cutting off all extraneous expenses, such as needed repairs and improvements on building and the purchase of furniture and additional equipment, the school, in its current expenses, had been brought, to the end of the year 1880, practically out of debt and with a small balance in the treasury. For an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the school for the two years last past, we would refer to that given in the report of the Board of Curators of the State University already furnished this body. From this report it will be seen that by the exercise of strict economy the running expenses of the school have been kept within the limits of the appropriation (\$15,000) made by the last General Assembly, together with their small income from other sources. The committee are convinced, from careful examination and inquiry, that any less amount than the sum named above will be insufficient for the successful prosecution of the work designed. This work, which is thoroughly practical, requires in the chemical laboratory the use of costly apparatus, and the consumption of material cases should also be supplied for the mineral specimens in the Engineering Department, and additional furniture is needed in other parts of the building to supply the increasing number of students.

We also ascertained that hundreds of dollars' worth of chemical work had been done gratuitously for persons of this State, and that, too, when there were no funds to apply to equipping the laboratory or replacing the apparatus, material, etc., consumed.

It is the united effort of those in charge of this scientific and practical institution to make it second to none in the land, and they appeal to this Legislature, through your committee, to give them such aid in their commendable work as they only absolutely require to make its usefulness commensurate with the wants and necessities of the State,

and not only of our own State, but that it may be enabled to meet the wants and demands of the great and growing West, demands that require the application of skilled labor in the employment of capital to bridge rivers, tunnel mountains, open and develop mines and bind us in a net-work of railways, all of which will add largely to the increase of our mineral, commercial and agricultural wealth.

Your committee see but one hindrance to the permanent and more extensive influence and advancement of the school: That is, the debt of \$21,000 due from the State to the Rolla school district for the building in which the school is now kept. This debt is part of that which was contracted by the Board of Curators of the State University about six years ago. The Rolla school district sold its building to the School of Mines in 1875 for \$25,000, of which \$5,000 was paid in cash, and \$4,000 at the end of one year, these amounts being the proceeds of the sale of building and equipment bonds issued by the State. The remainder of this debt might have been nearly or quite extinguished by this time by making the biennial appropriations a little larger; but as these appropriations have, so far, been barely sufficient for the current expenses of the institution, and as this debt prejudices its usefulness and imposes a grievous burden upon the Rolla school district, we recommend that the same be removed by an appropriation which shall at once cancel the entire obligation.

This obstacle removed, and the patronage and fostering care of the State still extended with that parental kindness that has ever distinguished the great State of Missouri, and this school will speedily take its place in our educational system, and rank with the first institutions of its class in our own country, or even with the old and time-honored schools of the Old World.

#### THE IRON REGION OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

This vast mineral district, in which the School of Mines is located, is comprised mainly of the counties of Phelps, Dent, Crawford, St. Francois and Iron, although there are many others adjoining and surrounding in which there are known to exist large and as yet undeveloped bodies of the finest class ores. Of the counties above named, Dent and Iron have probably the largest and best developed mines. In all this vast region, although mining and smelting has been carried on for a number of years, this great interest has steadily increased. Old mines are increasing their yield, and new deposits are being discovered and opened up each year as time goes on. Railroads are building their branches into every district, and furnaces are being erected. There are two charcoal hot air blast furnaces in Dent, two in Crawford,

two in Phelps, two in St. Francois and one in Iron. Some of these are out of blast at this time, but the probabilities are that the time is not distant when all these and twice or three times the number will be running at their full capacity, for it has been estimated that there is enough iron in this district "to run one hundred furnaces for a thousand years."

This district is destined to be one of grandest workshop of the world—surrounded on all sides by the great agricultural region of the Mississippi Valley, within easy reach of unlimited supplies of coal, permeated by fine mountain streams, and studded with dense forests of the finest timber, furnishing power and fuel for almost unlimited time. There is certainly a prosperous future for this section of our great and richly endowed State.

As an earnest of what is in store for the future, we append a few statistics, which may not be entirely free from error, but they approximate the truth, and under value rather than over estimate the facts, but they show a little of what has been done :

#### PHELPS COUNTY.

	Tons.
Meramec Iron Works Mine.....	323,000
St. James Mine.....	44,000
Beaver Ore Mine.....	71,500
Beaver No. 2 Mine.....	2,140
Kred Mine.....	1,625
Cold Spring Mine.....	375
Riley Mine.....	320
Lamb Mine.....	1,300
Winkler Mine.....	280
Stimson Mine.....	6,075
Clinton Mine.....	27,800
Dawson Mine.....	220
Hyer Mine.....	890
South Mountain Mine.....	590
Agricultural College Mine.....	2,770
Hale Mines.....	1,180
Shaw Mines.....	85
Moselle No. 1 Mine.....	29,800
Moselle No. 2 Mine.....	8,770
Buckland Mine.....	11,320

## DENT COUNTY.

	Tons.
Orchard Mine.....	98,700
Millsaps Mine.....	71,660
Simmons Mine.....	208,910
Pomeroy Mine.....	22,780
Clark Mine.....	6,803
Thomas Mine.....	7,115
Hawkins' Mine.....	6,365
Coppedge Mine.....	2,780
Dry Fork Mine.....	2,910
Plank Mine.....	500
Hays' Mine.....	1,180
Norris' Mine.....	2,715
Hutchins' Creek Mine.....	945

## CRAWFORD COUNTY.

	Tons.
Cherry Valley Mine.....	89,500
Benton Creek Mine.....	27,760
Card Mine.....	805
Iron Ridge Mine.....	142,000
Scotia Mine.....	147,000
Taylor Mine.....	820
Clark Mine.....	1,115
Steelville Mine.....	18,970
Fitzwater Mine.....	1,685
New York Mine.....	3,270
Craig Mine.....	310
Grover Mine.....	1,155
Cole Mine.....	975
Trask Mine.....	1,670
Wheeler Mine.....	145

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	Tons.
Hamilton Mine.....	44,000
Booth Mine.....	180
Buskitt Mine.....	3,275
Stanton Mine.....	8,890
Moselle Mine.....	66,800

## PULASKI COUNTY.

	Tons.
Moccasin Bend Mines.....	720

## MILLER COUNTY.

	Tons.
Crutzinger Mines.....	7,880

## IRON COUNTY.

One furnace with a daily capacity of from forty to sixty tons pig metal—average amount of ore mined daily :

	Tons.
Pilot Knob Mine.....	720
Shepherd Mountain Mine.....	150
Buford Mountain Mine.....	25
Peckham Bank Mine .....	40

## ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY.

Average amount of ore mined daily :

	Tons.
Iron Mountain Mine.....	450

This meagre exhibit shows a few of the mineral deposits scattered over this vast section, which have already been opened and partially worked. Among this number are the Meramec, Simmons Mountain, Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, which are already landmarks in the history of Missouri ores. Besides those named, there are almost numberless beds of the finest ores known to exist in many localities which have as yet been unworked, and that are only awaiting the coming of capital and labor to make them a profitable industry and a certain source of wealth.

It is a cause of regret and astonishment to your committee, that with such amazing quantities and qualities of ore, such expansive forests of timber, and such a bountiful supply of water power, so easily utilized that seven-tenths of our ores are shipped to Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Vincennes, Ind., and the various reduction works at St. Louis.

#### LEAD REGION OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Your committee, after visiting the School of Mines at Rolla, visited a portion of the great lead region of Southwest Missouri.

This large district, composed mainly of the counties of Newton, Jasper and Dade, has probably the richest and most inexhaustible mines of lead and zinc as yet discovered in the United States. But the whole is not embraced in the counties named. This mineral belt stretches in a diagonal line across Southern Missouri, from the Kansas line to the Mississippi river, as has been fully traced by demonstrable evidence at numerous points, but in the counties of Newton and Jasper lie, so far as is known, the bulk of these vast treasures.

Your committee regret their inability to visit and inspect many of the best mines in this section, especially those at Grandby, in Newton county, and others of no less importance, but not so widely known.

The physical features of this section of our State, are a rich and fertile soil, productive of all the fruits, cereals and grasses of the temperate zone; an undulating surface with prairie and timber evenly, usefully and harmoniously blended; beautiful clear streams of water, fed from pure, fresh, never-failing springs, and a healthful and salubrious climate, which is neither subject to the rigors of long and protracted winter, nor the parching, enervating heats of an exhaustive summer.

Your committee halted at Carthage, the county seat of Jasper county. Almost within the corporate limits of this beautiful city, valuable deposits of lead and zinc ores have been found and mined to considerable extent. South of Carthage, two miles, is an extensive

vein or layer of coal, of excellent quality, from which the city and vicinity are largely supplied.

From Carthage to Joplin we passed through Oronogo or Minersville. At this point are located the oldest mines in this section, and also the large reduction works owned and operated by the Granby Mining and Smelting Company. But a few years ago this was the most prominent mineral point in the county, but at the present time there is but little being done in the way of mining, and its ore is smelted at Joplin. All along the route from this point to Joplin, nine miles, zinc and lead ore have been found, and at Webb City and Cartersville are the largest deposits of zinc ore known to exist in Jasper county.

For several years past the output of ore at these points has been large, and as yet no evidence of exhaustion. Your committee could not fail to notice the manner in which this ore is deposited and the comparative ease with which it can be mined and worked, thus making it feasible for poor men, without a heavy and expensive plant of machinery, to dress and clean their ore from foreign substances.

The zinc ore of Jasper county and vicinity is a sulphuret, and known to miners and the commercial world as Black Jack.

From the fact that none of this ore is smelted in this immediate vicinity, it was not possible for your committee to obtain any correct figures of the amount of zinc ore raised in Southwest Missouri, yet sufficient facts and figures were gained to show that three-fourths of this ore raised in the United States comes from the southwest corner of our State, and largely from Jasper and Newton counties.

In giving the history of the Joplin mines your committee feel at liberty to draw liberally upon the facts contained in a paper prepared and compiled by Hon. O. H. Picher, President of the Picher Lead Co., a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the mineral resources of this section, and whose opinion is regarded as authority and perfectly reliable.

From the most reliable information, the first discoveries of lead in southwest Missouri, were made in 1849, but from traces on the surface, the mines had no doubt been worked by Indians or the Spaniards at a much earlier date.

The lead regions of southwest Missouri, so far as developed, begins in the northwest corner of Jasper county and extends in a southeast direction to a point some five or six miles south of Granby, in Newton county, the belt being from 10 to 15 miles in width. In this belt is included, under local names, the Joplin, Webb City, Cartersville, Oronogo, Thurman, Burch, Scotland, Belleville, Sherwood, Moseley, Neosho, Cedar Creek, Cornwall and Granby mines in Missouri, and the Short

Creek mines in Kansas, the Granby mines being known as the "Old Reliable," having been successfully worked since 1849.

Although lead was known to exist in paying quantities for about thirty years, the mines were but little worked prior to the war, and then only at Oronogo, and Leadville, in Jasper county, and Granby, in Newton county. During the war, and for some years after, the mines were abandoned, the works being destroyed. After the war, operations were renewed at Oronogo and Granby, and in the spring of 1871 mining was begun in Joplin. During the spring of 1871, lead was taken out in large quantities, which was smelted by the common process.

As the mines improved in value, the idea of erecting a common air furnace for smelting purposes was conceived. During the month of August, 1871, the mining was confined exclusively to the Kansas City Bottom and the Iron Range. The entire population of the city at that time amounted to only three hundred, the most of whom were living in tents. West Main Street, which is now two miles long, had but three houses, and where now lies a beautiful street, crowded with wealth, opulence, industry and commerce, above which is a net work of telegraph and telephone wires, ran a cow-path down to a pond in the prairie, where now stands the Joplin House, the best and finest hotel in the State outside of St. Louis, and which is now surrounded by a city of ten thousand inhabitants; there are five smelters, running thirty-six blast furnaces, with a capacity of ten car loads of pig lead and one of white lead per day.

The lead ore in the Joplin mines and of those in the vicinity is found all the way from the grass roots down to the depth of two hundred feet. So far, four well defined runs of lead ore have been found. The first run, commonly called float mineral, is found from two to fifty feet deep; this run is found mostly in pockets, with granite, limestone or slate walls, with flint caps. As high as four million pounds have been taken out of one pocket. The second run, which is found from fifty to ninety feet deep, is generally in well defined leads, with the same kind of wall, rock and cap, the granite generally predominating. The lead is generally found in openings containing yellow clay. The third run, from ninety to one hundred and fifty feet deep, is well defined, and runs from northwest to southeast.

This run is the one now being mostly worked; the ore is found in leads from forty to two hundred feet wide and from four to thirty feet in thickness. Besides the lead, zinc ore is found in all the runs described, in large quantities, and commands a high market price. The ease and small cost at which these mines are worked, is a remarkable feature in their history; the entire outfit for prospecting for either lead or zinc ore, can be procured for ten dollars, and there are many cases



where persons, without means, have within a few days, struck rich and paying mineral that has yielded valuable returns.

Your committee with much pleasure call attention to the white lead works constructed at this place. The process here described is one of the most wonderful of the inventions of the age, and much praise is due to the enterprise and skill which has demonstrated that to be a fact which was before only a theory. With our own eyes we saw the heavy smoke from the furnaces so manipulated as to yield tons and tons of pure white lead in a powdered form, so fine as to be almost impalpable.

In starting out to give a description of this wonderful institution we are compelled to confess our inability to do the subject justice. It is acknowledged to be the most extensive institution of the kind in the world, and a proper description of it would make a large book of itself. There are ten buildings in all. The Smelting House is one hundred and twenty-three feet long by seventy-two feet wide and forty feet high, in the center of which stands a brick flue eighty-five feet long by eight feet wide and twenty feet high in the center. The top of this immense flue tapers downward from the top towards the ends, each of which are fourteen feet in height. In the lower part, on each side, are eight Scotch Eyes or furnaces, keeping two men at work at each eye putting in the ore. There are three shifts or changes of men during the twenty-four hours, and when running full blast they run four shifts. They smelt nine thousand pounds of lead ore per day, at each eye. The average product from this ore is sixty-eight per cent. of pig lead, besides fifteen thousand pounds of white lead per day, condensed from the smoke. They consume in this building five hundred bushels of charcoal per day. They have a track running on both sides of the flues to convey ore and coal to the smelters, and to carry off lead as it is run into pigs. Coal and ore bins are built at convenient distances on each side of the building and on each side of this building is a crusher, each crusher being worked by a fifteen horse power engine, and the steam for these engines is brought from another building three hundred and fifty feet distant. There is also an underground flue which runs from the engine house, three hundred feet off, and connects with the smelting flues. Its purpose is to keep a current of air or blast to the sixteen eyes. This current of air or blast is produced by fans driven by steam at the further end of the flue, and keeps the eyes in a continual roar. On the top of the smelting furnace is an immense receiver, resembling, in appearance, a huge funnel turned upside down, to which is connected a pipe five feet in diameter and three hundred and fifty feet long, the opposite end of which leads into what is known as the Blue Room. The smoke from the smelters is drawn through this pipe by the application of

suction fans driven constantly by steam. During the passage of the smoke and gas through this pipe, which is exposed to the atmosphere by its elevation in the open air, the condensation naturally begins and by the assistance of the blast from the smelting eyes on one end and the action of the suction fans on the other, the smoke and gas is forced into the blue room, in what is known as the blue buildings, two buildings sixty-five feet long, thirty-five feet wide and fifty-five feet high. In the upper story of these buildings are six hundred woolen bags, twenty inches in diameter, containing fifteen thousand yards of woolen cloth. The pipe is connected in such a manner to these bags that there is but one escape for the gas or smoke, and that is through the fabric which the bags are made of. These bags are so constructed as to judiciously facilitate the escape of the gas, and are placed in such a position that the cold air shall constantly come in contact with the cloth. The effect of the cold air and the escape of the gas makes the condensation complete. The greater portion of the smoke is formed into a blue powder, which adheres to the inside of the bags; it is then loosened by shaking or pounding and falls down into the hoppers on the lower floor, where there are six large bins to receive it; now we have what is termed blue fume; it is of a dull blue color and is excellent material for any kind of colored paints that may be desired, but the foreign matter must be eliminated from it before it is in a condition to make white paint; consequently, it is taken back to the four slag eyes with slag from the smelter, and reburned. After being reburned, it again passes through five hundred feet of iron pipes and towers, and is distributed into five hundred bags, twenty inches in diameter and about thirty-eight feet long, containing twelve thousand yards of muslin, in what is called the white house, a building one hundred and eighteen feet long, sixty-five feet wide and sixty feet high. With the exception that the fume is subjected to more intense heat, the process of the second treatment is the same as the first. The second burning eliminates all foreign substances and when the fumes fall into the bins in the white room, it is pure white lead, or paint, of the finest quality and rules in the market, within about one cent per pound, with corroded white lead, and is regarded as such by all principal grinders in the country. Four car loads of this paint is made from smoke and shipped from this establishment every week. It is packed in barrels of five hundred pounds and shipped to all parts of the United States.

Over forty car loads of lead leaves the refining house every week. They ship twelve thousand tons of pig lead and twenty-five hundred tons of white lead annually. In connection with this remarkable process by which such a large amount is saved and utilized, which formerly passed off in smoke to poison the atmosphere, we would mention the

firm of Moffet & Sergeant, who built these works, and by their business skill and executive ability achieved success. Ten years ago they were poor; to-day they are wealthy and their wealth increasing.

We also visited the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company, of which Hon. Patrick Murphy, of Joplin, is the General Superintendent and Manager. This company have crushing and dressing machinery and a smelting furnace a short distance southwest of the city.

The smelting building is one hundred and forty feet long, by fifty-six feet wide and thirty feet high. It was erected in 1876. In the engine room is a forty horse power engine. In the main building is one slag eye and three mineral eyes with a capacity for smelting one hundred and sixty-two thousand pounds of lead per week. They employ about forty hands at the smelter, and ship about five car loads of metallic lead and eighteen to twenty car loads of zinc ore per week.

The Granby Mining and Smelting Company are large operators in the Joplin district. Two miles northwest of the city is Leadville Hollow, one of the first discoveries of lead made in this vicinity. Here they have large and powerful pumps, and are working some very rich deposits of lead and zinc ore at depths from 20 to 60 feet. They own and control mines at Granby and Oronogo, and also in Morgan and Webster counties.

The main building at their smelting works in this place, is one hundred feet long, eighty feet wide and sixty feet high; the blast chimney, which is of brick, is eight feet in diameter, inside measurement; the base wall foundation is four feet thick; the chimney is eighty feet high. The furnace building is one hundred and twenty feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty feet high. They run three blast eyes and a Flintshire furnace. Their smelting capacity is two hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds per week. They have seven jigs, one Ritenger table, a Blake crusher, rolls, elevators, screens, etc., for cleaning mineral at the rate of eight thousand pounds per hour.

The next works visited were those belonging to the Picher Lead and Zinc Company. Here your committee were impressed with the excellent order and system which seemed to direct all their operations. This firm have the finest pumping machinery in this section, and have expended thousands of dollars in deep drainage. At pump No. 3, they have attained a depth of two hundred feet, and have parallels through the solid rock.

The main building at their smelting works is ninety-eight feet long and forty feet wide, in which are three smelting eyes and a refiner; there is also a ten horse power engine; at a convenient distance is a charcoal house, thirty feet wide by sixty feet long; a brick building, eighty feet long by thirty feet wide, containing a steam pump; and a

boiler house twenty by forty feet. At the smelter they ship about one car load of pig lead and two car loads of "Black Jack" per day, and their productions are on the increase.

From the president of this company, the Hon. O. H. Picher, your committee received many courtesies and much valuable information, for which they acknowledge their great obligation.

#### THE BELLVILLE MINES.

These mines are six miles northwest of Joplin, on Turkey Creek. They contain valuable zinc ore. There are four engines employed in running pumps and working the crushers. The lands are rented to miners in desirable quantities and easy terms. The production is about forty tons of ore per week.

#### JOPLIN MINING AND SMELTING CO.

Their smelter building is one hundred and fifty-five feet long and fifty feet wide, containing three blast eyes, with a capacity for about sixty thousand pounds of mineral per week.

The mines in this, the Joplin district, produced, in the year 1880, of pig lead, fourteen thousand, three hundred and eighteen tons. It is difficult to ascertain, with accuracy, the yearly yield of zinc ore, blende and calamine; but the facts point to a total of at least thirty thousand tons for the Joplin mineral district within the last year.

These mines show no diminution in their yield, and new discoveries are constantly being made, promising, for years yet to come, a rich return for labor and a paying investment for capital.

#### THE GRANBY DISTRICT IN NEWTON COUNTY.

The Granby Mining and Smelting Co., at Granby, have the largest and most productive lead furnace in the United States, and mining operations have been carried on there on a more extended scale and for a longer period of time than at any other point in this southwestern district. The Granby mines have yielded and sent to market in the last twelve months about 20,000,000 pounds of zinc ore, and during the same period, and from the same mines, raised about 3,000,000 pounds of lead ore, and yet the mining interest in all this southwestern part of our State is in its infancy. There are thousands of acres of mineral lands all over this section, as yet untouched, that bear every indication of containing as rich and inexhaustible quantities of lead and zinc as any of the mines that have been worked for years.

## LEAD REGION OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

A sub-committee also visited a portion of the lead mines worked in Southeast Missouri. This interesting region of our State has already been reported to some extent in giving its iron interests, and it is needless to burden this report with a repetition of its varied natural resources in all that goes to make it great.

Your committee visited Bonne Terre, in St. Francois county, and examined the large deposits of lead ore at that place as developed in the workings of the St. Joe and Desloge mines. The former company has been operating for about fifteen years, and the latter about five. The ore is found and worked in this locality from a depth of forty to one hundred feet, and is disseminated in the magnesian limestone so closely that the ore can only be treated in its reduction by powerful and expensive machinery. In this respect the lead ore of this region is different from the known deposits in the southwest part of our State, where the ore is found in other and less obstinate material, and can be handled by men of small means, while in Southeast Missouri, as at Bonne Terre, the ore can only be reduced by expensive machinery. The extent of these deposits of lead ore, united with other metals, is practically unlimited, and the resources of St. Francois county can only be estimated by the capacity of the machinery that may be employed in the future. We found here two companies, whose property joins, working side by side in harmony, owning in partnership a narrow gauge railroad, thirteen miles in length, thoroughly equipped, and employing near 1,000 men who, with their families, make up the pleasant little village of Bonne Terre.

In this little town, thirteen miles from the main line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, is a busy hive of industry, and from Sunday at midnight until 11 o'clock on Saturday night the work in the mines goes on regardless of summer's heat or winter's cold.

This place seems almost isolated from the balance of the busy world, which is especially noticeable to the visitor after his thirteen miles' ride through the hills.

The lead deposits in this section are all similar to those existing in these mines.

The counties of Jefferson, Washington, Madison and Franklin, each contain valuable deposits of lead ore, and will, no doubt, in the near future, prove a source of revenue to the State, and the means of ease and wealth to the community where located for generations yet to come.

The tests that have already been made with the diamond drill have demonstrated the fact that large districts are underlaid with this magnesian limestone, carrying a fair and paying per cent. of lead ore, and proven that the lead district of Southeast Missouri reaches for miles, and traverses different counties.

Your committee are under obligations to Messrs. Desloge and Parsons for courtesies shown, and facilities afforded in inspecting the mines and works in operation.

#### COAL FIELDS OF BATES AND VERNON COUNTIES.

Your committee next visited the coal region of Bates and Vernon, arriving at Rich Hill late in the afternoon, where they enjoyed the hospitalities of the city. Having heard in advance of the wonderful and almost magical growth of this little prairie city, not yet a twelve month old, your committee anticipated much, but found that the half had not been told; before them lay miles of well built up streets, showing all the evidence of wealth, culture and advancement. Under charge of the mayor and a committee of citizens, in a special train furnished them for the occasion, your committee visited a number of the coal switches where work is being actively carried on. As an evidence of the business life of the place, before leaving the depot, we saw two loaded freight trains, of thirty cars each, pass out.

The mining here, if it can be called mining, in the proper sense, is very easily and cheaply done. The coal lies some twelve or fifteen feet above the adjacent valley land, affording the means of easy and efficient drainage. The process adopted, is to remove from six to ten feet of dirt lying on top of the coal, with plow and scraper, then blocking the coal of convenient size to handle, when it is loaded upon horse-cars, a narrow guage track being laid into the mine, and dumped on the cars ready for shipment.

The vein at this mine is from five to seven feet thick. Your committee carefully examined this coal, and found it of a very superior quality, and were also much interested in the process of mining accomplished with so much ease, simplicity and rapidity. We also visited Carbon Centre in the edge of Vernon county, a suburb of Rich Hill, where we found mines of considerable extent. It is quite doubtless an extension of the same vein previously examined at other points, and is worked in the same manner.

There are in this immediate vicinity quite a number of veins from five to seven feet in thickness, which are extensively operated at several points, but which, owing to the lateness of the hour and in-

clemency of the weather, the committee were unable to visit. The offices of the principal companies were visited, and through the courtesies of the officers in charge, we obtained much valuable information of a statistical character.

The Rich Hill Coal Mining Company made their first shipment on the 22d day of October, 1880. During the remainder of that month they shipped 5,385,000 pounds; in November, 15,443,000; December, 22,999,000; January, 1881, 24,904,000, or a total of 68,735,000 pounds, making 2,864 car loads over the Lexington & Southern Railroad. From the agent of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad at Rich Hill, we learned that the shipments from that point had been 4,722 car loads; and from the agent at Carbon Centre, that 1,521 car loads had gone out over the same road, making a grand total for the first four months after railroads touched the mines, of 9,107 car loads. This vein of coal seems to underlie the entire country for miles, or, indeed, it seems to lie almost upon the very surface. Prospecting has also determined the fact that at a depth of from fifty to seventy-five feet there is a second vein of equal thickness and superior quality, and a third vein has also been found at the depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet. The committee had no means of ascertaining the extent of the coal deposits in Bates county, but were satisfied from information received from reliable sources, that it extends over a large district; in fact we feel justifiable in assuming that the entire county of Bates and the northern portion of Vernon, are underlaid with coal enough to last for ages.

There are many other points besides those mentioned, where coal is found in large quantities, but for the want of the facilities of transportation, are only worked for home consumption. North of the Marais des Cygnes river, six miles from Rich Hill, near Papinsville, there is a vein ranging in thickness from three to five feet, and cropping out at many points which has been worked for years as a source of fuel to the neighborhood.

With railroad facilities to that point, it would without doubt in a brief period, prove as valuable as that at Rich Hill. In Hudson township the Nichols' and other veins are located, but are only worked to supply the local demand. With the proper facilities for transportation these would alone furnish employment to many men for an almost indefinite period, and be a source of immense wealth. The same can be said of Rockville township where several late discoveries have been made of bodies from three to six feet in thickness. Again, in Lone Oak, north of the Marais des Cygnes river, five miles northeast of Rich Hill, a six foot vein has been passed through in an open shaft at a depth of fifty-five feet from the surface, and also several other

valuable veins have been discovered in the same locality. Northwest of Butler, on a farm owned by John Medley, a six foot vein was passed through, as also on the farm of Barton Holdeman; parties boring for oil. passed through a vein eight feet in thickness, at a depth of two hundred feet, and one of five feet in thickness at two hundred and fifty feet from the surface.

The coal fields north of the above named river have not, as yet, been developed to any great extent, but sufficient is known from the sinking of shafts and wells, and by tests made in boring for oil, to warrant the assertion that as many as three distinct veins underlie all this section, varying in thickness from three to eight feet, and from the surface to a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, the greatest depth that has as yet been reached.

It would occupy entirely too much space to mention the many known shafts, and to particularize in this report their peculiar values and manner of working.

Prof. Broadhead, former State Geologist, gives it as his opinion that these thick veins underlie the entire county.

The question of cheap fuel, easily obtained, being one of vital importance to the increase of manufactures in our State, so rich in all the natural advantages, it has been a source of great pleasure to examine these inexhaustible supplies which are to be such an important factor in the growth of wealth and population in the near future to our great State. Your committee also halted at Butler, the county seat of Bates, and were profoundly impressed by the evidence of hospitality, culture, wealth and progressive spirit manifested by its people.

In consideration of all the facts obtained it is the opinion of your committee that for Bates county there is in store a most brilliant future. Her unsurpassed agricultural resources, inexhaustible supply of fuel, splendid water power, healthful and temperate climate, and within easy reach of the great lead and iron region, all point to a future that staggers the wildest imagination.

#### DADE COUNTY.

Your committee very much regret that they were unable to visit the mines in Dade, a county rich in lead, zinc and coal, and among the first in this southwestern district as an agricultural and stock raising county; no railroad being completed through the county, and the weather inclement, and roads bad in consequence of a recent heavy snowfall, the committee were forced to pass around this county, so well worthy of a visit and inspection.

But it is with gratification that your committee are able to state



that the great disadvantages under which Dade has so long struggled, the want of cheap transportation for her minerals, grain and stock to the centres of trade and commerce, will, in a few months, be partially removed by the completion, through the county, of the Fort Scott, South-eastern and Memphis Railroad. The narrow gauge from Sedalia, and the Missouri Pacific feeder from Jefferson City will, in all probability, be built through the county at an early day. With these facilities for transportation, Dade, with her natural resources, undeveloped mineral and agricultural wealth, unused but unsurpassed water power, genial and salubrious climate, will rapidly assume her natural position as one of the most prominent counties in this southwestern galaxy. But with all the obstacles in the way of cheap transportation of ores in the past, it has a fair showing as a mining county. The Dade County Mining and Smelting Company, at Corry, have mined and smelted since the first day of June, 1875, 2,225,000 pounds of pig lead. There has also been raised from the Dade county mines, since 1874, about 19,000 tons of carbonate of zinc, and about 20,000 tons of silicate, the larger portion of which has been done under the control of the above named company. Intelligent observers generally believe that there exists in this county many large deposits of both lead and zinc that have as yet been untouched. In various portions of the county there are the strongest indications that large bodies of Iron ore of fine quality are deposited. In the northwest corner of the county there are about fifty square miles underlaid with coal; mines opened in various places in this district have demonstrated paying quantities, and of superior quality; the veins are from 18 inches to three feet in thickness.

There are also large quantities of fire clay, of excellent quality, near Rock Prairie.

The mining interests of this county will most probably in the near future assume proportions commensurate with their importance. Rich in the variety of her ores, and with large and inexhaustible supplies of fuel, in both coal and timber, Dade will soon rank as one of, if not the first counties, in a section that justly holds the front in the production of the baser metals among the great States of the Union.

#### SUMMARY.

In conclusion your committee feel impelled to state that in their visit, inspection and inquiry into the mineral resources of southern Missouri, that they gained much valuable information, and ascertained many facts of much interest that time nor space will permit us placing before you in this report; and would further state that they found our mineral resources much more extensive and abundant, and a generally more prosperous condition than anticipated, and were very

agreeably disappointed in the evidences of growing prosperity and advancement of this section of our State. Yet much is needed to make it what it was intended it should be, when in ages past the great forces of nature, under the guidance of that Providence which was then working for the welfare of the coming man, were depositing in beds of easy access those vast stores of mineral and fuel for his use and comfort in this and future ages. This whole section has as yet only been opened up sufficient to show what it contains, for even at this time, with few exceptions, the mines are worked in the most primitive manner, whilst there are large districts containing almost fabulous deposits of the richest ores and unlimited supplies of fuel that have, as yet, been undisturbed by the miner's pick and shovel.

We will venture the assertion that within the territorial limits described in this report, there is more iron ore than can be found in the same contiguous number of square miles in any State east of the Mississippi river. And the same can be said of the lead, zinc and coal. Our climate is mild and salubrious, our summers pleasant and agreeable, and our winters short and easy. Good schools and churches of almost every denomination are found in every neighborhood. We have a quiet, peaceable and law abiding people, anxious and willing to receive the emigrant, come from what quarter or country he may, without question as to his religious or political opinions. We have at present, and will have for years yet to come, room for men of every class and calling; room for labor and room for the profitable investment and employment of capital. And it is the opinion of your committee that it is only necessary that the outside world be fully advised of the wonderful stores of wealth lying in the hills and vales of southern Missouri, to insure its rapid development in all that makes a State great.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. H. HEADLEE,  
F. W. PEHLE,  
J. N. BRADLEY,

L. M. LLOYD,  
THOMAS MABREY,  
JAMES McGRATH.

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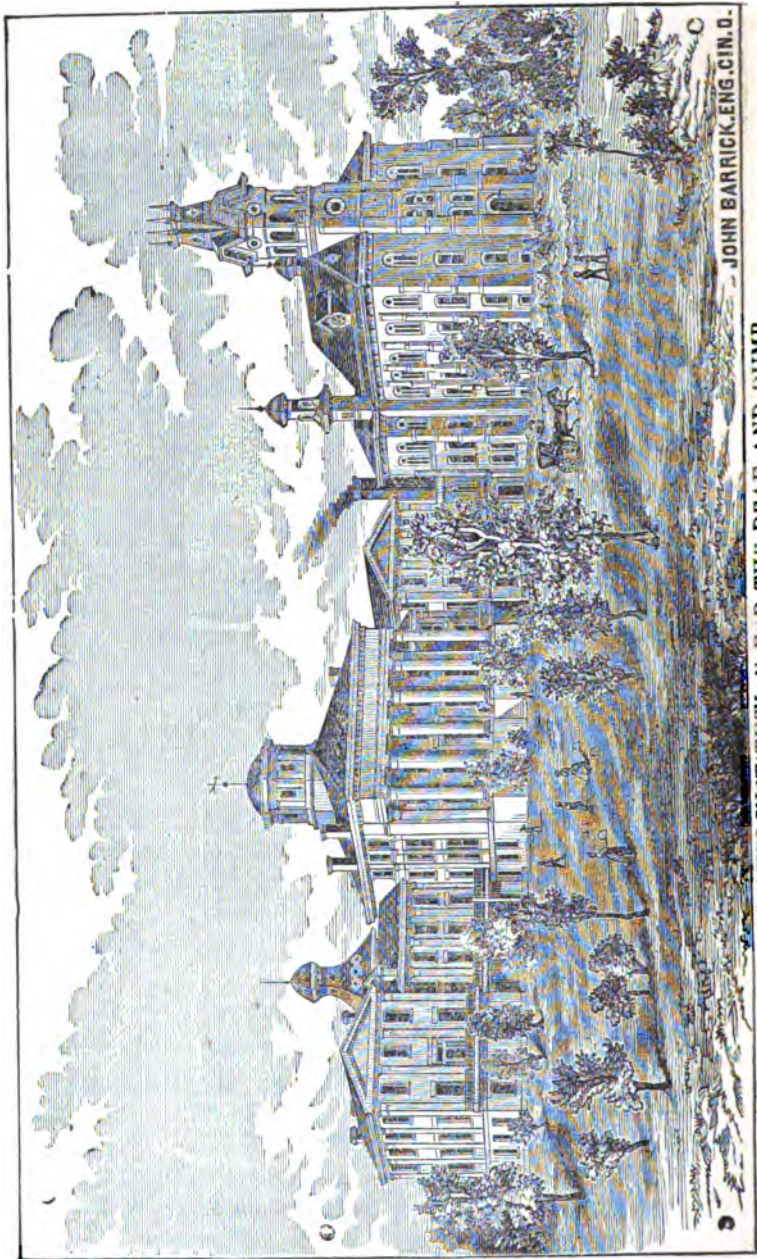
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MISSOURI INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners and Superintendent

OF THE

MISSOURI INSTITUTION

FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE

Thirty-First General Assembly,

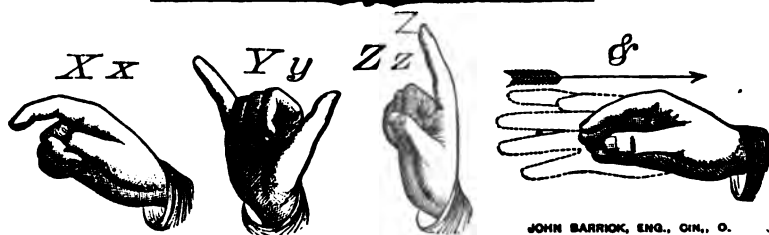
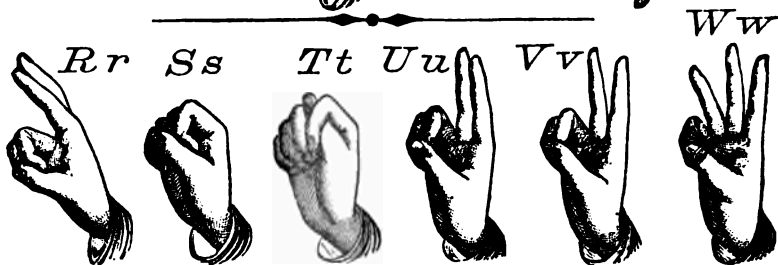
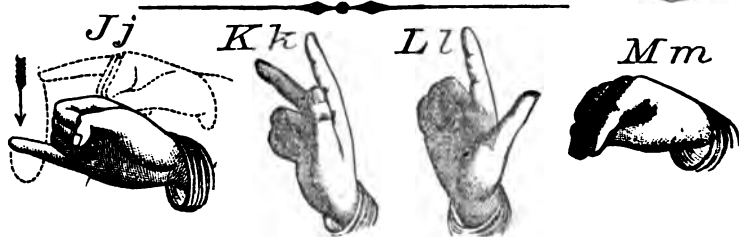
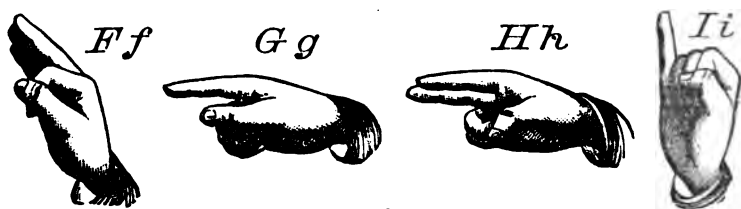
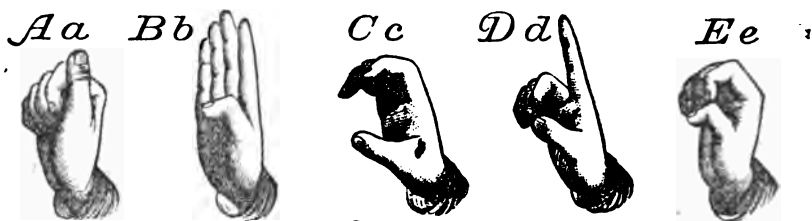
FOR THE

YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

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***Resolved,*** That the House now order the printing of 2,000 copies of the report of Superintendent of Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1,000 for the appendix, 500 for the use of the Asylum. 600 for the members of the House; which was read and adopted.

**ATTEST:** J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

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# Superintendent's Report.

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*To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

I have the honor to submit this, my thirteenth biennial report, of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. The period covered by this report commenced January 1, 1879, and closed December 31, 1880:

## ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils under instruction on the first day of January, 1879, was one hundred and ninety. Of former pupils there were twelve re-admitted in 1879, and thirteen in 1880. There were thirty-nine new pupils admitted in 1879, and thirty-seven admitted in 1880. The whole number receiving instruction within the years 1879 and 1880 was two hundred and ninety-one. Their names and post-office addresses will be found in the appendix of this report. Of the above number, 39 have completed the term of eight years prescribed by law; two have died; quite a number have removed from the State; while others, still entitled to the benefits of the institution, have failed to return this session. There are present, at date of this report, one hundred and ninety-six pupils, of which number one hundred and seventeen are males, and seventy-nine females.

The reports of the institutions for the deaf and dumb of other States show that the increase in the number of male pupils is largely out of proportion to the increase in the number of female pupils. Our table of the attendance shows that the Missouri Institution is no exception to this rule. This disproportionate increase of male pupils demands of us more space for their accommodation.

The counties represented in the years 1879 and 1880 are as follows :

Adair.....	8	Jackson.....	3
Audrain.....	3	Jasper.....	7
Atchison.....	2	Johnson.....	2
Andrew.....	4	Knox.....	3
Barton.....	2	Laclede.....	2
Butler.....	2	Lafayette.....	3
Boone.....	6	Lawrence.....	2
Bates.....	4	Lewis.....	5
Buchanan.....	10	Lincoln.....	1
Caldwell.....	1	Linn.....	2
Callaway.....	3	Livingston.....	4
Carroll.....	2	Maries.....	1
Cass.....	7	Mississippi.....	1
Chariton.....	6	Macon.....	3
Clark.....	4	Mercer.....	2
Clinton.....	2	Marion.....	2
Cooper.....	3	Moniteau.....	2
Crawford.....	3	Monroe.....	2
Cedar.....	1	Montgomery.....	1
Douglass.....	1	Morgan.....	1
Dallas.....	1	Newton.....	2
Dayless.....	4	Nodaway.....	7
DeKalb.....	5	Osage.....	1
Dunklin.....	2	Pettis.....	4
Franklin.....	2	Phelps.....	2
Greene.....	2	Pike.....	4
Grundy.....	8	Platte.....	5
Gentry.....	3	Pulaski.....	1
Gasconade.....	1	Ralls.....	5
Harrison.....	3	Randolph.....	2
Henry.....	2	Ray.....	5
Holt.....	4	St. Clair.....	1
Howard.....	1	Stoddard.....	2
Hickory.....	1	St. Francois.....	2

Saline.....	2	Taney.....	1
Schuyler.....	1	Texas.....	1
St. Louis county.....	8	Vernon.....	1
St. Louis city .....	52	Warren .....	2
Scotland.....	1	Washington.....	2
Shelby .....	8	Wayne.....	3
Scott.....	1	Wright.....	1
Sullivan.....	3	Total.....	291
Shannon.....	1		

#### CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

The following statement presents the causes of deafness for those pupils who were in attendance during the years 1879 and 1880 :

Scarlet Fever.....	18	Mumps.....	1
Typhoid Fever.....	7	Diphtheria .....	2
Malarial Fever .....	12	Pneumonia.....	4
Brain Fever.....	27	Sickness.....	2
Catarrhal Fever.....	8	Poison.....	1
Rising in the head.....	8	Measles.....	8
Whooping cough.....	5	Quinine.....	7
Spinal Meningitis.....	68	Cholera Infantum.....	1
Spasms.....	4	Congenital.....	80
Scrofula.....	5	Unknown .....	32
A Fall.....	1	Total.....	291

#### OUR NEEDS.

Hitherto our study-room for the boys has been ample ; but as the number has gradually increased to one hundred and seventeen, the room has become crowded to a degree that is far from conducive to studious habits or to health. While deaf-mutes are not much disturbed by noise, as other people are, yet it is necessary, in order that their attention be fixed upon their books, that they shall not be crowded together; and when they are too closely seated, it becomes difficult for

the teacher to preserve that sense of individual responsibility which lies at the foundation of order and decorum.

A reference to the paragraph on "Health," in this report, will show that we are also in need of two hospital rooms. A building three stories high, of which the lower floor could be used for the study-room, and the two upper floors for hospital purposes, would be the most economical plan for meeting these wants. If the lower floor used for study-room were entirely isolated from the upper floors used for hospital purposes, the reproably could be no objection to their proximity.

#### HEALTH.

The sanitary condition of the institution has been good, though not equal to that of our last biennial period. In the report for the years 1877 and 1878, we were able to say that we had been free from epidemics, and that but one death had occurred in a period of four years and seven months. But during the years covered by this report, we have, together with the surrounding community, been so unfortunate as to suffer from two epidemics, and death has stricken down two of our number. In April, 1879, scarlet fever, that dreadful scourge of the young, became epidemic in this county as well as in other parts of the State. In Fulton some deaths occurred, and parents began to be alarmed. Unsuccessful efforts were made to prevent the disease from being conveyed from town to the institution. Fortunately, however, when it appeared among our pupils, it presented itself in a milder form. Although we have no suitable building for hospital purposes, as has been stated in previous reports, we took especial precautions to isolate from the other pupils those attacked by the fever. As the form of the disease prevailing in the immediate vicinity was violent, and in many cases fatal, we felt in duty bound to notify, by printed circulars, the parents of our pupils of the facts. Quite a number of the pupils were removed by their parents, and were not returned until all traces of the epidemic had disappeared. Three of the pupils had the disease in a mild form, one of the attendants also was attacked by it, but all recovered.

#### DEATHS.

In January, 1880, pneumonia prevailed as an epidemic. There were a number of cases among the pupils, and two of these cases resulted fatally.

Matthew Bridges, of Cass county, aged nine years, died January 23d. His mother had been promptly notified of his illness, and had

the mournful privilege of attending his sick-bed, and closing his eyes in death. He was a promising boy, but the Lord took him from the evil to come.

Nancy J. Conwell, of Daviess county, also fell a victim to this disease. She was nineteen years of age. There was not a stronger or more hearty pupil in the institution, but so violent was the attack that she died January 25th, after three days' sickness.

The occurrence of these epidemics should give force to what has been said above as regards the need for a hospital building. The physician to the institution has made a clear exhibit of the sickness which has afflicted us.

#### DEPORTMENT AND SCHOLARSHIP.

In so large an establishment, where so many persons are gathered under one roof, strictly enforced rules are necessary to preserve peace, order and cleanliness. The deportment of the pupils has averaged as high as usual. When the change of the law that shortened our course of study is taken into consideration, it will be found that the work done by our teachers in their respective classes shows results as high as can be expected. Faithful and earnest work on the part of the teachers in their laborious calling, and much faithful and earnest work on the part of the pupils to surmount the obstacles that lie in the path of every mute, call for hearty commendation.

#### WEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

We receive each year a few mutes who are idiotic, or not susceptible of much improvement by the methods that have always proved so successful with the more intelligent. It is a very difficult, and even painful task, to inform the relatives or friends of these unfortunate children of their true condition; but it is a duty we owe to the State to convey this information as kindly as possible, and to send such children home, thus preventing them from becoming a useless burden upon the educational appropriation.

I may be pardoned for adding that we have notable evidence of the importance of establishing an institution for this class of unfortunates. They are often in the deepest poverty, and humanity demands that any practicable relief be afforded. While institutions for the deaf and dumb cannot receive this class of persons, they may be improved to some extent in schools whose methods are adapted to their mental and physical state. While on this subject I refer to a statement made in my report for the years of 1867-68: "In many of



the States, institutions have been founded for this class, and in Missouri one is much needed. From one hundred to one hundred and fifty of these truly unfortunate ones actually suffer for the want of such a place of refuge, and I most earnestly commend this subject to your wise legislation." I do not feel warranted in incorporating into this report any further facts bearing upon this point; they are easily accessible to those desiring such information.

#### PERIOD OF INSTRUCTION.

Four years ago, when the whole country was struggling under a steadily progressive shrinkage in values, the Legislature, in the interest of retrenchment and economy, altered the law permitting mutes to enter the institution at any time between the ages of seven and thirty years, so as to restrict this privilege to those between the ages of nine and twenty-one years, thus reducing the number of pupils and the expenses of the institution. The former law permitted them to receive instruction for ten years. It was so amended as to reduce the course to eight years. Since returning prosperity smiles upon us, and the necessity for retrenchment is no longer so peremptory; since the course of instruction for speaking and hearing children extends over a period of sixteen years; since the necessity for educating and training the deaf and dumb in order to make them self-supporting producers, instead of pauper burdens on the county poor funds, is greater than it is in the case of those not so afflicted; and since their very affliction demands, in order that they may learn half as much, a longer course of instruction than is demanded for those who hear and speak, I venture to suggest that it is important to so change the existing law as to permit the board to retain in the institution for two years longer such pupils as give evidence of a capacity for higher education and culture. I am convinced that in some cases much good can be accomplished by permitting the full course of instruction. Such course is adopted in some other institutions, giving character to them for scholarship and progress in the right direction.

#### ARTICULATION.

Under the instruction of Mrs. Mary Tate, a number of pupils are making good progress in articulation and lip-reading. To prevent the disappointment of friends and relatives of our pupils we repeat, that while articulation may be successfully taught to many of the semi-deaf and semi-mute, the number of congenital mutes benefitted by it is not large.

Some time ago the hopes of the deaf and their friends were excited by the report that an instrument called the Audiphone, designed to convey waves of sound through the teeth to the auditory nerve, had been invented and successfully borne rigid tests. The superintendent of the American Asylum, at Hartford, Connecticut, reports that trials of the Audiphone made by the inventor, in that institution, seem to indicate that, while the instrument will prove of great benefit to adults whose hearing has become seriously impaired, it fails to give much assistance to deaf persons.

#### TEACHERS.

In our last biennial report we mentioned the loss of two young teachers who had received offers of larger salaries and less work in a distant institution. And now we must report another serious loss. Professor A. K. Martin, assistant superintendent, who had been connected with the institution since 1870, has accepted the superintendency of the Louisiana Institution at Baton Rouge. We feel much regret at the loss of Mr. Martin, and we confidently predict his earnest and patient labors in his new field of enterprise and responsibility will be a success. The position, the salary and the amount of labor involved in the change were inducements much greater than those offered by the Missouri Institution.

In any educational institution changes that involve the substitution of raw and untrained teachers for skilled and experienced instructors, are unfortunate; and the difficulties surrounding the instruction of deaf mutes render them especially unfortunate in such institutions as ours. Care should be taken lest the Missouri Institution become a training school for the benefit of other States. In this connection, I quote from the "Report of the committee on Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," to the last General Assembly: "Where the teachers all seemed to be efficient, it would be improper to discriminate, but we may draw attention to the fact that the salaries fixed by the Board of Commissioners, and approved by the Governor, were not sufficient to retain the services of two of the experienced teachers who have found employment at higher wages in another State. These places have been filled by untrained teachers, by whom it is hoped the same skill as teachers will in a reasonable time be developed, though it is not all persons skilled in the sign language that succeed well in imparting a mute education."

## TRADES.

For the purpose of enabling the deaf children to become useful and self-supporting, and believing that they can best be taught trades when young, and taught well only by those able to converse to some good degree with them, the board has gradually provided the means for instruction in cabinet making, shoe making and printing. We are glad to know this course has met with the hearty approval of our legislators and of the people generally. A reference to the schedule of time annexed hereto will show that the division of the day for study, trade, recreation, etc., allows no one of them to engross an undue proportion of attention. The girls are instructed in cutting and making their own garments.

## HOURS.

The following table will show the division of time in the institution, and the number engaged in learning each trade :

A. M.	P. M.
5:45.....Rise.	1:00.....School.
6:30.....Breakfast.	8:00.....School closes.
7:00.....Recreation.	3:15.....Work in shops.
8:00.....Chapel exercises.	5:00.....Recreation.
8:20.....School.	6:00.....Supper.
11:00.....School closes.	7:15.....Study.
11:30.....Dinner.	8:30.....Close of study.
12:00.....Recreation.	9:00.....Retire.

Number receiving instruction in cabinet making.....	20
Number receiving instruction in shoe making.....	18
Number receiving instruction in printing.....	10

## IMPROVEMENTS.

The board of commissioners have caused to be erected a substantial one-story brick building to be used for a boiler-house and laundry.

Last spring the gas-works were remodeled and supplied with new and improved appliances for the manufacture of gas. They are now supplying a good quality of gas for this institution, and also for the State Lunatic Asylum. Meters have been introduced, and we are now able to ascertain exactly the number of cubic feet of gas used by each institution.

## SUGGESTIONS.

For the purpose of more efficient teaching in natural science, about five hundred dollars could profitably be expended in repairing and adding to our philosophical apparatus.

Anatomical models are valuable auxiliaries in the art of imparting instruction in physiology. Such models are greatly needed in this institution.

Parents and friends of deaf and dumb children may prepare them for more rapid progress on entering this institution, if they will teach them by use of the pen, drawing figures, etc., pointing to objects, writing names, and repeating this until the child associates the name with the object.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due to the editors and publishers of the following newspapers, which have been sent gratuitously to the institution during the past year.

St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat,  
 St. Louis Daily Republican,  
 St. Louis Daily Times-Journal,  
 Kansas City Daily Times,  
 Fulton Telegraph,  
 Fulton Gazette,  
 Fulton Enterprise,  
 Westminster Monthly,  
 Michigan Deaf-Mute Mirror,  
 Wisconsin Modern Times,  
 Ohio Mute's Chronicle,  
 Nebraska Deaf-Mute Journal,  
 Colorado Deaf-Mute Index,  
 Texas Mute Ranger,  
 Kentucky Deaf-Mute,  
 Illinois Deaf-Mute Advance,  
 Minnesota Mute's Companion,  
 West Virginia Tablet,  
 Goodson Gazette,  
 Kansas Star,  
 Hermann Advertiser-Courier,  
 Tennessee Silent Observer,  
 Richmond Conservator,  
 Deaf-Mute Leader,  
 New York Deaf-Mute Journal,  
 Missouri Statesman,  
 Lexington Register,  
 American Baptist Flag,  
 St. Louis Central Baptist.

The superintendents of the following named railroads have kindly granted free passes to indigent pupils when going to their homes in vacation: Chicago & Alton R. R.; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway; Missouri Pacific R. R.; Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. Our thanks are hereby tendered in behalf of all the pupils thus favored.

CONCLUSION.

On the 23d of April, 1880, a vacancy was created in the board by the death of Mr. William L. Wheeler, of Fulton. Mr. Wheeler was a successful financier, a prudent and wise counselor, a Christian gentleman, and a sincere friend to the cause of deaf-mute education. We record our loss with heart-felt regret.

Mr. Philip S. Adams, of Fulton, was appointed by Governor Phelps a commissioner of the institution to fill the vacancy thus created.

In every interest connected with the domestic department of this institution, the utmost economy is observed. The steward, Mr. James K. Sheley, and the matron, Mrs. Kate Sheley, have discharged their duties wisely and successfully. All the officers and employes of the institution are harmonious in their varied positions.

In closing this report I am pleased to say the Board of Commissioners have given us that counsel and support so necessary to secure good order and efficiency in every department of the institution. The good providence of God has been over us in the past, and we trust that goodness and mercy will still follow us.

Respectfully,

W. D. KERR, Superintendent.

FULTON, Mo., January 1, 1881.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*Gentlemen of the Board of Commissioners of the Missouri Institution  
for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb:*

It becomes my duty to report to you, as well as I may be able, the sanitary condition of the institution for the years 1879 and 1880.

In a family of nearly 200 children, more or less of sickness is a thing to be reasonably anticipated; especially when many of them have been the victims of previous disease which has not only reduced them to their present unfortunate condition, but left more or less of its impress upon their constitutions.

During the last two years we have had somewhat more of sickness than during the biennial period previous to this, at the close of which we had the pleasure of being able to report unusual health and only one death within a period of four and a half years. Still, we have reason to be thankful to a kind Providence for a large measure of health and cheerfulness. During this time, however, our whole community has been visited by one or two epidemics, and our institution has not entirely escaped.

In the spring of 1879, scarlet fever prevailed with some severity in our town, resulting in several deaths. Toward the close of the epidemic, it made its appearance in the institution. It caused some perturbation and the scattering off, to their homes, of some of the children, but we had only three mild cases among the pupils, and one among the attendants, and that was the end of it.

In January of the present year, sickness again invaded us, and with greater severity. We had some twenty-five or twenty-six cases, some of them typho-malarial fever, but the larger proportion pneumonia of

a severe type. Some of these were of the congestive form and very severe. One of them, Matthew Bridges, a bright little boy from Cass county, died, principally of congestion, as his lungs were not so much implicated as many of those who recovered. Nancy Conwell, a young lady from Daviess county, also died, after a severe illness of three days. Since this time we have had nothing worthy of special notice, although some of the pupils have been quite sick, at times, with various ailments.

I would just here call the attention of the board to one point. Owing to the large number of pupils now in attendance, we are much straitened for hospital room, especially during anything like an epidemic. At such times we are at a great loss to find room for the sick without crowding those that are well into sleeping apartments too closely for health or comfort. With this exception, I consider the sanitary condition of the institution very complete.

The new gas and steam machinery is working admirably in the way of affording light and heat; the rooms and halls are comfortable; the children are kindly and vigilantly cared for by the steward, matron and teachers; their food is bountiful and excellent; habits of exercise and industry are carefully cultivated, all rendering the institution truly a *home* for the unfortunate deaf mute.

Respectfully,

E. T. SCOTT,

Physician.

## Commissioners' Report.

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*To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri :*

The Board of Commissioners of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, beg leave to submit to your honorable body this, their thirteenth biennial report, together with the reports of the superintendent, the treasurer and the physician.

### THE SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

As the report of the superintendent, to which we invite your careful attention, covers nearly, if not all, the points to which it may be necessary to call your attention, we deem it superfluous to add but little to what he has said.

### THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The board were especially gratified, in their last annual report, to express their thanks to the General Assembly for the liberal appropriations made for the maintenance of the institution for the years 1879 and 1880. The next two years will require, in our opinion, about \$70,000 to meet current expenses and to keep the buildings in good repair.

The increase in the number of pupils during the years 1881 and 1882, will require at least two additional teachers. An appropriation of not less than \$10,500 per annum will be needed to pay the officers and teachers.

### ECONOMY.

The board has endeavored, in all its expenditures, to be as economical as was subservient to the best interests of the institution. The itemized statement of expenditures, herewith submitted, as required by law, will indicate to your body the manner in which the funds of the institution are disbursed. It can also be ascertained from this statement what amount will be necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the institution for the next two years.



## IMPROVEMENTS.

By reference to the superintendent's report, under the head of improvements, it may be seen what improvements have been made since our last report.

On the subject of improvements we suggest that additional study and hospital rooms are needed, and the center building needs repairing, but we think it can be done with the usual appropriation.

## PURCHASE AND SALE OF LAND.

For several years past the institution has been in need of additional pasturage for stock. Last spring a tract of 337-100 acres of land, lying northeast of the institution grounds, was purchased for \$1,653.50.

A small lot of three acres, lying west of and belonging to the institution, can be sold for \$1,500, and possibly for a greater sum. As it is only valuable for residence lots, the board suggest to the General Assembly that an act be passed authorizing the sale of said lot. With the money realized therefrom, a much larger and more valuable tract of pasture land, lying east of the institution, can be purchased.

## EDUCATION.

We would again call the attention of the General Assembly to the great and ultimate object of secular education. No one is properly educated unless his acquirements are conducive to self-support. This is more especially true when applied to the deaf and dumb. While the means of communicating with their fellow beings is of great advantage, yet, if they are ignorant of the means of self-support, they become a burden upon society and the State. Hence, we suggest that every necessary encouragement be given to the effort on the part of the superintendent of the institution, to instruct the pupils in the different trades, and to this end that facilities for learning trades be enlarged from year to year.

## WM. L. WHEELER.

The board of commissioners sustained a very serious loss during the past year in the death of William L. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler, by his strict application to the interests of the institution, his gentlemanly and Christian deportment under all circumstances, his benevolent disposition and his genial warmth of heart, had endeared himself not only to the officers, teachers and commissioners of the institution, but to all with whom he associated. In his death the community sustained a great loss. P.S. Adams, by appointment of the Governor, has filled the vacancy.

## PROPERTY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The board has obtained from the steward an inventory of the property of the institution, at present cash values, from which, for information of the General Assembly, we make the following summary :

Eighty-three and three-tenths acres land.....	\$16,665 00	
Main buildings .....	95,000 00	
Out buildings and other improvements.....	22,201 44	
		\$138,866 44
Machinery and supplies for gas and steam.....	\$7,576 80	
Machinery for laundry.....	1,300 00	
Machinery and supplies for cabinet shop .....	2 842 00	
Machinery and supplies for shoe shop.....	797 52	
Printing press and outfit.....	769 78	
School room furniture.....	3,699 65	
Beds and bedding .....	5,816 87	
Tables, chairs, bureaus, desks, etc .....	865 25	
Carpets.....	488 50	
Dining room furniture.....	697 60	
Kitchen and bakery furniture.....	661 75	
Bath room furniture.....	275 00	
Medicine case and contents.....	67 50	
Live stock.....	1,615 00	
Rolling stock and garden implements.....	249 00	
Library, philosophical apparatus, etc.....	1,200 00	
		\$28,922 23
Total value.....		\$162,788 66

## THE OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

The officers and teachers of the institution have discharged their duties during the last two years with the same fidelity that has heretofore characterized them. There have been no changes since our last report, except the resignation of Prof. A. K. Martin, whose place as teacher has been supplied by the appointment of George W. Walthall, a former teacher of the institution.

Respectfully,

CHAS. A. BAILEY,  
THOS. B. NESBIT,  
S. L. DEDMAN,  
A. L. ROBINSON,  
PHIL. S. ADAMS,  
Commissioners.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Commissioners of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb :*

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with law, I hereby present my financial report of receipts and expenditures for the years 1879 and 1880, and with it, an itemized statement of expenditures prepared by the steward of the institution.

RECEIPTS :	
Balance on hand, last report.....	\$9,718 67
From State Treasurer, appropriation for 1879 and 1880.....	71,000 00
From sales of sundries, collections from pupils on clothing account, and receipts from the shops.....	2,848 62
From State Lunatic Asylum for gas.....	915 81
Total .....	<u>\$84,478 10</u>
EXPENDITURES :	
For all purposes.....	\$75,164 69
Balance on hand.....	9,313 41
Total.....	<u>\$84,478 10</u>
The appropriation for salaries of officers and teachers in 1879 and 1880 was.....	\$30,000 00
Paid by State Treasurer upon warrants issued by the Auditor.....	19,287 50
Balance in hands of State Treasurer.....	<u>\$712 50</u>

THOMAS B. NESBIT, Treasurer.

# ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Articles.	Amount.
Apples, dried, 1250½.....	\$68 84
Apples, green, 822½.....	820 12
American Annals.....	69 25
Axle-grease, 18 boxes.....	1 50
Apple butter, 50 gallons.....	38 80
Artesian well.....	481 00
Apparatus and views for stereopticon.....	150 00
Bean poles.....	1 25
Bed, India rubber.....	2 00
Bacon, hams, sides and shoulders, 1754½ pounds.....	169 90
Brooms, 70 dozen.....	127 35
Brushes and dusters.....	67 57
Butter, 13955½ pounds.....	2,588 25
Beef, fresh, 40017 pounds.....	2,778 39
Buttons, all kinds, 728 dozen.....	47 22
Beans, navy, 2055 pounds.....	69 17
Blacking, 11 dozen boxes.....	8 40
Bran, 46705 pounds.....	229 52
Boots and shoes, 12 pairs.....	23 25
Beef, dried, 15½ pounds.....	2 50
Braid and binding.....	1 68
Bricks, building and paving, 16000.....	183 30
Blacksmithing.....	115 45
Baking powder, 1 case.....	1 25
Buckwheat flour, 385 pounds.....	16 80
Buckles for clothing.....	60
Beeswax, 2½ pounds.....	50
Blankets.....	18 00
Boiler-house and laundry, cost of.....	10,093 48
Bath brick.....	50
Boilers for new boiler-house.....	2,802 44
Berries, 74½ gallons.....	21 62
Cassimere and cloth, 8½ yards.....	8 25
Corsets, 15 pairs.....	10 90
Cotton, check, 872½ yards.....	128 37
Calicoes, 3718 yards.....	280 40
Carpeting, 184½ yards.....	168 96
Cotton, batting, 97½ yards.....	14 27
Corn meal, 89 bushels.....	42 40
Corn, dried, 522½ pounds.....	46 75
Castings for cooking range.....	32 08
Crackers, 623 pounds.....	51 29
Coal for gas works, 1425½ bushels.....	179 81
Coal for fuel, 55278½ bushels.....	4,541 00
Combs, fine and dressing, 79 dozen.....	114 22
Corset stays and laces.....	9 84
Crash, 310½ yards.....	58 74

## ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.
Collars, paper, 417 boxes.....	\$37 11
Coal oil, 15 gallons.....	4 28
Corn, 656 4-7 bushels.....	204 28
Canton flannel, 461 yards.....	74 75
Coffee, 4156½ pounds.....	660 08
Corn starch, 30 pounds.....	3 70
Caps and hats, 212.....	137 88
Clothing.....	108 45
Cheese, 105 pounds.....	12 60
Cement and plaster, 53 barrels.....	147 70
Cottonade, 81½ yards.....	7 19
Cotton, brown, 1085 yards.....	96 55
Cotton, bleached, 963 yards.....	168 96
Cherries, 107 gallons.....	20 38
Chickens, 79 7-12 dozen.....	183 34
Candles, 413 pounds.....	63 92
Clocks and repairs.....	17 00
Candlewick, 18 balls.....	1 10
Currants, dried, 218 pounds.....	18 82
Confectionery for indigent pupils at Christmas.....	14 20
Cedar, logs and posts.....	109 24
Cider, 100 gallons.....	28 00
Dress goods and trimmings.....	67 76
Drugs and Medicines.....	441 37
Drillings and duck, 489½ yards.....	58 17
Drayage and hauling.....	181 57
Dentistry.....	50 97
Drain and sewer pipe.....	217 62
Ducks and geese, 4 dozen.....	7 82
Dates, 32 pounds.....	3 20
Eggs, 8143½ dozen.....	280 29
Exhibition at Jefferson City.....	47 75
Exhibition for pupils.....	20 00
Flour, 437½ barrels.....	2,581 40
Fish, salt.....	8 80
Fish, fresh, 318½ pounds.....	28 47
Flavoring extracts.....	26 92
Flannel, woolen, 259½ yards.....	78 73
Freights and express charges....	424 14
Flower pots, 400.....	7 23
Fire brick, 5072.....	76 08
Geese, dressed, 121 pounds.....	7 28
Glassware.....	60 70
Glue, 35 pounds.....	10 00
Graham flour, 4850 pounds.....	119 97
Gingham, 235 yards.....	27 81
Gas and steam fittings.....	1,769 72
Garden tools.....	59 40
Gas.....	800 66
Gas meter.....	67 65
Hose, 359 pairs.....	87 87
Hops and malt.....	13 82
Hardware and cutlery.....	863 94
Hominy, 9 barrels.....	88 50
Half-hose, wool and cotton, 488 pairs.....	76 60

## ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.
Handkerchiefs, 19 dozen.....	\$11 90
Hay, timothy, 881 3-5 cwt.....	367 49
Harness and saddlery.....	27 60
Hand-cart, with barrel and box.....	8 85
Insurance on buildings.....	300 00
Ice.....	81 28
Improvements and repairs.....	1,895 32
Jeans and tweed, 842½ yds.....	392 09
Knitting-cotton, 49 balls.....	3 90
Laundry machinery.....	1,800 00
Laces, shoe and corset.....	10 45
Lime, 778 bushels.....	160 63
Live stock.....	670 03
Lemons.....	10 35
Laundry, labor.....	2,152 21
Labor, miscellaneous.....	1,906 31
Lumber.....	1,879 24
Linseed oil, 442 gallons.....	287 65
Lard, 2517 pounds.....	226 74
Lanterns, 5.....	3 25
Linseed meal, 600 pounds.....	9 90
Lead, white, 4595 pounds.....	373 80
Lead, red, 25 pounds.....	2 20
Linen, drill, 20 yards.....	6 00
Milk, sweet, 894 gallons.....	184 01
Milk, sour, 827 gallons.....	30 65
Molasses, syrup, 766½ gallons.....	384 03
Molasses, sorghum, 167 gallons.....	66 49
Mustard, 78 pounds.....	29 10
Matches, 3 cases.....	15 40
Machinery oil, 67½ gallons.....	69 10
Mutton, 1089½ pounds.....	66 25
Matting, 52 yards.....	32 50
Mattresses, repairs of.....	111 70
Matts and rugs, 4.....	3 25
Mosquito net, 80 yards.....	2 80
Mirrors, 10.....	16 20
Machinery and tools for cabinet shop.....	169 55
Macaroni.....	80
Melons.....	25
Mineral paint.....	13 44
Mill feed, 6780 pounds.....	87 53
Manure, 221½ loads.....	106 27
Molasses pitchers, 6.....	6 75
Needles.....	15 29
Oil-cloth, floor, 147 yards.....	85 76
Oil-cloth, table, 166 yards.....	47 00
Onion-seeds and onions.....	5 90
Oysters.....	13 65
Oats, shelled, 916½ bushels.....	244 98
Oats, sheaf, 148½ dozens.....	29 70
Pond, enlarging.....	776 70
Peaches, ripe, 11 bushels.....	4 40
Peaches, dried, 297 pounds.....	11 10
Paints, dry and in oil.....	56 56

## ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.
Putty, 375 pounds.....	\$20 63
Postage stamps, postal cards, etc.....	217 16
Potatoes, sweet, 88½ bushels.....	51 48
Potatoes, Irish, 307 bushels.....	156 36
Pins and hair-pins.....	26 60
Printing building bids in newspapers.....	10 50
Prunes, 50 pounds.....	4 87
Painting buildings and fences.....	563 75
Powder and fuse.....	75
Pork, fresh, 7210½ pounds.....	862 41
Printing office material.....	277 28
Plaid shirting, 190 yards.....	22 90
Plants and seeds.....	97 21
Pears, ripe, 8 bushels.....	1 80
Plums, damson, 15½ bushels.....	80 00
Platform scales.....	90 00
Pickles, 1 barrel.....	14 00
Queensware.....	410 22
Repairs of hardware and tinware.....	22 65
Rice, 1494 pounds.....	123 57
Rope and twine.....	37 71
Ribbons, 865 yards.....	49 20
Ruches and linen collars, 10½ dozen.....	3 52
Ruber cord and tape.....	1 95
Recording deeds.....	8 50
Real estate, 33 acres.....	1,653 50
Scrubbing and house cleaning.....	701 99
Sheeting, 831 yards.....	178 05
Suspenders, 250 pairs.....	47 23
Sugar, N. O., 13572½ pounds.....	1,158 73
Sugar, A. 8626 pounds.....	366 51
Sugar, granulated, 4469½ pounds.....	494 32
Salt, 26 barrels.....	50 10
Shipstuffs and chops, 38387 pounds.....	255 60
Sponges.....	1 76
Sandpaper.....	1 80
Starch, 743 pounds.....	82 77
Soap, bar, 31 boxes.....	102 75
Soap, toilet.....	4 15
Soap materials.....	134 68
Sour kraut, 2 barrels.....	14 25
School books and stationery.....	545 21
Shoe shop, stock and findings for.....	1,264 17
Sewing machines and repairs.....	88 95
Spices.....	44 27
Soda, bicarb, 276 pounds.....	12 27
Street and pavement improvements.....	214 89
Salary of physician, 2 years.....	600 00
Salary of secretary of board, 2 years.....	400 00
Sausage, fresh, 1149½ pounds.....	86 40
Sawdust for ice-house, 10 loads.....	9 00
Straw for stock.....	16 37
Shafts for cart, 1 pair.....	3 50
Step-ladders, 2.....	8 00
Turkeys, 8090½ pounds.....	575 54
Tinware.....	163 89
Turnips, 132½ bushels.....	31 70
Tea, 441 pounds.....	219 24

## ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Articles.	Amount.
Thread, cotton, 185½ dozen spools.....	\$96 68
Thread, linen, ½ pound.....	50
Table covers, woolen, 6 .....	7 50
Table linen and napkins.....	60 65
Thimbles, 17 dozen.....	4 50
Trunks, 28.....	68 05
Thermometers, 18.....	12 05
Travelling expenses on account of institution.....	852 45
Ticking, 10 yards.....	2 60
Turpentine, 38½ gallons.....	20 85
Towels, 5½ dozen.....	13 75
Trees and grapevines.....	4 25
Umbrella, 1.....	70
Vinegar, 250 gallons.....	51 89
Varnishes.....	40 03
Window glass.....	150 80
Woodenware.....	75 00
Wire window screens, 790 square feet.....	152 31
Wrapping paper.....	1 50
Window shades and rollers.....	40 50
Wages of employes.....	10,058 84
Whiting, 200 pounds.....	5 00
Wire fencing.....	85 00
Wood, for fuel, 9½ cords.....	23 75
Whitewashing fences.....	27 85
Yarn.....	8 55
Total expenditures.....	\$75,164 69

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF CALLAWAY. }

Personally appeared before me, G. W. Walthall, a justice of the peace within and for the county of Callaway, Thomas B. Nesbit and James K. Sheley, Jr., who, being duly sworn, upon oath state that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

THOMAS B. NESBIT, Treasurer.

JAMES K. SHELEY, JR., Steward.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the fifth day of January, 1881.

G. W. WALTHALL,  
Justice of the Peace.





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# CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

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# CATALOGUE.

PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE WITHIN THE YEARS 1879 AND 1889.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Ambrose, Willis L.....	Aullville.....	Lafayette.
Amick, Nancy A.....	Holden.....	Johnson.
Anderson, Charles H.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.
Ashcraft, Willis.....	Poplar Bluff.....	Butler
Applegate, Ernest.....	Keytesville.....	Chariton.
Anderson, Anna.....	Osborne.....	DeKalb.
Adams, Franklin.....	La Belle.....	Lewis.
Ackerman, Laura L.....	Stockton.....	Cedar.
Blackshaw, William C.....	St. Louis city.....	
Briley, John F.....	Springfield.....	Greene.
Britten, Minnie.....	Mount Hope.....	Lafayette
Bush, Hugh K.....	Farmington.....	St. Francis
Brunt, William H.....	Lindley.....	Grundy.
Baudhauer, John.....	Canton.....	Lewis.
Broe, Marcella.....	St. Louis city.....	
Bond, George.....	Webb City.....	Jasper.
Brown, Charles E.....	Florida.....	Monroe.
Brown, Almeda.....	Halleck.....	Buchanan..
Bender Clara.....	Whig Valley.....	Holt.
Bowers, Anna.....	Black Oak.....	Caldwell.
Beatty, Frank C.....	Lamar.....	Barton.
Butler, Frank N.....	Luray.....	Clark.
Born, Caroline.....	St. Louis city.....	
Bradford, Elizabeth C.....	Cameron.....	Clinton.
Bland, Ada E.....	Seneca.....	Newton.
Baker, Jesse.....	St. Louis city.....	
Bradford, Thomas J.....	Linn.....	Osage.
Bridges, Matthew.....	East Lynne.....	Cass.
Burney Elizabeth M.....	Peculiar.....	Cass.
Butler, Alice M.....	Callao.....	Macon.
Barton, Edward A.....	Agency.....	Buchanan..
Belsher, Martha M.....	Bloomington.....	Macon.
Butts, Michael.....	Gravelton.....	Wayne.
Butts, James P.....	Gravelton.....	Wayne.
Banes, Charles H.....	Kingsville.....	Cass.
Burns, Robert H.....	Crab Orchard.....	Ray.
Basket, Martin L.....	Fairmount.....	Clark.
Basket, Evangeline.....	Fairmount.....	Clark.
Curry, William.....	Waverly.....	Lafayette..
Condict, Charles M.....	Mexico.....	Audrain.
Conwell, Nancy J.....	Pattonsburg.....	Daviess.
Cox, Anna E.....	Economy.....	Macon.
Creekmullr, Louisa.....	Clarence.....	Shelby.
Cox, Emma P.....	Stoutsville.....	Monroe.
Cook, William H.....	Lebanon.....	Laclede..
Coquetair, Leonard.....	St. Louis city.....	

## CATALOGUE—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Cahill, Jane B.....	St. Louis city.....	
Crigler, Nimrod A.....	Longwood.....	Pettis.
Carter, Alda V.....	Center.....	Ralls.
Campbell, John E.....	St. Louis city.....	
Chandler, Mary E.....	Hartville.....	Wright.
Clark, Lavinia.....	Osceola.....	St. Clair.
Creason, Nannie C.....	Bedford.....	Livingston.
Carlock, Edward L.....	Greenville.....	Wayne.
Callahan, Columbus.....	Pollock.....	Sullivan.
Deming, Nellie.....	St. Louis city.....	
Dillon, Mamie.....	St. Louis city.....	
Deveraux, Ann E.....	St. Louis city.....	
Dabney, Jeanette E.....	Atlanta.....	Macon.
Dee, Thomas.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson.
Donahoe, Mary.....	St. Louis city.....	
Davis, Wade H.....	Maryville.....	Nodaway.
Dooley, William T.....	Coatesville.....	Schuyl-r.
Dickman, August B.....	Warrenton.....	Warren.
Daggs, George W.....	Sturgeon.....	Boone.
Dillard, John E.....	Thornleigh.....	Pettis.
Duffield, Charles O.....	Warrensburg.....	Johnson.
Davis, Thomas K.....	Arlington.....	Phelps.
Davis, Samuel C.....	Arlington.....	Phelps.
Dillon, Ella.....	St. Louis city.....	
Dungan, Samuel H.....	Flag Springs.....	Andrew.
Dejarnett, Robert S.....	Williamstown.....	Lewis.
Dean, Claudia B.....	Bloomington.....	Macon.
Dean, Joseph M.....	Newark.....	Knox.
Deffenbaugh, Elmer.....	Altonia.....	Bates.
Elzea, Anna B.....	St. Louis city.....	
Edwards, Andrew.....	Columbia.....	Boone.
Finch, John G.....	Mandeville.....	Carroll.
Froning, Leo A.....	St. Louis city.....	
Fomanlack, Martin.....	St. Louis city.....	
Frizelle, Lucretia L.....	Chillicothe.....	Livingston.
Ferrell, Charles J.....	Platte City.....	Platte.
Fox, Andrew L.....	Mexico.....	Audrain.
Fry, Claudius H.....	Louisiana.....	Pike.
Fitzwater, John F.....	Sugar Lake.....	Platte.
Fisher, Sarah.....	St. Louis city.....	
Fait, William L.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Forshay, George W.....	Hardin.....	Ray.
Forshay, Charles E.....	Hardin.....	Ray.
Frazier, George B.....	Morton.....	Ray.
Fly, Nancy S.....	Logan.....	Lawrence.
Forrest, Leonidas.....	Poplar Bluff.....	Butler.
Fickel, John W.....	Kirksville.....	Adair.
Foy, William S.....	Webb City.....	Jasper.
Flehmman, Elizabeth C.....	High Hill.....	Montgomery.
Giblin, Richard.....	St. Louis city.....	
Gray, Asa A.....	Clearmont.....	Nodaway.
Graves, Mary.....	New Home.....	Bates.
Garmany, Moses.....	St. Louis city.....	
Gross, Henry.....	St. Louis city.....	
Grisby, Charles C.....	Hannibal.....	Marion.
Gillan, Elizabeth.....	St. Louis city.....	
Gilmore, Mary.....	St. Louis city.....	
Gilnere, John E.....	Fenton.....	St. Louis.
Gates, William O.....	Laclede.....	Linn.

## CATALOGUE—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Hamby, James.....	Midland.....	Crawford.
Hubar, Ida.....	Warrenton.....	Warren.
Halley, Anna B.....	Elmwood.....	Saline.
Hein, Charles.....	St. Louis city.....	
Hellstern, Charles.....	St. Louis city.....	
Haley, Sarah E.....	Lindley.....	Grundy.
Hunter, Emma A.....	Syracuse.....	Morgan.
Heffernan, Celia.....	St. Louis city.....	
Hufnagel, Henry.....	St. Louis city.....	
Henderson, Newton J.....	High Point.....	Moniteau.
Hutchison, Mattie B.....	Boonville.....	Cooper.
Hanks, Ira.....	Montevallo.....	Vernon.
Hunt, Norman D.....	Plate City.....	Platte.
Hodge, William M.....	La Plata.....	Macon.
Hodge, David P.....	La Plata.....	Macon.
Howlet, Mack.....	Memphis.....	Scotland.
Harding, Robert L.....	Pink Hill.....	Jackson.
Hudson, Buford L.....	Millford.....	Barton.
Humphreys, William T.....	St. Aubert.....	Callaway.
Holloway, James A.....	Walnut Shade.....	Taney.
Hann, Georgia A.....	Rocheport.....	Boone.
Harrison, John R.....	Lakenan.....	Shelby.
Hudson, Lilly.....	Maryville.....	Nodaway.
Holthaus, Anna M.....	Washington.....	Franklin.
Howell, Lumas.....	Logan.....	Lawrence.
Herrington, Victoria J.....	Houston.....	Texas.
Hopkins, Emma S.....	Overton.....	Cooper.
Hopkins, Truman B.....	Overton.....	Cooper.
Hofer, Ida.....	Amazonia.....	Andrew.
Heardrick, Isaac.....	Russell Hill.....	Shannon.
Hawkins, Ezra G.....	Weaubleau City.....	Hickory.
Hayner, Perlina J.....	Gilliam.....	Saline.
Holden, George.....	Cream Ridge.....	Livingston.
Hanley, Essie.....	Hopkins.....	Nodaway.
Harrington, William W.....	Waldron.....	Platte.
Ireland, James T.....	Albany.....	Gentry.
Johnson, Charles.....	Agency.....	Buchanan.
Jameson, Harriet A.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
Johnson, William M.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Jayne, Harriet E.....	Medicine.....	Sullivan.
Justice, Genisec.....	Bethany.....	Harrison.
Justice, Idella C.....	Bethany.....	Harrison.
Jackson, Martha S.....	Hopkins.....	Nodaway.
Jones, George G.....	Butler.....	Bates.
Johnson, Andrew S.....	Florilla.....	Douglas.
Jetton, Joseph A.....	Everett.....	Cass.
Krigbaum, Henry.....	New London.....	Ralls.
Kribs, Lena M.....	St. Louis city.....	
Kribs, John W.....	St. Louis city.....	
Kern, Mary.....	St. Louis city.....	
Kitzinger, Joseph.....	St. Louis city.....	
Kenker, George L.....	Mokeyville.....	St. Louis.
Kinker, August B.....	Mokeyville.....	St. Louis.
Kerr, Ida.....	Ashton.....	Clark.
Kohlmeyer, William C.....	Canton.....	Lewis.
Keiss, Conrad A.....	Canton.....	Lewis.
Kirk, Ella J.....	Carthage.....	Jasper.
Lawder, John M.....	Harrisonville.....	Cass.
Lawder, Paul B.....	Harrisonville.....	Cass.

## CATALOGUE—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Lamb, Hugh P.....	St. Louis city.....	
Langford, Alexander.....	Jamesport.....	Daviess.
Littleton, Alberta.....	Stewartsville.....	DeKalb.
Lucas, Ota L.....	Salisbury.....	Chariton.
Lynes, Roby.....	Kansas City.....	Jackson.
Lamkin, Mary.....	Salisbury.....	Chariton.
Langwell, John W.....	La Plata.....	Macon.
Lindsay, Newton A.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll.
Lambert, Isaac N.....	Rothville.....	Chariton.
Leaman, Flora A.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Leaman, Lucy E.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Lacy, James M.....	Le Duc.....	Gasconade.
McWherter, Rufus L.....	Malden.....	Dunklin.
McGraw, Aurie B.....	Linderville.....	Adair.
McKinnon, Benjamin F.....	Hancock.....	Pulaski.
McNamara, Edward J.....	St. Louis city.....	
Merrell, Ashbel N.....	St. Louis city.....	
Marrow, Josephine.....	Caledonia.....	Washington.
Moore, Lincoln.....	Watson.....	Atchison.
Moore, William T.....	Goshen City.....	Mercer.
March, David M.....	Millport.....	Knox.
March, Mary A.....	Millport.....	Knox.
Mueller, Frederick.....	St. Louis city.....	
Morrow, Martha M.....	Center.....	Ralls.
Myers, Jane V.....	Cincinnati.....	Ralls.
Myers, Kate E.....	Cincinnati.....	Ralls.
Martin, Tennie.....	St. Louis city.....	
Mavity, Martha E.....	Watson.....	Atchison.
Mudd, Mary I.....	New Hartford.....	Pike.
Nilson, Walter B.....	Smithfield.....	Jasper.
Nilson, Oliver C.....	Smithfield.....	Jasper.
Nichols, Mary A.....	Chain of Rock.....	Lincoln.
Nicholson, John A.....	Stewartsville.....	DeKalb.
Norris, James H.....	Albany.....	Gentry.
O'Bannon, Sterling P.....	Delassus.....	St. Francois.
Odin, Wiley P.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Officer, Mary.....	Conway.....	Laclede.
Orton, Sarah H.....	Warren.....	Marion.
Perlemutter, Samuel.....	St. Louis city.....	
Parker, George D.....	Moberly.....	Randolph.
Pastow, Augusta.....	St. Louis city.....	
Pease, Ida.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Page, Robert E.....	Clarkton.....	Dunklin.
Parberry, George L.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.
Parberry, Kitty A.....	Trenton.....	Grundy.
Pond, Oliver Q.....	Hickory creek.....	Grundy.
Pearce, Delia.....	St. Louis city.....	
Phipps, John M.....	Moberly.....	Randolph.
Palmer, Alvera.....	Craig.....	Holt.
Peacher, Charles L.....	Fayette.....	Howard.
Quinn, Mary.....	Elm Grove.....	Holt.
Rivard, Mary L.....	St. Louis city.....	
Rickus, Christian.....	Farmington.....	St. Francois.
Richardson, John R.....	Lock Spring.....	Daviess.
Rusk, Walter B.....	Joplin.....	Jasper.
Riemier, Ella S.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.

## CATALOGUE—Continued.

Name.	Postoffice.	County.
Reynolds, Elizabeth E.....	Agency .....	Buchanan.
Reynolds, Joseph E.....	Agency .....	Buchanan.
Robinson, Albert.....	Santa Rosa.....	Davies.
Renner, James.....	Graham.....	Nodaway.
Roberts, Minnie.....	Mexico.....	Audrain.
Reimler, William H.....	Jamestown.....	Moniteau.
Rogers, Estella.....	Nelson.....	Pike.
Rodgers, Thomas O.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis.
Riley, Garret.....	Weston .....	Platte.
Robinson, George A.....	Williamsburg.....	Callaway.
Ragland, William F.....	Clinton.....	Henry.
Robinson, John H.....	Granby.....	Newton.
Rader, Oscar.....	Pennville.....	Sullivan.
Scholl, George F.....	South Point .....	Franklin.
Schraudner, Joseph.....	St. Louis city.....	
Schoen, Michael.....	New Hamburg.....	Scott.
Schum, Emma.....	St. Louis city.....	
Shaw, Virginia N.....	Springfield.....	Greene.
Stewart, Elizabeth.....	St. Louis city.....	
Sutcliff, Mary.....	Fairport.....	DeKalb.
Stein, Joseph.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Shuey, Stephen.....	Ravanna.....	Mercer.
Straughan, Jefferson D.....	Big River Mills.....	St. Francois.
Smith, Jaley Ann.....	Forest City.....	Holt.
Schramm, Rosa.....	St. Louis city.....	
Stafford, Will.....	St. Louis city.....	
Sluman, Franklin L.....	Brookfield.....	Linn.
Spears, William S.....	Higby.....	Randolph.
Sheriff, Watson D.....	California.....	Moniteau.
Simerly, Franklin.....	Parker .....	Andrew.
Stack, James T.....	Cuba.....	Crawford.
Stephens Phoebe.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Stover, Charles B.....	Dripping Spring.....	Boone.
Stiles, Sarah J.....	Freeman.....	Cass.
Shearer, Robert S.....	Plattsburg.....	Clinton.
Snead, Alice M.....	Louisiana.....	Pike.
Shaw, Lilly O.....	Woodlandville.....	Boone.
Summers, Sopha J.....	Trenton .....	Grundy.
Slavens, Mary M.....	Bertrand ....	Mississippi.
Stein, William J.....	St. Louis city.....	
Shaul, George M.....	Ellinorah.....	Gentry.
Stack, Joanna.....	Cuba.....	Crawford.
Suits, James A.....	Camden.....	Ray.
Satterfield, Mary C.....	High Gate.....	Maries.
Theurer, William D.....	St. Louis city.....	
Tisdale, Annie M.....	Keytesville.....	Chariton.
Ulrich, Elizabeth.....	St. Louis city .....	
Velten, Mary.....	St. Louis city .....	
Vasel, Charles.....	St. Louis city.....	
Vasel, Mina.....	St. Louis city .....	
Vasel, Augusta.....	St. Louis city .....	
Vanhorn, Martha.....	Buffalo.....	Dallas.
Wegar, Charles.....	Potosi.....	Washington.
Wheeler, John F.....	Oronogo.....	Jasper.
Wandell, George A.....	Wilson.....	Adair.
Welsh, Daniel.....	St. Louis city.....	
Woods, Hulda F.....	Farmersville.....	Livingston.



## CATALOGUE—Continued.

Names.	Postoffice.	County.
Wildberger, Emma.....	St. Joseph.....	Buchanan.
Wilson, Octavia.....	Centralia.....	Boone.
Wright, Thomas K.....	Fulton.....	Callaway.
Wear, Peter R.....	Sedalia.....	Pettis.
Williams, Joseph N.....	Crescent Hill.....	Bates.
Williams, George W.....	Bethany.....	Harrison.
Wilson, Harriet.....	Maryville.....	Nodaway.
Webb, Cora J.....	Shawnee Mound.....	Henry.
Ward, Eli O.....	Lindall.....	Grundy.
Wachter, Andrew.....	St. Louis city.....	
Welfort, Emma.....	St. Louis city.....	
Williams, Nancy J.....	Bloomfield.....	Stoddard.
Welborn, William L.....	Bloomfield.....	Stoddard.
Zimmerman, Loyd.....	Triplett.....	Charlton.

Total .... 291

## Rules for the Admission of Pupils.

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I. All deaf and dumb persons of the State, between the ages of nine and twenty-one years, are received as pupils, free of charge for boarding and tuition, upon compliance with the rules of the institution. Applicants for admission must bring a certificate from the county courts of their respective counties, the form of which is appended to these rules.

II. The annual session opens on the last Wednesday of September and closes on the last Wednesday of June. Pupils must be brought to the institution punctually at the opening of the session, and remain until its close. No departure from this rule will be made, except in cases of sickness, or of an extraordinary nature.

III. No applicant who is idiotic, or who is afflicted with a contagious or offensive disease, or who is an invalid so confirmed as to prevent study, or who fails to bring a certificate from the county court, will be received.

IV. All traveling expenses of pupils to and from the institution must be defrayed by their parents or guardians. Persons bringing pupils, or visiting the institution, cannot be furnished with board and lodging for more than one day and night.

V. Parents or guardians are required to furnish annually to each pupil a sufficient quantity of suitable clothing to last until the close of the term. A good trunk must also be supplied. The name of the pupil should be written with indelible ink upon all articles of clothing, as they are liable to be lost when not marked.

VI. When it is established that a pupil is in indigent circumstances, and the parents or guardians are unable to furnish the necessary clothing, it will be supplied by the board of commissioners from the indigent fund.

VII. All pupils, both male and female, will be required to perform such duties as may be assigned by the superintendent—the male pupils to learn some branch of mechanical art when such is provided.

VIII. Persons bringing or sending pupils to the institution, are requested to furnish the superintendent with written answers to the following questions :

1. What is the name of applicant? (To be written in full).
2. When born? (The year, month and day of the month).
3. Was he or she born deaf? If not, at what age, and by what cause was the deafness produced?
4. Is the deafness total or partial? If the latter, what is the degree of hearing?
5. Have any attempts been made to restore hearing? If so, with what success?
6. Is there any ability to articulate or read from the lips?
7. Has he or she been vaccinated, had the scarlet-fever, measles or whooping-cough?
8. What are the names, occupation and postoffice address of the parents or guardian?
9. Is either of the parents dead? If so, has a second connection been formed by marriage?
10. Was there any relationship or consanguinity between the parents previous to marriage? e. g. were they cousins?
11. Has he or she ever been an inmate of an institution for deaf-mutes? If so, give the name of such institution and length of time a pupil therein.
12. Where born—State or country?
13. Parents, where born—State or country?

IX. All letters should be addressed to W. D. Kerr, Superintendent of the Missouri Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Fulton, Missouri. Letters and express packages for the pupils should contain, as a part of their direction, the words "Institution for the Deaf and Dumb."

## FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

*To be presented to the Superintendent of the Missouri Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in the case of applicants for admission as pupils:*

OFFICE OF COUNTY COURT, ——— COUNTY, |  
——, Missouri, ———, 188—. |

**This is to certify** that on the ——— day of ———, 188—, the county court of ——— county, upon satisfactory evidence produced, order that it be certified to the Commissioners of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, that ——— is ——— years of age, is a resident of this county, is deaf and dumb, and is a proper person to be admitted as a pupil of the Institution.

Attest:

—— ———, Clerk.

**A true copy from the record.**



**REPORT**

**OF THE**

**COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY**

**TO THE**

**Thirty-First General Assembly.**

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**JEFFERSON CITY :**

**TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.**

**1881.**

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Read and 1,500 copies ordered printed ; 1,000 for the appendix to the Journ  
and 500 for use of the House, January 31, 1881.

J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

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## REPORT.

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**MR. SPEAKER:** Your Committee on Penitentiary respectfully submit the following report of the condition and needs of the Penitentiary:

Your committee made a thorough examination of the Prison in all its departments. We found that there were confined therein on the 22d of this month, 1,204 prisoners; 1,167 of whom were males, and 37 females. The prisoners present the appearance of being well fed and well clothed, and exhibit as great a degree of contentment as is consistent with their lot, and perform, with alacrity, their respective tasks.

### SANITARY CONDITION.

We found the hospital sufficiently commodious for present purposes, but badly arranged in its internal appointments, as the sick, decrepit and insane are indiscriminately mixed. There are in the hospital 39 patients, including 16 insane, 13 confined there on account of old age, debility and chronic diseases, the remaining 10 being cases of rheumatism, pneumonia, etc. We are of the opinion that the insane should be placed in a separate hall, and not be permitted to mix with the other prisoners, and that some provision should be made for specific treatment of the mental malady with which they are afflicted. We find that three of these patients have exceeded the term of confinement for which they were sentenced, and as the counties from which they were sent refuse to provide for their future care and maintenance, some provision in that regard should be made by the State.

The ventilation of the hospital was found to be good; the rooms and bedding were comfortable and clean, and in every hall we found a bath tub for the use of the inmates. But we find that there are no



bathing facilities for the convicts outside of the hospital—a condition of things absolutely inconsistent with cleanliness and health, and we recommend that a general bath room for the convicts be supplied, with bath tubs and the necessary appliances for bathing, as we regard this a prerequisite to the best sanitary condition of the institution.

The sewerage of the prison consists of one main sewer running from the south side of the grounds down to and under the north wall and railroad into the river, with lateral sewerage sufficient for the complete drainage of the place; the only defect is that a small part of this sewerage is on the surface and uncovered. This defect can be remedied without much expense, and we are informed it will be done during the present year.

#### CELLS.

The cell capacity of the prison was found to be as follows: In the old hall, or first cell building erected, there are (120) one hundred and twenty cells, of the following dimensions each: 7 feet long by 7 feet high, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, or 220 cubic feet. The ventilation of these cells is by means of a grated door and small apertures extending into flues which run out through the roof. In many of these cells two convicts are confined, and it needs no argument to show that the space afforded is totally inadequate to secure the health, much less the comfort, of the inmates. The bedding is sufficient in quantity and cleanly in condition. These cells have a floor of wood.

The building known as the new hall, but which is, in fact, very old, adjoins the building last described, and contains two hundred and thirty-six cells of the following dimensions: 7 feet high, 7 feet long, and 4 feet wide, or 196 cubic feet, and even many of these small cells are made to contain two convicts each. The description of the cells in the former building as to ventilation, bedding and cleanliness, applies generally to those in the new hall.

The other remaining cell building in use is the large stone building erected in 1865, known as the "new building," which contains (152) one hundred and fifty-two cells of the following dimensions:  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, 12.5-6 feet long, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, or 895 cubic feet each, which gives greater space for three convicts in each cell than is given by the other cell buildings for (1) one each.

The ventilation in this building is of the worst possible character, obtained as it is by means of the grated door at one end of the cell and of a narrow perpendicular slit at the other end.

When this aperture is closed, the air is practically excluded from the cell, and when it is open, a strong draft is produced in cold weather, which must not only be destructive of comfort, but detrimental to

health. This very serious defect could be remedied by the erection of fluted abutments over each perpendicular tier of slits or windows. The floors in these cells are of stone, which, your committee thinks, should be covered with wood. Here, as in the other cell buildings, the bedding was found to be abundant and clean.

As large as these cells are, we find them too much crowded, there being three and sometimes four convicts in a cell.

Besides those already mentioned, there is a cell building known as "Centennial Hall," erected in 1876, and not yet occupied, for the reason that the cell floors are not yet laid down, and many of the cells are without doors; besides which the lower tier of cells is below the surrounding ground, which must necessarily be removed before the cells can be used for the occupancy of convicts.

This building contains (320) three hundred and twenty cells of the following dimensions each:  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet high,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet long and 4 feet wide, or containing 256 cubic feet each. The ventilation is obtained as in the old and new Halls, and it is intended to place wooden floors in these cells. It will readily be seen that in order to afford cell room for the prisoners, it is absolutely necessary to complete and occupy the "Centennial Hall," and even when that is done there will then be left (3) three to each of the 152 cells in the new or stone building.

In the female department there are 78 cells of the following dimensions each:  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -feet high, 7 7-12 feet long and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and containing 236 feet.

The ventilation of this building is similar to that of those already described.

#### WORK SHOP CAPACITY.

There are to-day 735 men working under contract. We find the space in the work shops altogether insufficient to meet the wants of the contractors, the daily average number of men worked being about 800; and after taking 50 for the kitchen and dining room, 50 for the patients and nurses in the hospital, and 50 in laundry and other work, there remain nearly 200 idle, wholly for the want of space in which to employ them. The contractors now in the prison, had they this additional space, would take on enough additional force, to absorb the whole of this unemployed labor. It is safe to calculate that if this additional work room is not provided, there will be a daily average of at least 200 idle men in the prison through the next two years.

This idle labor being worth 45c. per day (contract rates), would involve a loss to the State, during the time mentioned, of \$54,000.00, or more than the amount required to place the prison on a paying basis, by erecting an additional building 240 feet long, 50 feet wide and three

stories high, to be used as kitchen, dining room and chapel, and by making all the other permanent improvements mentioned in this report.

One of the most necessary additions to the work shop space, is the extension of Strauss' harness shop, by adding a building 50 by 60 feet, and three stories high; the lower story of which will be used for boiler room for the purpose of generating the steam to be used in the various departments of the prison, and the two upper stories to be used as dry rooms for the tannery run by Strauss.

The new building erected last summer, and now nearly completed and ready for occupancy, is 234 feet long, 45 feet wide and four stories high.

On the ground floor of this building will be a saw mill and other machinery, which will be used by Sullivan's saddle-tree factories, which will be in the second and third stories of the same building. The fourth story will be used entirely for storage room.

#### KITCHEN, DINING ROOM AND CHAPEL.

One of the most urgent demands of the prison is the erection of the building already referred to, to be used as a kitchen, dining room and chapel, with laundry attached. The dining room now in use is too small, which involves the necessity of feeding the convicts in detachments. The loss of time resulting from this fact is so considerable that, reduced to dollars, would soon amount to a sufficient sum to erect the building referred to. This room is also used for a chapel, but as it will not seat near all the convicts, it is inadequate to the purpose; but being well lighted, this room, on the completion of the new building, will be used as a workshop, thus adding to the much-needed work room of the prison. In short, more work room must be obtained, and your committee recommend that it be done through the erection of a more commodious kitchen, dining room and chapel, and the appropriation of the building now used for those purposes as a workshop.

The old frame building in the prison square, which is now used for a laundry, has become so much dilapidated that it is no longer fit for even that purpose, and from its combustible character and situation, it constantly endangers the destruction of the surrounding buildings by fire. It should be immediately removed.

#### BOILERS, STEAM AND HEATING PIPES.

The boiler capacity for generating steam for running the machinery of the prison is insufficient. The system of warming the prison shops, etc., heretofore employed and now in use, is not only very imperfect, but exceedingly expensive.

To remedy both these vital defects in the condition of the prison, it is proposed to place a nest of boilers at the east end of Strauss' shop, and near the center of the prison enclosure, of sufficient capacity to produce steam to drive all the machinery in the prison and to be used there after the proposed increase of the shop room, together with the steam necessary for heating the entire prison, shops and all. Three of the boilers are already on the ground and only one more will be needed for the purpose. It is proposed to distribute this steam by means of underground pipes, or pipes enclosed in asbestos. The cost of driving the machinery and warming the prison by this means will be less than half that involved in the present plan, and the saving secured by it in two years will more than cover the cost of additional boilers and pipes.

#### PRISON FARM.

Your committee find that Warden Willis has introduced a new and most valuable element into the financial management of the prison, and one which has also, incidentally, most beneficially effected the sanitary condition of the prisoners by securing to them a constant and plentiful supply of vegetable food. Reference is here had to the farm which he has for some years rented and cultivated on the rich bottom-land opposite the prison. That he has done so most successfully is shown by the balance sheet given below, which exhibits the expenditures and receipts on account of the farm for the last year, to wit:

RECEIPTS.		
6,500 Bushels potatoes, at 40c. per bushel.....		\$2,600 00
6,500 Bushels potatoes, at 50c. per bushel.....		8,250 00
15,000 Pounds cabbage, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound.....		75 00
187 Bushels tomatoes, at 50c.....		68 50
84 Bushels sweet potatoes, at 75c.....		63 00
22 Bushels green beans, at 50c.....		11 00
218 Bushels onions, at 75c.....		163 50
400 Barrels corn, at \$2.....		800 00
Total .....		\$7,081 00
EXPENSES.		
Rent on 174 acres, at \$4 per acre.....	\$680 00	
3,065 Days' labor, at 40c. per day.....	1,226 00	
Use of teams, wagons, farming implements, etc.....	1,150 03	
		3,056 03
Total profit.....		\$8,974 97

In view of the evident advantages to the State of having a farm cultivated by prison labor for the production of supplies for the prison, and from the further fact that this can be done advantageously only upon rich land lying conveniently near to the prison, your committee would recommend that the Prison Inspectors be authorized to purchase for the State at least two hundred acres of such land, provided that it shall not exceed the price of \$35 per acre.

#### DISCIPLINE.

Your committee made some inquiry into the discipline of the prison, and find that the rules and regulations adopted by the Inspectors for the government of the convicts are rigidly observed, and, when necessary, enforced by adequate punishment. The modes of punishment were found to be by whipping and by confinement in the blind cell.

At present we will not present any opinion upon the relative merits of these with other modes of punishment, but content ourselves with saying that good order is generally maintained in the prison.

#### BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS.

We examined the books and accounts of the prison. The books are neatly and correctly kept, and the accounts are in good order, and, we believe, present a true showing of the financial transactions of the prison for the last two years.

#### RECAPITULATION.

For the purpose of carrying out the above suggestions, your committee find that the following sums are required under the various heads given, viz.:

For excavation, floors and doors for Centennial Hall.....	\$3,000 00
For kitchen, dining room and chapel building.....	12,073 00
For extension to Strauss' harness shop over boilers.....	8,900 00
For additional boilers, steam and heating pipes .....	10,000 00
For machinery for cooking purposes and laundry in new building.....	3,000 00
For extra pay for extra guard and skilled labor.....	5,000 00
For purchase of farm.....	7,000 00
Total.....	\$55,973 00

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Since the war there has never been sufficient room in which to work the prisoners advantageously, and the urgent demand of each succeeding administration of the institution has been for an appropriation sufficiently large to provide space and means for the employment of all the convicts.

The cramped financial condition of the State has heretofore been accepted as a sufficient reason for non-adoption of this reasonable policy, and the false economy of leaving prisoners idle in their cells at a great cost to the State rather than secure their employment by an immediate appropriation of sufficient money to provide for the employment of all the convicts has been practiced to the serious detriment of the true interest of the State, and contrary to the policy and law which provide that "persons convicted of felony shall be confined in the State penitentiary at hard labor."

Your committee are of the opinion that the time has fully come for the abandonment of this false and ruinous policy, and that the public interests not only demand, but that the financial condition of the State will also abundantly justify the immediate outlay necessary to provide for the remunerative employment of all the convicts confined in the prison.

We therefore urgently recommend the appropriation of the above named sum for the purposes mentioned.

J. W. BERRYMAN, Chairman,  
A. L. BUZZARD,  
CYRUS A. ANTHONY,  
E. S. GARVER,  
H. CLAY EWING,  
JAS. C. MCGINNIS.









REPORT  
OF  
COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY

TO THE  
THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI,

TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE RESOLUTION OF MR. JOHNSON OF ST.  
LOUIS, INSTRUCTING THEM TO INQUIRE INTO THE MODE  
OF PUNISHING PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE  
PENITENTIARY.

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.

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Read, and 1,500 copies of report and testimony ordered printed, 1,000 copies for appendix to journal, and 500 copies for the use of the members of the House, March 21, 1881.

J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

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# REPORT

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JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., }  
March 21, 1881. }

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your Committee on Penitentiary, to whom was referred the following resolution offered by Mr. Johnson of St. Louis, on the 15th inst., as follows:

**WHEREAS,** Rumors and statements prevail that cruel and unusual punishments are inflicted upon the convicts in the Missouri State Penitentiary; therefore, be it

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Penitentiary be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the same, and report the facts in the premises to this House at their earliest possible convenience, beg leave to report that immediately after the adoption thereof, they proceeded to the discharge of the duties assigned them, and for this purpose summoned the following witnesses, officers of the Penitentiary, and others: Dr. W. B. Winston, Penitentiary Physician and Surgeon; Capt. Bradbury, Deputy Warden; Mrs. Sanford, Matron female department; Mrs. Dunscombe, manager female working department; Major Dawson, foreman, Giesecke & Co., shoe shop; Mr. Bateman, foreman, Giesecke & Co., shoe shop; Mr. Adams, foreman, Cooper, Patterson & Co., shoe shop; Mr. Crowley, foreman, Cooper, Patterson & Co., shoe shop; Mr. Mackey, foreman, Straus' tannery; Mr. Joe. Kneisley, citizen, Jefferson City; Dr. Thompson, physician, Jefferson City. Also the following convict witnesses: W. B. Richardson, convict, never punished; J. J. Mason, convict, never punished; Wm. Wyker, convict, never punished; Fred. Beibusch, convict, never punished; Capt. Bodinheimer, convict, never punished; Jackson Callaway, negro, whipped three times, average lashes, ten each; L. K. Borcky, white, whipped two times, six lashes each; John Wilson, white, whipped one time, three lashes. Total

number of witness examined (17) seventeen, whose testimony we herewith submit in full, without comment, preferring to leave the interior regulations of the prison to the Warden, the Board of Prison Inspectors and the Legislature. These classes of witnesses were selected because we concluded that by giving all interested parties a hearing we would be able to elicit all the evidence and information that it was possible to obtain. How well we have succeeded, in the short time we could devote to the matter, must be determined by yourself, the members of the Legislature and the people of the State.

Your committee find two modes of punishment in vogue in the prison, viz.: Whipping with a common riding cowhide and confinement in the dark cell, in which a convict is placed and allowed only bread and water.

We find by the prison punishment register that the two punishments just named are nearly equally resorted to. Lashes administered ranging from (1) one to (23) twenty-three, other than in a very few exceptional cases and hours of confinement in dark cell, running from (1) one to (48) forty-eight. All punishments are determined by the Deputy Warden, after having first heard the guard preferring the charges and the explanation by the prisoner against whom charges are preferred. Then the past record of the convict, his health and temperament, as well as his constitution and physique are always consulted and taken into account. It may be well in this connection to add that the testimony shows not more than one convict in every three or four reported to the Deputy Warden by the guards, receive any punishment, and no convict is ever punished for his first offense.

We find that the rules and regulations of the Penitentiary are established by the Board of Prison Inspectors, and printed and hung up in the cells and workshops, so that no prisoners violate them without an opportunity of a thorough knowledge of the attendant consequences.

It will be noticed in some of the testimony by persons who have had extended prison experience in other States, that the Missouri State Penitentiary not only compares favorably, but is greatly preferable, if such a term is admissible, to the prisons of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin; not only as regards the general treatment of convicts as applies to their food, clothing, bedding and labor, but also to the various modes of punishment inflicted.

In conclusion your committee most respectfully assures you that they have used every means at their command, within the time at their disposal, to investigate the entire inside workings and management of the prison, so as to enable them to give the House a full and complete

history of the subject matter of the resolution above referred to, all of which is more fully set out in the testimony taken and herewith most respectfully submitted.

J. W. BERRYMAN, Chairman.  
WM. DAWSON,  
CYRUS A. ANTHONY,  
A. L. BUZZARD,  
E. S. GARVER,  
H. CLAY EWING,  
JAS. C. MCGINNIS.

## TESTIMONY.

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OFFICE OF J. R. WILLIS,  
WARDEN OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,  
TUESDAY, March 15th. 1881. }

The committee met at 12 o'clock M.

*Present:* Messrs. Berryman, Chairman; Anthony of Nodaway, Ewing and McGinnis.

Mr. McGinnis: I move that we proceed with such witnesses as we may see fit to call before us of the guards and officers of the penitentiary first, and that afterwards if we wish to call any others, that we will then notify the Sergeant-at-Arms to summons the outsiders. Carried.

Mr. McGinnis: I move that Mr. James Johnson be appointed official reporter. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, Mr. James Johnson, official reporter, was sworn by the chairman.

W. H. Bradbury, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: Captain, will you please state to the committee your modes of punishment for refractory prisoners?

A. Yes, sir. We have about two or three modes of punishment for violation of the rules of the prison—failing to perform labor, etc. If the offense has not been a very grave one, why, I lock them up in the dungeon of an evening, make them lose their supper, take them out about half past eight o'clock, talk to them a little about it, and send them to ther cells. That's about the amount of that thing for light offenses. I never have, I don't think, ever punished a man for the first offense in the penitentiary in my life; I don't think I ever did. Always when young persons or young prisoners are reported to me, I generally go to them and talk to them and advise them.

Q. What class of offenses is it that a man is whipped for?

A. That is owing altogether to the number of offenses that he is guilty of, and the manner in which he commits them. If a prisoner is obstinate, refusing to work willingly, refusing to do a day's work, and I cannot persuade him to do it in any other way, I whip him with a cow-hide.

Mr. McGinnis: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion to save questions—at least I make the suggestion, that Capt. Bradbury be requested, as a witness, to detail the system of punishment, not the whole system of discipline, but his system of punishment, and such other facts connected therewith as will throw light on the subject?

Witness: I will tell you in brief my system of getting at the violations of the rules of the prison. What I require, for instance, is this: Every prisoner in the penitentiary is supposed to be in charge of some officer, either at the workshop or at some other kind of labor, the cooking department or something else. Well, they all have the rules of the penitentiary. When an officer comes to me and reports to me that a prisoner has violated the rules, I require him to bring it to me in writing and place it on my file in the evening; then what is done, when I make up my account in the evening, I require that officer to bring that prisoner to me in person himself, and right then and there I examine him. If the offense has been a bad one, I decide right then what I will do with him, whether I whip him or whether I lock him in the dark cell and keep him there all night; I decide then whether I will lock him in the dungeon or whether I will whip him. It is all owing to the man, what kind of a man he is, and the nature of the offense altogether. Sometimes a prisoner has a fight in the shop, and in order to keep that thing down, I punish him pretty severely for that; for jumping up and attempting to kill a man with a knife—for sometimes that happens in the workshop and in the cell—I have to be pretty rigid to prevent them from carrying knives about their persons. Sometimes, you saw my card in the cell not allowed to carry them, sometimes a prisoner carries a knife and I punish him pretty severely for that, not because I want to punish him particularly, but I want to keep that thing down; I want them not to do that; I want them to understand that they must not do that, because prisoners get mad at each other sometimes and are liable to kill one another; it has been done. I have always been very careful about punishing men. If a man is reported to me about committing an offense which I am likely to get a little angry about, I lock him up, and sometimes don't examine him for three or four hours, and then I don't examine him while I am mad; I wait until my anger is all over; I don't take him out when I am in a choler and am mad at him.



Q. By the Chairman: It is no pleasure to whip him, then?

A. No, sir. I don't do it. I go and take my supper and take a smoke over it.

Q. What do you think is about the average number of lashes prisoners receive here?

A. There is the best evidence on earth right there; there is the record (witness refers to the punishment register).

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: An open book in this office?

A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman: The highest I have seen here is 20; from 1 to 20.

Witness: It runs very light, and sometimes it will go up higher. It averages pretty small, though.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Righthere I would like to ask this question: If that book is an exact record of the number of lashes received by prisoners, whose record of punishment is given in that register or record?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They received just the number of lashes?

A. Just exactly as is there, every one of them. Every one that is punished you find it on there.

Q. By the Chairman: Is there any one else here that punishes besides yourself?

A. No, sir. Never has been a man punished inside of the penitentiary to my knowledge for the last five or six years—I don't know how long—but what I was there present, examined him and inflicted the punishment myself. I never entrusted it to anybody else. And another thing I'd like to say in connection with that: I never allow a guard to dictate to me, to say even what he thinks ought to be done with the man. I don't allow him to say that. What I want to know is the facts. You will find that out by examining.

Mr. McGinnis (to chairman): Just ask him if he takes the statement of the convict also in connection with the report of the guard?

Witness: Oh yes! I always hear him. I always hear what he has to say.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: What is the proportion of cases brought before you in relation to misconduct that you do not punish?

A. Well, I should suppose that about one-third are punished.

Q. By the Chairman: About one-third are punished?

A. Yes; that is that comes before me; that is a guess now; of course I cannot tell; I don't keep a record of those that are not punished.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: Does that book show a different sort of punishment, punishment of all sorts?

A. Yes, sir; it shows the dungeon, number of men who have been kept in the dungeon, so many hours; you will find that on there; I sometimes discharge a whole crew without any punishment.

Q. By the Chairman: Are prisoners, as a rule, inclined to submit to prison regulation or not?

A. Very readily; most of them; a large majority.

Q. And it seems the men that don't submit to it are punished?

A. It is a very small per cent. of them that have to be punished at all; a very small per cent. of them.

Q. Have you ever known a prisoner here to receive 70 lashes at one time?

A. Yes, sir; not for a good many years, though; not for a good many years.

Q. And under whose regime was that?

A. Well, I don't remember now.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: It was the State, always?

A. Always in the hand of the State; I don't remember who was Warden.

Q. By the Chairman: You don't remember who inflicted the punishment?

A. No; I don't think I ever gave a man that many lashes in my life; I don't know, I think I did, though, away back beyond—good many years ago—some fellow that tried to kill an officer or some one here; I think I did a good many years ago.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: How many years have you been connected with this prison in the capacity you are now, altogether?

A. About twenty-five years; something like that; may be a little longer and may be a little less; the amount of punishment that prisoners receive for offenses depend altogether upon the disposition and the inclination of the man to want to yield, do you understand? If he is stubborn, and mulish, and defiant, wants to stick out in his course of conduct, of course he will receive more punishment; very frequently men get off and I excuse them for the very same identical offense that others get punished for. A man comes up and admits an offense and says he committed it in the heat of passion, and he is sorry for the offense, and he won't do it any more.

Q. By the Chairman: You let him off?

A. Yes, sir; punishment won't do him any good.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Make punishment a theory then in this Penitentiary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if a man is defiant and is not obedient to the rules every possible means must be used to compel him to do it?

A. That's my idea exactly; if a man comes to me in the proper spirit and wants to convince me that he wants to do right, and that the offense he has committed was done hastily and not intentionally, but through the heat of passion, when that man comes up and asks you to forgive him, that he is sorry that he did it, and the thing shall not occur any more, there is no use to punish that man—none in the world; if you punish him, you will only get that promise from him any how; here comes another man with the very same offense, and he says he committed it and he did just exactly right—and he is going to do it—what are you going to do then? You are bound to punish that man.

Q. By the Chairman: What other punishment?

A. Solitary confinement, and fed upon bread and water; lock them up in a blind cell three or four hours, and nothing else; we have frequently used others in days gone by, but not in the last four or five years.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: You remember three or four days I was on this same matter once before?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there was a question of what was called the "bull-ring?"

A. Yes, sir; that has been used.

Q. Since that time?

A. It has not been used for six or seven years.

Q. It has not been used since then?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you consider the best manner of breaking a refractory prisoner in?

A. I have found the cowhide the best thing, the quickest and the safest; you can take a refractory prisoner and you can bring him around by locking him up in solitary confinement and keep him there two months or six weeks, or something like that; three or four days or forty-eight hours don't amount to a snap of your finger.

Q. Captain, don't you find out that the most spirited men are men that are most amenable to reason when you talk to them.

A. Yes, they are sensible, highminded, good, solid, thinking men; you never have any trouble with them at all; if one of those men happens to get into trouble, you can sit down and talk to this man as soon as he gets out of his heat of passion; lock him up and get him out, he is willing to acknowledge it; he sees through it in a moment.

Q. Those incorrigibles who require excessive lashing, have you ever made an inquiry—as I suppose you do, of course—as to their former lives—what they are?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. How do you find them? Do you find boys that way?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Or do you find it among men who were in prison before?

A. I find it is as much among the boys as anything else.

Q. What does it proceed from?

A. It just proceeds from the nature of the man, just the disposition of the man, being unenlightened, uneducated, uncultured, never had any education on earth, knew nothing but rowdyism from the time he was born.

Q. By the Chairman: What race seems to preponderate in punishment, the white or colored?

A. I don't think there is much difference—very little difference. You will find the negroes are generally more submissive, more so than this here low, degraded class of white men. There is a class of white men that are, if possible, below the nigger, you know, in regard to talent, and ability, and sense, and the negroes are better than they are; easier controlled than that class of fellows. There is a class of men in the penitentiary gentlemen, that are thieves, you know; they have a theory among themselves outside that such and such a fellow is a plucky fellow; he is a brave thief; he is not chicken-hearted; he will go into your house, you know, when you are in there, and he will rob you; he has got nerve; that class of fellows want to retain that reputation among the prisoners when they get into the penitentiary. There are many men here that would take 25 lashes and add to them that reputation among that class of fellows—of being a plucky fellow—lots of them.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: What kind of implement do you use in the castigation of prisoners?

A. Cowhide; just an ordinary rawhide, just like you ride with.

Q. It cuts the flesh?

A. Oh, well; talk about blood running down—well, I have whipped more men, I guess, than any man on earth, and I have never seen no blood run down—I have heard all about blood running down the heels and over the shoe tops, and every thing like that; it is the rarest thing in the world to see a tinckling of blood; it just raises a red stripe, and it is just according to the application or the skin that it does that; if I had a light, thin-skinned fellow, I'd know how to whip him; I would not lay it on to him; a light tap will hurt him as much as a rough whipping will do with a man that has got hair on his back; the moment I take the shirt off a man, I know how to whip him.

On motion, the Committee adjourned for dinner.

## AFTER DINNER.

The Committee met at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

*Present*, the same as at 12 o'clock M.

Examination of W. H. Bradbury resumed :

Q. Captain: By what authority do you inflict a punishment by whipping?

A. That authority has been delegated to the Warden by the Board of Inspectors, and by him to me.

Q. In your judgment is there any other mode of punishment that will take the place of whipping effectively?

A. Not so good, I don't think, sir; I think it is the best mode of punishment that we have that is known to me; the less danger of injuring the subject than most any other mode of punishment that could be adopted.

Q. Is it ever necessary to inflict that mode of punishment upon prisoners who are susceptible of argument?

A. Never, hardly ever necessary, sir.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Amenable to reason?

A. Amenable to reason; good, fair-minded men, it is hardly ever necessary.

Q. By the Chairman: Then this mode of punishment is not inflicted indiscriminately among the convicts?

A. No, sir.

Q. It is upon a class that you cannot reach by any other mode?

A. You could not reach any other way.

[Mr. Garver appeared and took a seat with the Committee.]

By Mr. McGinnis: In what you stated awhile ago about severe punishment having been inflicted upon prisoners in former years, do you refer to anything that occurred since the investigations made into punishments in 1873 by a legislative committee?

A. I don't.

Q. Prior to that time?

A. I don't go back beyond that; I mean to say this: That those 70 lashes that I have reference to is beyond that; that was investigated before; there has been no prisoner received any severe punishments of that nature since that time—since the last investigation—since 1873, to my knowledge; not since 1874, I should say, because I came back here in 1874.

Q. You know of punishments since 1873, Captain?

A. Yes; know all of them since that.

Q. You have, since your return in 1874, yourself inflicted all corporal punishment upon prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the maximum of punishment you have given in your recollection? Of course the record shows it, but what do you remember of it?

A. My recollection is about 44 and 5; 45, probably; about 45.

Q. Do you whip rapidly, or do you give them a chance to —?

A. Very slow.

Q. Why do you do it slowly?

A. Well, to give the prisoner a chance to reflect—give him an opportunity to stand the punishment.

Q. Do you have any witnesses to your punishments?

A. Always.

Q. Who?

A. The officers that make the report.

Q. Alone?

A. No; never, unless —.

Q. How many, I mean?

A. Two or three present.

Q. By the Chairman: Does the prisoner ever wish to appeal from your decision in regard to punishment?

A. Sometimes he has.

Q. To whom does he wish to make the appeal?

A. Sometimes they want to appeal to the Warden, sometimes to the Board of Inspectors.

Q. That is not common?

A. Not common; not once in six months.

Q. You take the shirts off when you whip them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Captain, it is stated that women are whipped here; do you punish the women by whipping?

A. On some occasions I have.

Q. I mean since that last investigation; I am not going behind that—since 1873?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what kind of offenses?

A. Fighting, disobedience, generally refusing to obey the matron's orders.

Q. Have you those punishments here recorded in this book?

A. Yes, sir; now may I speak one word here to this committee?

Q. I want you to explain anything you desire to in connection with the question.

A. There has not been exceeding a half dozen women punished in the last two years, and those were colored.

Q. What were the offenses?

A. Refusing to obey the matron; refusing to do what she ordered them to do, simply a question who was to be master, they or the matron.

Q. By the Chairman: The punishment was inflicted because they would not subscribe to the rules?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. McGinnis: I want to inquire how many different ones occurred in the last two years?

The Chairman: He says not over a half dozen.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Do you whip them as severely as you do the men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not as many strokes?

A. Not as slow laid on; not as severe.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: What employment are they in? Are they in any other employment?

A. Yes, sir; they sew, make clothes for the male prisoners; also do work on shoes for the contractors, whips, etc.—plait whips.

Q. Well, are they as amenable to discipline as men? How are they in that respect relatively to the men?

A. Oh, I think they are managed by the matron altogether, and I never hear anything from them unless she cannot get along with them herself, unless she complains to me that they don't obey her that don't occur very often.

Q. You, from your long experience here a knowledge of the amenability to discipline of the male and female prisoners, relatively, ought to have?

A. I think that the female prisoners are not as amenable to the rules of the prison as the male prisoners.

Q. More inclined to kick over the traces?

A. I think so.

Q. By the Chairman: Have you the utmost confidence in the judgment of the matron in regard to these female prisoners?

A. Yes, sir; I think the matron does not complain when she ought to frequently; I think she is most too lenient.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Have they another mode of punishment in there?

A. Lock them up in the dungeon—the dark cell.

[Mr. Buzzard appeared and took a seat with the committee.]

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: In applying discipline to the prisoners here, you, as an old prison manager, take into account something of the former life of the prisoner, so far as you know anything about it? In other words, you would not take a young boy who had just been brought

into prison, even if it was his second offense, and treat him as you would a hard old reprobate whom you knew here, merely as a matter of detention ? I ask that question, whether you would ?

A. No, sir ; I would not ; as I said before it is to know altogether to the end of the case and the prisoner—whether he is an old offender—whether it is first offense, or second or third offense.

Q. You mean offense against the rules of the prison ?

A. Yes, sir ; that is what I mean.

Q. By Mr. Garver : Whipping is only used for a violation of certain rules, isn't it ?

A. The whipping post is used to govern in cases where it becomes necessary.

Q. No set rules for which it is for ?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis : Can you give us a copy of the inspector's rules here for the government of the prison ?

A. There it is right there, (indicating) in that frame there.

The following are the rules referred to :

#### RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CONVICTS.

The first duty of the convict is obedience, and it will be for his interest to obey all rules.

1. All conversation between convicts, and familiarity between convicts and guards, are strictly prohibited, and all unnecessary noise must be avoided.

2. The convict must not speak to any visitors, or receive from or give to them anything whatever, without the permission of the Warden or Deputy Warden ; nor is permitted to speak to a fellow-convict.

3. The convict must not leave his place of employment for any purpose whatever without permission of the officer in whose charge he may be.

4. If sick or unable to work, he must make it known to his officer, and act as he may direct ; but he will not be permitted to lounge about the shops or yard.

5. The convict must always approach an officer in a respectful manner, always touching his cap or forehead ; and must not gaze, motion or laugh at any person whatever.

6. He must not have (without special permission) pen, ink, pencil, paper or knife, nor carry to the shops or yard any food, nor make any alteration in his clothing.

7. He must be prompt in taking his place in the line, incline his face towards the officer, attend to and promptly obey his orders, and



not leave the line without permission. Prisoners passing through the yard must walk in file.

8. On entering the cell, he must close the door. He must not spit upon the floor or walls of the cell, or upon the gallery, nor upon the avenue room floor, nor mark, scratch, or in any manner deface his cell, or any article therein. He must keep in good order and clean the furniture of his cell, neither carrying anything out or in without permission; nor rap upon the door or cell except in case of sickness or absolute necessity.

9. At the ringing of the morning bell, he must turn out, dress, make up the bed neatly, and be ready for marching out. At the signal he must open the door, step out and stand erect until ordered to march.

10. In chapel, strict and silent attention must be given to the services.

11. Any convict who, under any pretext, or for any purpose, leaves his place of work without permission of the guard, the Warden or the Deputy Warden, or who is found loafing in any part of the penitentiary premises, when able to work, shall be deemed guilty of serious misconduct, and will be reported accordingly. The guards and foremen must keep the convicts at work during the full working hours each day, unless any of them shall have been excused from working by the Warden, the Deputy Warden or the Physician.

12. Convicts found smoking, playing at games, talking in the dining-rooms, chapel or workshops, without permission, or calling and talking to each other in the cell-house, shall be severely punished. No convict will be permitted to talk to a fellow-convict.

13. No convict will be allowed to approach nearer than two paces to an employe or guard before he makes his wants known, and touching his hat as he approaches.

DANIEL H. MCINTYRE, Attorney-General,	} <i>Inspectors.</i>
JOHN WALKER, State Auditor,	
PHILLIP E. CHAPPELL, State Treasurer,	

J. R. WILLIS, *Warden Missouri State Penitentiary,*  
*Jefferson City, Mo.*

Q. By Mr. Garver: When a prisoner enters here, do you make him acquainted with the rules—give him a copy?

A. Yes, sir; furnish him a copy; if he is not able to read get some one to read it to him.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: How are these rules distributed over the prison?

A. Placed in their cells.

Q. By the Chairman: In every cell?

A. Yes, sir; in every cell in the prison.

Q. Mr. McGinnis: Workshops?

A. Yes, sir; but the prisoners have no opportunity to read them in the workshops.

Q. They are placed there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that in a violation of these rules, if a prisoner is not able to read, he is informed of the rules?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman: What is the name of one of your oldest guards here?

A. Well, we have several pretty old guards here. Mr. Shoup is one.

Q. Has he ever made any complaints against prisoners by which they were punished?

A. Yes, sir; Shoup and Brown and Crump, all three of those gentlemen have been here—very old guards—eight or ten or twelve years.

Q. By Mr. Garver: When a prisoner violates some rule and he is to be whipped, do you fix the number of lashes before you whip him?

A. No, sir; never; may be I think I am going to whip him, and when I get him up before me I don't give him a lick; I have taken many a man, and have him stripped and set him down and did not intend to whip him, and I had to whip him before I got through with him.

Q. Have you any means of fastening them so he cannot get away from you when you whip him?

A. Yes, sir; in the first place, I strip him down to the waist of the pants, set him down on the floor with his feet in front; set him down that way (indicating), and put a stick through here, (indicating), through the knees, if he is a bad fellow; sometimes don't tie them at all; set them down on the floor.

Q. By the Chairman: You only tie those who are desperate men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Garver: And women the same way?

A. Never tie a woman.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: Have you whipped women?

A. Some colored women; never whip them entirely bare; just whip them over the chemise; over the shoulder.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Now, when you take a prisoner out to whip him and he promises to obey the rule, do you suspend the whipping then?

A. I do sometimes; that depends somewhat on circumstances; who the prisoner was; some prisoners would promise me that every time, and violate the rule the next day.

Q. I had reference more to those who are punished for the first offense?

A. I never whip a prisoner for the first offense.

W. M. Todd, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: You are the yardmaster?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state to the committee what you know of the prison mode of punishing criminals who are refractory about the punishment they get?

A. Sometimes lock them up in their cells; keep them locked up in their cells sometimes for a few days and sometimes for months; some bad men—considered as bad men.

Q. Go right ahead and tell.

A. At other times use rawhide or cowhide.

Q. Whipping?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, with your experience of prisoners, do you consider that mode of punishing in some cases necessary?

A. The cowhide, you mean?

Q. I do.

A. I do.

Q. Do you know of any other mode of punishment that could take its place and be as effective?

A. I don't think I do, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen men punished with the lash?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: Did you ever see them punished to the extent of drawing blood?

A. Yes, sir; I think so; yes, in some cases.

Q. About how many lashes are usually applied?

A. Well, in the majority of times, from three to seven lashes; sometimes more than that.

Q. By Mr. Garver: What is the greatest number of lashes that you know of being administered here?

The Chairman (to witness): Say since 1873.

Witness: I don't really know; forty or fifty lashes; about forty, I think.

Q. By the Chairman: That would be the greatest?

A. I think so.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: Is there any particular violation that comes

under the rule of punishment by the lash, or a punishment for any offense?

A. Well, some manner of offenses they don't. There are different things we punish them for with the lash.

Q. Are there any other methods of punishment used here?

A. Yes; there has been other methods used.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Are the prisoners afraid to make reports here against the officers?

A. I think not, sir.

Q. Do they make their reports? You know about the manner of making reports?

A. Any time any of them are imposed on, they make their reports.

Q. Who do they report to chiefly? Capt. Bradbury?

A. Capt. Bradbury or myself.

Q. You are the next one in authority after Capt. Bradbury?

A. Yes, sir; I don't think there is any man there who would be afraid to come to me and make a report.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Have any prisoners ever made any complaints to you?

A. Several times; sometimes the officers have been a little harsh to them in over-working them, and otherwise; it is frequently the case.

Q. By the Chairman: Do you know for a fact that they have been over-worked or mistreated?

A. I do not; I pretty near satisfy myself by going through those works myself, and going through their cells in the afternoon, and know the work is light enough.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Has that bull-ring been used in latter years?

A. No, sir; it has not.

Q. How long since it was used?

A. I think likely five years; I have no information of its being used for over five years.

Q. How long have you been here?

A. I have been in since 1870.

Q. By the Chairman: I suppose it has not been used since that investigation?

A. I don't know when it was used; I know it is a long while ago since it was used.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: That was in 1870?

A. I don't know; it has been a good many years.

Q. By Mr. Garver: No one is allowed to strike a prisoner in administering punishment?

A. No one is allowed to touch them except Capt. Bradbury.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Do you state that no one administers any punishment to the prisoners except Capt. Bradbury?

A. That is the only one, sir.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: How often have you known any one prisoner punished with the lash?

A. Well, I don't—I think I have known prisoners to be punished, may be, two days in succession; that is the question? you mean how often?

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: How frequently or how often?

A. There may be a few of them—I have known two days in succession.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: How often during his time?

A. Well, I don't know, really; some of them pretty often; there is but few of them who get punished.

Q. The majority of men don't get punished at all—it is the boisterous fellows?

A. I don't know how often during his term; very frequently, though, some of them.

Q. Does this occur almost every day?

A. Well, yes; two or three licks sometimes.

Q. Do they usually holler?

A. Some of them do, and sometimes they do not.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: How long is it since they quit using that flat piece of leather?

A. Some six or seven years ago; I don't remember of its being used for six or seven years.

Q. You remember of their using a flat piece of leather?

A. Yes; some six or seven years ago.

Q. And they always use the cowhide since?

A. Yes, sir.

W. H. Bradbury (recalled).

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: What did you use before you used the cowhide in whipping?

A. Used a strap of leather about as wide as my three fingers or four, and a handle about sixteen or seventeen inches in length, a screw put in it and tied down here (indicating) and then tapering down to a point; a piece of leather, generally harness leather.

Q. What was the effect of that?

A. It generally raised a blister like from each stroke.

Q. That was discountenanced by the committee before?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you quit it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And since then you have used the rawhide?

A. The cowhide, yes, sir.

Q. Whilst the rawhide might cut and draw blood, the strap might at the same stroke bruise and hurt the flesh?

A. Leave a more continued sore, which would last a great deal longer.

Q. A great deal worse punishment?

A. Yes, sir; the 'cowhide could simply make a little keen mark, and the other would bruise the place, leave a bruise that would stay a good deal longer, which would raise up and become ulcerated; that is the reason that was set forth for abandoning the strap.

Q. By the Chairman: Captain, are you a sworn officer under the law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: What is the nature of the oath, or what is the oath? Do you recollect the substance of it?

A. I don't recollect it; I have been sworn three times.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: That bull-ring, you say it has been discontinued for some years?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Since when?

A. It has not been used since 1874, since 1873 or 1874.

Q. Since that committee reported on it?

A. I think it has been since that.

Q. Certainly not since 1874?

A. Certainly not since 1874.

Q. Is the place there now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you show the committee how it was used?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell the committee the relative severity of that punishment compared with flogging?

A. Yes, sir, I can do it; if I had you out there in the ring I could show you the position they are put in; I could explain it more readily.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: Captain, I'd like to know, in your opinion, what would be the effect on the labor of the prisoners upon the abolishment of whipping as a punishment for violation of rules, and for failing to comply with their work?

A. Do you want to know what I think the difference in the work would be, the value of their labor?

Q. Yes.

A. Well, in my opinion, I don't think it would be worth as much by one-third; if it was generally known in the Penitentiary to-day that any convict would not be whipped, I don't care who it is, I don't think their labor would be worth one-third.

Q. By Mr. Anthony, of Nodaway: If that punishment were abolished, is it not true that the willing would do harder labor, whereas, the recalcitrant and obstreperous would escape hard work?

A. Yes, sir; that is true.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Have you ever employed, during your administration as the disciplinary officer of the prison, a system of rewards as a means of incentive to a mere observance of the rules?

A. The Legislature has passed an act for that, giving them one-fourth off.

Q. I mean, beside that, giving them so much every day; giving them so much money?

A. So much to do.

Q. So much money?

A. No, sir. It is allowed to the contractor, and he gives them something.

Q. I want to ask this question: Of course, as you never applied that system, you cannot answer as an expert, but what is your opinion as to how such a system would operate upon the convicts generally? Suppose you had this sort of a system: that each convict was to receive so much per diem during good behavior, in money, put to his credit in the office, and when he misbehaved there should be deducted from that so much; a sum gross for every misbehavior, what is your opinion as to the effect of a system of that kind as superseding the system of punishment upon prisoners—I mean of corporal punishment?

A. I don't think that would happen to have very little effect from this fact: Under the present rule of the management of the Penitentiary, the prisoners are all hired out to contractors.

Q. I mean the effect on the prisoners.

A. I understand that; I don't think it would have any effect at all, because the contractors give them over-work themselves, which would amount to about the same.

Q. They don't cut off that over-work for misbehavior; they don't cut off that over-pay?

A. Oh, yes, sir; they never fail to do it; if a man misbehaves, they don't give him any over-work to do; a prisoner that don't behave himself in the shop, they don't give him any over-work to do.

Q. Which do you regard as the most effective as a disciplinary system; the hope of reward or the fear of punishment?

A. The fear of punishment.

Q. Unmistakably?

A. Unmistakably.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Madison: Don't you find that the great majority of this worse class have no regard for money whatever?

A. No, sir.

Q. Don't covet it?

A. Don't covet it.

Q. Have no use for it?

A. Have no use for it.

On motion, the committee adjourned to the place where is situated the "bull-ring;" arrived there, Mr. Bradbury explained the manner in which that instrument of torture could be applied, after which the committee returned to the office of the Warden.

Mrs. E. Sandford, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: What position do you occupy here, Mrs. Sandford?

A. Matron.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that position?

A. Four years; well, I was here three years before that; in 1871 I came and stayed until 1874.

Q. And what department do you have charge of?

A. The female department; the cooking establishment, washing and the cell building.

Q. Are the rules in that department the same as in force among the males—the rules of the prison?

A. I expect—not much.

Q. Not so stringent?

A. No, sir; not quite so stringent.

Mr. Buzzard: You mean the printed rules?

The Chairman: The rules of the prison.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: The rules of the prison, are they the same in the female department as they are in the male department—the prison rules?

A. I think they are.

Q. By the Chairman: Do you ever have occasion to punish prisoners?

A. Occasionally.

Q. What is your mode of punishing prisoners?

A. Having them locked up in a dark cell—"blind cell," as we call it—and having them fed on bread and water, until I think they are suffi-



ciently over it, and I think that is two or three days; but of late, we don't put them there only over night.

Q. Do you ever whip them?

A. We whip them occasionally; Captain Bradbury does that; I don't know how many lashes he generally inflicts as a rule; I never witnessed that; they are sent down and I don't know any mero about it until they come up, and I generally see that they go to their cell after that; and as a general thing, it is done in the evening after tea.

Q. Do they ever come back looking bad?

A. No, sir; I see to that myself; I have a trusty that I send around to see how they have been punished, or if their backs are sore, or anything like that, and I see to it and give them liniment; upon one or two occasions, I have seen their skin a little broken.

Q. Is this mode of whipping absolutely necessary, do you think?

A. For some of them, sir, absolutely necessary; I believe they would not—we have to have that done as an example for the rest; we have done so; we scarcely ever do that now.

Q. Do you think there is any other mode of punishment that can take the place of whipping?

A. Well, they would all rather be whipped than to go into that blind cell; but I have known some of them to misbehave very much in order to get whipped and get out.

Q. Then you know that they would rather be whipped?

A. Some of them; yes, sir.

Q. Some of them than to go into the blind cell?

A. Yes, sir; they say they don't like to sit there; it is dark—some to sit there, but I give them a blanket and a pillow, and a bucket of water.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Do they ever complain to you of the severity of the punishment, after being whipped?

A. I have never heard of them complaining at all; but I have not the least doubt but what they do; they make no complaint to me. They don't come to me, but I go to them sometimes; I don't know how many lashes they get; some don't get many I know; some come back and I think they have not been whipped.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: What offenses do you have these women whipped for?

A. Well, for not obeying and not going to their work as they ought to go, and sometimes they refuse positively to work.

Q. They have the rules there, have they?

A. The women?

Q. Yes?

A. No, sir; they have not.

Q. Haven't they the prison rules hanging up?

A. No, sir; they have not; we usually tell them what the rules are, but they have not.

Q. You, as a matron, have not seen the rules of the prison?

A. No, sir; but I know what they are.

Q. You have not seen the rules of the prison?

A. No, sir; they hang them up here in the office, but we have not them up there.

Q. You have not seen them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then, of course, they have never seen them; they don't know what to do, then?

A. Yes, sir; because I tell them.

Q. But outside of that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Their only law is your will about the matter?

A. I just tell them what to do.

Q. And that is their law?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And if they violate it, you have them whipped?

A. Yes, sir; and that is very seldom.

Q. By the Chairman: What you tell them, is that the rule of the prison?

A. No, sir; I generally know the rule; I know what I ought to tell them; I tell them what they have got to go and do.

Q. You tell them nothing more than what is reasonable and prison rules?

A. No, sir; nothing unreasonable at all; I know the rule is, we have to treat them well and make them work, and there is never too much for them—never.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Do you recommend that they be whipped, or do you merely report the offense?

A. I sometimes recommend they be whipped, and at other times I report the offense, and Captain Bradbury decides what is to be done.

Q. By Mr. Anthony, of Nodaway: Please state the character of work they are employed to do?

A. I have generally had two wash-women and ironers; had two hall tenders—I have not them now, but that is what I used to have—and then I had two cooks, who keep everything in order in the dining room and kitchen, and the rest are all at work sewing shirts and pants.

Q. By the Chairman: Prison wear?

A. Prison wear.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Will you state how you determine what prison work they are to do?

A. No, sir; I have nothing at all to do with that; there is a lady up stairs has that to do.

Q. By the Chairman: You are frequently in the room where they are at work?

A. Yes, sir; occasionally in the room; I really don't know how much she gets or anything about that at all.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: She fixes the task, does she?

A. I don't think she tasks; we have so much time.

Q. By the hour?

A. From whistle to whistle, I think.

Q. You don't work by the task, but by the hour?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You might state how many hours? You stated from whistle to whistle?

A. They are working now from seven o'clock until twelve; they have a recess between times.

Q. By the Chairman: Between seven and twelve?

A. Yes, sir; and then they have their dinner, and at one the whistle blows again for them to go to work, and then they have recess at three o'clock, and then the whistle blows again at half after five, and their meals are always ready just when the whistle blows; they are not badly treated, that we know.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: What is the name of that lady that you say has charge of the work department?

A. Mrs. Dunscombe.

Q. Does she report to you about offenses by the women failing to work, or do you know of that yourself?

A. I think she gets along in her department very well.

Q. Does she report to you, or do you know the facts, that they don't work?

A. She does not report to me; she has them put in the blind cell herself when they don't do right; she does not report to me.

Mrs. J. E. Dunscombe, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: What position do you occupy in the prison, Mrs. Dunscombe?

A. I have charge of the sewing department, where we make clothing for the prison; what we do for the contractors we do by task, and the other work is not, unless we are rushed and I am scarce-handed.

Q. Do you know the rules of the prison? You have the rules of the prison?

A. Yes, sir; I have the rules.

Q. Do you ever read these rules to the prisoners or tell them what they are?

A. I have them written and hung up in the sewing room on the wall; I have them in my room where the prisoners are every day.

Q. Do you ever find any difficulty in enforcing these rules?

A. Never; the prisoners are generally obedient; I never had any punished; if I have any complaint to make, I make it to Mrs. Sandford; I never have any punished myself; I never see any punished.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: Do you know of any of your prisoners being whipped?

A. No, sir.

Q. Since you have had charge of them?

A. I don't know of but one; I complained of her, and she was punished?

Q. By the Chairman: You complained to Mrs. Sandford?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: When was that? How long since? About when was it?

A. I think it was a year ago last summer.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Do you ever lock any of them up in the blind cell?

A. No, sir; if anything has to be done, I report that to Mrs. Sandford; she has charge of that.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Then, as I understand you, you know of but one punishment by whipping within two years?

A. That is all that I know of; I don't know the extent of it, but I know it was not very severe.

Q. What was the person, colored?

A. Colored.

Q. What was the offense?

A. Disobeying to do the work that I had assigned her to do.

Q. Do you remember the work or the task you had assigned her which she refused to do?

A. The work that we were to do for a contractor—for Straus—braiding of whips, which she would not do.

Q. Do you know why she refused to obey? Do you know the cause of her refusal?

A. She got mad, I suppose, and did not want to work.

Q. Well, I would like to know the extent of the task; had she done any work before she refused?

A. Did she do any work in the morning just before it began? I don't know whether she had done any or not.

Q. In the morning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. She refused to work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: Do you mean that she refused to work altogether or she would not do enough work?

It was not because she would not do enough work; because if they refuse that way I would not have them punished that way; it was because she would not work.

Q. By the Chairman: Stubborn?

A. Stubborn! Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Garver: You say you have no printed rules in your department?

Q. By the Chairman: The prison rules?

A. No; not the prison rules; rules in my department.

Q. Are they similar to these (handing copy of prison rules to witness)?

A. Yes; only I wrote it myself; it was not exactly in such words as that; it only regards the sewing; I have nothing to do with the cells outside of the sewing room.

Q. Nothing to do with the discipline?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: Has there been any white woman whipped?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. How long have you been here in the prison?

A. Three years and a half.

Q. Do you or do you not think that there could be other punishments inflicted on the prisoners that would answer the purpose of whipping under any circumstances whatever?

A. I hardly think so; the whipping that they get does not hurt them—I mean it is not brutal at all—and the few lashes that they get they dread more than anything else, as a child would dread to be whipped, and I think it is a great deal more brutal to lock them up in a cell and keep them there for days on bread and water perhaps, than it is to punish them that way; none of the women that I know of, have ever been kept in the cells longer than three days, and then they have as much to eat of bread as they want, and often I know they get more than that through the other prisoners.

Q. Then you think they dread the whip more than any other punishment?

A. Yes, it is natural, I think, yet I know that they have never been brutally punished in that way.

Q. Do you know of any of them being whipped until blood came out of their backs?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: You speak of your having knowledge of but one person who was whipped there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you mean by that that you saw that one whipped?

A. No, sir; I did not see it.

Q. You have only complained of that one during the three and a half years you have been there?

A. Only to that extent; there have been several that I put into the blind cell for a night at a time.

Q. I mean whipping?

A. Only that one.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: Had you any authority to punish at all, or whether you mean that you complained in this instance to Mrs. Sandford and she had them put in the blind cell?

A. When I first came here Mr. Willis told me when I had any complaints to make, to make them to Mrs. Sandford.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Who was that one?

A. Martha Basin; that was for refusing to work; that was the first time that she refused to work; she had been in prison quite a while; four or five years; she had been there when I came here; she refused to work because she was stubborn, I suppose; she did not assign any reason; she is one of those darkies that won't assign any reason at all; she won't say she won't, when she will; she has been at work all the time, and she never refused to work for me all the time, and I don't know that she refused for any one else; I have very little trouble with them--very.

J. B. Dawson, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: Mr. Dawson, will you state to the committee what position you occupy here in the Penitentiary?

A. Foreman for Giesecke, Meysenburg & Company.

Q. Are you brought in contact daily with the prisoners?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are familiar with the general inside workings of the prison?

A. In our factory.

Q. Are you familiar with the rules of the prison?

A. As far as I am compelled to be; that is, with regard to working convicts, and as far as the rules come in contact with our work there, or a contract.

Q. Do you find the prisoners generally easy to manage?

A. Well, as easy as any class of men; I have never had any trouble with them.

Q. Do you know of any circumstances where they refused to work and had to be punished?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What punishment do you know of being inflicted on such?

A. They have, I believe, been whipped; I never saw any one whipped; heard of them being whipped; our position is to give them instructions; when the convict disobeys our orders, we have recourse to the guards; simply report them for disobedience, or anything of that kind, and then it goes into the hands of the Deputy Warden; I believe he is the only one; and we know nothing more about it, and we suppose that they have been whipped; they generally do a good deal better after coming back.

Q. By Mr. Garver: You state that you reported them for bad conduct and for doing bad work?

A. For refusing to work, and such things as that, yes.

Q. Now, you take into consideration a man's ability to do work, do you?

A. Of course.

Q. Because a man might do bad work and not mean to do it, not be able to do the work any better for want of experience?

A. Yes, oh yes; that is always taken into consideration.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: Do you ever report a man for not knowing how to do work, for being bunglesome?

A. No, sir.

Q. Awkward, for spoiling his work?

A. We generally report that to the Deputy Warden, and he finds other work for him; if we get hold of a man that cannot learn the trade, then he is put at something else.

Q. Do you find many of that class that you have to assign to other work, or report them for being incapable of doing the work assigned them?

A. Occasionally; not many; they are never punished for any thing of that kind.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: About how bad does a fellow have to get down there about refusing to work before you report him? What does he do? Just give us a sort of an insight into that thing?

A. For instance, if a man is working on some portion of a boot, he has some part to do; you know the work is done in teams, and distributed among a great many different men; one boot will probably pass through fifty men's hands in a day; one man is trimming a boot

and he cuts it; shows it to me, and you can always tell whether those things are done accidentally or on purpose, and it is a very easy matter to tell when a man is disposed to do what is right—and when he is, it is seldom that he gets punished; I have never known a man to be punished for doing anything accidentally; I have been very careful not to report men, and sometimes when I should have reported them; but it is a good idea to get along as well as you can, because you can get the good will of a man, and, I don't care whether he is a convict or anything else, get better work out of him; in those cases of punishment, I think they get about half what they deserve; I have had about eleven years' experience now with convicts, and I have never seen a convict get more than what he ought to have, because some of them are pretty hard fellows.

Q. By the way, how long have you been here?

A. I have been here about two years.

Q. Then you don't know the situation here formerly—in 1875 and 1876?

A. No, sir; only what I heard; it is now about the same as when I came here; I don't see any difference.

Q. How is the disciplinary management of this prison compared with other prisons you have been in?

A. I think it compares very favorably; the discipline is not so severe as at Joliet and Waupun, Wisconsin.

Q. When these prisoners return from the punishment, have they ever shown you their wounds, and bruises, and sores, and all that sort of thing, or complain to you that they have been cut to pieces?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is the relative sort of spirit among the prisoners? you can tell by what you see; I mean here as compared with other prisons? Sometimes, for instance, I will say years ago, the prisoners would come out there, and every prisoner you saw looked as glum as a thunder-cloud; they were all morose and gloomy, and finally became desperate and broke out in riot, and now you see going around among the prisoners, there is a fair showing as a rule; show an open, happy countenance, as you would expect prisoners to show under such circumstances. Now you get my meaning; what is the situation of the prisoners here, in that regard, as compared with the other prisoners where you have had experience?

A. It is entirely different; there the men are kept down so that they are not allowed to look up while at their work; for instance, I have known men to be put in solitary there for raising their eyes to look at visitors while at work in the shop; the guards would detect them and punish them immediately.



Q. What are the modes of punishment?

A. In Joliet, it used to be the shower bath, but they murdered two or three convicts while I was there, and that was done away with—abolished—and since they adopted what is called the “dark cell” “solitary” and sand-bags, and the “bull-ring,” what they style it; they tie a man up to the wall with rings, his hands are pulled back and fastened to bolts in the wall, and if he is a very hard case, and they want to punish him very severely, they throw from fifty to one hundred pounds of sand over his back; I have known that to be done there; I have seen men to come out of there that they could about crawl, and that’s all; I have never seen any such punishment here; and, with a very few exceptions, I have never seen any of these convicts that manifested any bad spirit after they got a good licking.

Q. By the Chairman: Do you consider whipping preferable to that punishment?

A. I’d rather not answer that question.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: At Waupun, what were the modes of punishment?

A. Well, it was a little more mild there than at Joliet; it is simply a dark dungeon; a man is reported for disobedience there or for discipline, and he is taken to the dark cell and locked up; they go away and leave him; he gets a small piece of bread and a little pan of water for one day, and they leave him entirely to himself, and when he comes to his senses and says: “Here, I am ready to do what is fair now,” they let him out; but they keep him there until he does; there, you see, in that punishment, as in Joliet, the contractor, if his orders are coming in fast, he loses those men’s work; here, a man is taken from the shop and given what is thought best for him; he is back on duty the next morning and at his work; the State does not lose anything by him nor the contractor.

Q. Have you ever considered the effect of that kind of punishment upon the mind?

A. On some men I have; I should think it would affect different men in different ways; there are some men that can stand it pretty well, while there are others —.

Q. Of a nervous temperament?

A. Those are the men that don’t get it; a man that behaves himself, a man that is a man, or shows a disposition to be manly, he does not get any of that; I have quite a number of convicts under me and I have never had any occasion to do anything of that kind; they show a disposition to be quiet; there are others that are ugly; show a disposition to stick a knife into you; it does not hurt them a bit.

Q. I speak of the blind cell; did you ever observe, or do you ever have any occasion to observe that those that have been confined in the blind cell —

A. Here?

Q. Or elsewhere, what effect does it have on the mind?

A. I should think it would have a very bad effect on the mind, if a man was kept there for any length of time.

Q. By Mr. Garver: You think that the mode of punishment in the Missouri Penitentiary is more mild in form than in either the Illinois or Wisconsin Penitentiary?

A. Yes; I think it is; I don't believe there is a prisoner in here but what would say so; we have a great many here that have been one and two terms in Joliet, and you will hear them all say, "this is a heaven to Joliet;" that is the expression; well, it is; I tell you it is pretty severe there.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: Are you employed here by the State or by the contractor?

A. By the contractor.

Q. You have nothing to do with the State at all?

A. Nothing at all.

Q. I'd like you to state what you consider the relative value of labor in the different penitentiaries under the different systems of punishment?

A. Our tasks in our business here is just about the same as it is in those other prisons; we employ the same machinery and manufacture the same kind of goods, and get out about the same quantity per man.

Q. By the Chairman: Do you think the prisoners work more cheerful here than in those other prisons where you have been?

A. Yes; I think they do.

Q. They do the work more willingly?

A. Yes; do the work more willingly.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Suppose no punishment was inflicted, that you depended on a system of rewards, what difference would that make in the labor of the convicts, in your estimation?

A. It would effect some, and some it would not.

Q. Well, I will get you to state, if you know, is there not a class of prisoners that rewards would have no influence over at all, as to money?

A. Yes, sir; plenty of them; we have them right in our shop there.

Q. Have you ever had a sufficient number of facts presented to you, to generalize the matter, to state what number would be in prison of that class that money has no influence over?

A. I think about two-thirds of them.

Q. Well, now, as to that class, is it your observation that the only means of getting them to labor would be the fear of punishment?

A. That's it.

Q. And I understand you to say that the most adequate punishment is the whipping?

A. Well, you might infer from what I have said, yes; there are plenty of men that you can go to and say, "here, now, I want so much done to-day; I want you to do this and that," and so on, and there's lots of men will do it because you ask them, for praise really, and there are other men will say, "I be damned if I do this; it is no money in my pocket;" and they will slash around and you will have to be very careful or get them whipped or punished.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Those you use by flattery you don't have them punished, do you?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Isn't it a fact that there is a remaining spark of self-respect in a man, that the love of approbation and the hope of reward is superior to the fear of punishment?

A. Yes, where the man has really those faculties that you speak of.

Q. You regard a man who would be governed more by the fear of punishment than the hope of reward as being a sort of a desperado?

A. That's it.

Q. A man having lost all regard for his fellows and all that sort of thing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman: And the majority of these convicts, from your evidence, I take it, are of that class?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Do you find that more among the old men or the young men—the hoodlums, as they call it?

A. Well, we don't have a great many old men in the Penitentiary; these cases are generally men of from 22 and 23 up to 30.

Q. By the Chairman: Just in their prime?

A. Yes; right in their prime; we have one old man working for me; he is as much of an old gentleman as you would find in any place; never have any trouble with him at all; never has been reported for punishment; he gets along nicely; he is one of those men that you

would respect any place, no matter whether he had stripes on or not, still he has committed a crime.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: As I understand, there is always a certain number who are backward, and who rather refuse to do their task or do it unwillingly, and that goes on until they have to be punished; there is always something of that kind with a great many prisoners?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, if the fear of punishment should be removed, would this class increase?

A. I think it would; yes.

Q. What effect would it have upon those who are a little more willing, and so on up?

A. It would influence them a little when they got out; they would say, "I can do the same thing; I can shirk this work;" and it would gain an influence, of course, over others.

Q. Removing punishment entirely, could discipline be maintained?

A. I should want to hand in my resignation right off; I would not want to be around because I tell you it would not be safe for a man to get along.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Are you the foreman of Giesecke's?

A. I am one of the foremen; he is superintendent himself; Mr. Parker is his head foreman.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: About how many men does Mr. Giesecke work?

A. Something over two hundred.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: You say you work about 200, I believe?

A. Well, sometimes 200; a little below that.

Q. I'd like to ask you now about how many of that 200 are punished, say in a day or week, or month? What is your recollection as to that?

A. Well—

Q. About how often have you to report a prisoner for punishment out of the 200?

A. There are—well, take half that number, that is, in the floor that I am occupied in.

Q. One hundred?

A. I presume that it would not average one a day; I don't think it would average one a day of the 100.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Are they always whipped when you report them?

A. I think they are if they deserve it—if the charges are such that it is necessary to punish them.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: I understand you to say you report for infraction of duty about one a day?

A. Yes.

Q. But as to the results you know nothing?

A. No.

Q. By Mr. Garver: They never question you as to what he has been doing more than the report you send in?

A. Oh, yes, certainly; the officer that reports the man for punishment is questioned; the evidence taken; it goes to the guard, and the guard is supposed to know what this man is reported for, and he has got his eye on him and he probably has seen the whole transaction, and before the man is punished the guard also is examined.

Q. Do you know of any guards having any particular animosity against prisoners that they would have them punished merely to gratify a spite?

A. No, sir; I never saw any of them; that would be a very bad thing in an officer to have any such feeling as that; he would not be a suitable man for the position, I should think; I have never seen anything of that kind.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: About what per cent. of the prisoners, in your judgment, could not be reached by moral suasion, those refractory prisoners that refuse to work, disobey rules, etc.?

A. Well, the per centage, I think, is pretty small.

The Chairman: He just stated that a while ago that two-thirds of them could not be reached.

Witness: Yes, about two-thirds; and then, I think, when you have sifted out that one-third, there is some that have to be licked once in a while.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: You have a system of monetary rewards in your shop, haven't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The man that does a certain amount of work, you pay him so much per diem or per week, how is that?

A. It is over-work; a man has a task to do; a great many of them, rapid workers, get through with their task quicker.

Q. It is not a reward?

A. Yes; we have some few of them that have not a chance to do over-work, that Mr. Giesecke pays.

Q. Do you ever pay a man that disobeys the rules? Do you ever pay them?

A. We have nothing to do with the punishment, that is out of our hands; if a man does his work well, he can get all the work to do that he wants to.

Q. Whether he disobeys the prison rules or not?

A. Yes.

Q. Then in this prison there is no such thing as compensation in money for well doing? That is, a man getting an opportunity to make a little money if he behaves himself, and has that taken away if he don't behave himself? There is nothing of that sort here?

A. Not that I know of.

W. S. Crowley, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: Will you state to the Committee what your occupation is inside of the prison walls?

A. I am a boot and shoe cutter, and work for Cooper, Patterson & Company.

Q. How long have you been in this prison?

A. I have been two years the 15th of February last.

Q. Do you find any difficulty in getting work out of the prisoners that are under your care and charge?

A. I have not any prisoners under my care, really; I have one, and that is about all; in cutting I lay my work off, and this man does my marking, that's about all.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Have you any knowledge of the discipline of the prison here as compared with what it was formerly when you were here before?

A. I should judge it was better, much better, than it was when we were here before.

Q. You have no direct charge or control of prisoners?

A. No, sir.

Q. No direct connection with them?

A. Nothing more than as a cutter.

Q. When were you here before?

A. I was under Fletcher's administration; a part of Fletcher's and a part of McClurg's.

Q. You know when prisoners are reported for punishment, don't you?

A. Yes; in my room.

Q. You knew when they were reported formerly when you were here, did you not?

A. Yes.

Q. What position did you occupy when you were here before?

A. I had charge of the cutting department.

Q. The same as you are now?

A. No; I am a cutter now; I had whole charge of the cutting department; Mr. Adams was cutter.

Q. What is your opinion about the discipline, good or bad, of the prison now, relatively to what it was when you were here under Fletcher's administration?

A. It is much better; it was not very good at that time, because that was one reason that this firm gave up the business; Claflin & Allen gave it up; went off; closed it up.

Q. Could not compel the prisoners to work?

A. Well, the class of prisoners they had that time were bush-whackers and deserters on the plains sent in here; could not get along with them.

Q. Have you had any experience in any other prison besides the Mo. Penitentiary?

A. Yes.

Q. What prison?

A. The Indiana Penitentiary at Michigan City, Indiana.

Q. Well, now, I will ask you the same question with regard to your experience in the prison in Indiana relative to this, as to the manner of working the prisoners, whether or not this compares favorably with the prison in Indiana?

A. Yes, sir; better, much better; men take hold of work better; better life; they have better spirit.

Q. As to the amount of punishment, was it greater there, more frequent or less frequent?

A. It is more frequent there, there the moment a man is found guilty of anything, he is taken right out of the factory, punished and sent right back.

Q. By the Chairman: What do they do with them?

A. They whip them; I have seen them come in there with the blood on their back.

Q. In Indiana?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen that here?

A. No, sir.

In reply to Mr. McGinnis: They have more freedom here than they do there; I don't see that they have too much for the business; I talk to the men; there is nothing to prevent it.

Q. Do they complain to you of any inhuman treatment of being whipped?

A. No; this afternoon I asked one of them—about as hard a one as there is in there—and he said he would rather take a whipping than

this cell business; I asked him right out; I knew nothing about this at the time I asked him; McCarthy is his name and he is a pretty hard man, too; I am not in the employ of the State here; I am entirely independent of the State.

Q. It does not make any difference to you whether they whip or not except as it effects your business?

A. That is all, sir.

Q. By the Chairman: Did you ever see a prisoner whipped here?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any being whipped unmercifully?

A. No; I have known them to come back after they were whipped next morning and say, "well, we got it last night, and we feel all right;" and I must say that the prisoners speak very highly of Capt. Bradbury even after they were whipped; say he is a good man; I have known that a good many times while I have been here.

Q. Mr. Crowley, do you think there could be any other punishment in place of whipping to be as effectual as whipping?

A. No, sir; I don't think there is; I don't know of any.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Speaking of the punishment in the Indiana Penitentiary, you say you often saw them with blood on their backs, was that on the bare backs or through their clothes?

A. Through their clothes; through the shirt after they came in; they take them right out and whip them and send them right back again.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Don't wait until night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that they will have the humiliation before other prisoners when they come in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Ewing: Do you know whether they take their shirts off in Indiana when they whip them?

A. Yes, sir; take their shirts off.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Do you know the instrument they use to whip?

A. I believe it was one of those old tugs—split harness.

Q. By the Chairman: About an inch and a half wide?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: How do the number of punishments in the Missouri prison compare with the number in the Indiana prison?

A. They punish for slighter offenses in Indiana; if they do any bad work at all, there is no righting up with their work; don't try



to fix it up; here we fix work up and pass it off, pass it right through, and it is better, much better; if a man does a piece of work and it is not just right, we fix it up.

Q. Then, if I understand you, the punishment here is both less frequent and less severe than the Indiana treatment?

A. Yes, sir; much so.

Q. Have you any acquaintance with any other mode of punishment than whipping and putting in the solitary?

A. No, sir.

Q. Those are the only two methods you know of?

A. Yes, sir; they have an artesian well in Indiana, where the prisoners get fractious in their cells, that they drown them out, put the hose right on them and force them out.

Q. In their cells?

A. In their cells; I have seen that.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: That is where they become desperate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Do you know of any very cruel punishments ever having been inflicted in this prison?

A. No, sir.

W. H. Bradbury, (recalled):

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Do you know of any convict committing suicide here last summer?

A. Yes, sir; this last winter it occurred; since Christmas.

Q. What was his name?

A. Stanton.

Q. What were the circumstances?

A. Well, a day or two after Christmas, I got information that there was a plot made by a lot of convicts to make their escape from the Penitentiary by over-powering the officers; I examined some fifteen or twenty men in regard to that secretly in the evening myself; I found out that Stanton, in connection with a great many others, had entered into a conspiracy of that kind; the plan which they had got upon was to over-power the officers and make their escape; I locked those men up, one by one, as I got hold of sufficient evidence, as I supposed, in my own mind, Stanton being one of them; when Stanton was taken out of his own room to be taken down and put in the "solitary," I sent a couple of officers to do it; we were locking up several men at that time, I being in the hall myself; when he came out one of the officers came to me and told me that Stanton, he supposed, had a knife up his sleeve and refused to give it up; the cell door being open down below where he was going to be placed in, he was at some considerable dis-

tance ahead, and went and rushed into the cell; he was in a perfect rage, mad and furious, using a great deal of bad language; I walked up to the door and talked to him myself; he refused to come out, refused to give me a civil answer, all in a swearing and boisterous manner; I saw that he was very much excited; I locked up his door and went off and left him; I went back and saw him the next day, and gave him some bread and water, talked to him, and he was not in much better condition than he was the day before; I tell you all this to give you the history of it; I let him stay there till the third day; I then went to him and asked him if he was willing to give me up that knife that he had, and come out of his cell? He said he would not do it; that he would die right there before he would come out. "Well, sir," said I, "that is just a question with you;" said I, "you have got to come out of your cell; I don't want to kill you in your cell, and don't intend to do it, but you have to get out of your cell and give up that knife." In the evening I notified two or three officers I was going down there to take Stanton out of his cell; I was going to give him all the time that was necessary to reflect; I went down and opened the door; he rushed up to the door and drew his knife, and said he would kill any man that would put his head in the room; I then prepared an iron rod with a hook on it; I made it hot up to about four or five feet from the end, so that he could not catch hold of it, but the hook part of it was not hot; I intended to get that hook around him and pull him out, so that he could not pull his knife; when I done that, he raised up his knife that way (indicating), and cut his jugular vein.

Q. When you had the hook around him?

A. No; we had the hook hooking at him, but we did not have it around him; he cut the jugular vein on the right side; he said to me, "there, now sir, the work is done," and came up to the door; I pulled the door wide open, and said I, "give me that knife;" he passed the knife to me and sank down and died in 25 or 30 minutes; that is all there is about the case.

Q. Had you whipped him before?

A. I had on one occasion about six or eight or ten months before that.

Q. But not in connection with this matter?

A. Not at all.

Q. Had you given him any punishment in connection with the offense?

A. Nothing of the kind.

Q. Just stubborn, recalcitrant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was he from?

A. From St. Louis; he came from St. Louis for burglary and larceny for five years.

Q. Age?

A. About twenty-five years.

Q. By Mr. Garver: White?

A. White; yes sir; of Irish descent.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Among the uncontrollable prisoners, those who are difficult to control, what offenses rank highest? You understand me, do you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those prisoners who are hard to govern, what is generally the highest crime they are charged with?

A. Generally burglary and larceny, and they are generally thieves.

Q. By Mr. Garver: You say those are the hardest to control?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Men who are in for "assault to kill?"

A. Easily controlled; they have high tempers but we know that.

Q. Never have to whip them?

A. Seldom have any trouble with them; once in a while; but as a general case, never have any trouble with them; they are easily controlled; what I want to say in connection with Stanton, to show you the character of the man, is this: He was reported one evening, received no punishment, simply a talk; next morning he went into the shop and ran the foreman out of the shop with his knife; tried to kill him; then got up in the corner and refused to come out himself, still holding the knife in his hand, swearing he would kill anybody that came near him, and I forced him out of the shop under the muzzle of a pistol and succeeded in getting him in his cell and locking him up.

Q. How long was that before his death?

A. Some six or eight months; he was punished for that offense; he received a pretty severe punishment.

Q. The record here shows that he tried to escape January, 1880; was he the same man?

A. Yes, sir; the same man.

Q. What were the circumstances? do you remember?

A. Trying to escape; trying to cut the bars of his cell so as to get out; he did not succeed in getting out; the guard caught him; he was cutting with a saw—sawing the bars.

Q. He was punished for that, was he?

A. Yes, sir; I think he was; it was a very slight punishment.

Q. By the Chairman: Not whipping?

A. Yes.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: You only gave him five stripes for trying to cut the bars and get away?

A. Yes, sir; that was before this other thing took place.

Q. Well, he was what you might call a very hard case?

A. Yes; he was a pretty hard nut; I have plenty more of them though, just as hard as him—plenty of them; we have a great many little things once in a while that the world does not know anything about.

J. M. Kneisley, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: Your home is here in Jefferson City, is it, Mr. Kneisley?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you lived here in Jefferson?

A. Since 1857.

Q. Are you now connected with the prison?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: How long since you ceased your connection with the prison?

A. It is nearly four years, sir; four years next April.

Q. Then you know nothing about the management of the prison at present?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or the discipline of the prison?

A. No; nothing at all.

Q. You know nothing about the discipline under the present Warden?

A. I don't, sir.

Mr. Buzzard moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock P. M., to meet at said hour at the rooms of the committee, No. 221 Brown's Row. Carried.

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221 BROWN'S ROW.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 15, 1881.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

*Present:* Messrs. Berryman, Chairman; McGinnis, Anthony of Nodaway, and Buzzard.

C. O. Adams, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

Q. By the Chairman : Mr. Adams, will you please state to the committee what position you occupy at the Penitentiary ?

A. I am superintendent of Cooper, Patterson & Company's boot factory.

Q. Do you employ convict labor ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many in your employ ?

A. 135 men.

Q. Do you find any trouble in managing these men ?

A. Very little.

Q. Is it necessary at times to punish any of them ?

A. I think it is.

Q. When you find a man who needs punishment, what do you do with him ?

A. We report him to the guard ; the guard tells him to report to the blind cell at night.

Q. Is there a guard continually in the room ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. More than one guard ?

A. There is one guard generally for fifty men.

Q. One guard to fifty men ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What offenses are those men guilty of that makes it necessary to report them for punishment ?

A. Well, generally, their refusing to work, and it is our business to report them if they refuse to work at the task.

Q. Is their task an exorbitant one, an extravagant one ?

A. I don't consider it so.

Q. Do the men, as a rule, find any trouble in finishing the task given them.

A. No, sir.

Q. How many hours do they work ?

A. We don't require them, until after they get used to the work, to do any particular task ; we let them work as they will until they get used to the work, and as they get used to it we require a little more, until they get full task ; that is, they don't get only about two-thirds of what an outside man would consider a day's work.

Q. Have you ever seen any of these men punished ?

A. Yes, sir ; I have seen men punished.

Q. At this Penitentiary ?

A. Well, I have not been in the room when they were punished ; I have been in the building.

Q. Have you had any experience in other prisons besides this?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What other prison?

A. Baltimore Penitentiary; Waupun, Wisconsin; Joliet, Illinois.

Q. How does the mode of punishment here compare with the modes of punishment in the prisons in which you have been employed?

A. Well, in the Baltimore prison the mode of punishment is whipping, the same as here, on the back; Joliet is confinement in solitary, and Waupun both.

Q. Well, you, as a practical man then in prison labor, have your views as regards these several different modes of punishment, which do you consider the most effective?

A. Well, my opinion is that whipping is most effective; I think it requires the least of that punishment of any.

By Mr. McGinnis: You say in Waupun and Joliet they punish by blind cell?

A. Yes, as far as I know; I don't know any other.

Q. You don't know anything about whipping there?

A. No; they have no whipping there; that is, as far as I know.

Q. How long since you were there?

A. I was in Waupun two years.

Q. I mean in Joliet?

A. In Joliet? Two years ago—three years ago.

Q. Have you had any men complain to you here of unusual punishment?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you talk with the prisoners? Can you talk with them without any interference, or do you do so?

A. I talk with them on business, with regard to their work.

Q. Of course you don't allow them to make any complaints to you?

A. They could if they wished to.

Q. But do they?

A. They have not made any complaints to me.

Q. Not even those men whom you know have been punished?

A. Well, they are generally very quiet after they are punished; they never complain; I never saw a man there yet punished without he deserved it; I never had any man complain to me.

Q. By the Chairman: About how many are punished in the course of a month in your establishment?

A. Well, in some months not more than one or two; there is very little punished in my shop at all, very little.

Q. And that not always by flogging, I reckon?

A. I don't know what the punishment is only by hearsay.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: The question is, properly, how many do you report? do you report a man every day or two?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't have occasion to?

A. No, sir; not once perhaps in a month.

Q. And you don't know what becomes of it when it is reported?

A. No, sir.

Q. You report to the guard, and the guard reports somewhere else and you don't know what becomes of it?

A. No, Sir.

Q. They don't complain to you the next day, as I asked you awhile ago?

A. No, sir.

Q. By the Chairman: If you make a complaint this evening against a certain man, is that man back at his post the next morning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And does his duty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And does not show any sign of punishment?

A. Yes, sir; I never saw any man that was punished that was not back at his task the next day and done his work better the next day; if a man was punished for not doing his task he is up the next day and does it willingly and has nothing to say.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: You may state in relation to the punishment in the Missouri Penitentiary, whether it is more severe or less severe compared with the Baltimore, Joliet and Waupun prisons? Which is the least severe?

A. In my opinion, as far as I know from what I can judge, it is less severe in this prison.

Q. I would ask you the further question: What is the general conduct of the prisoners in these several prisons as to their being satisfied or content with their confinement?

A. Well, as far as my experience goes, in this prison they are more content than any Penitentiary that I have been in—in this Penitentiary here.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: That depends largely upon the way they are treated, and fed, and clothed, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: How does the labor performed compare with those other prisons that you referred to?

A. The labor performed here is better, I think; in my opinion, more cheerful, as far as my experience goes.

Q. How about the quality and quantity of labor?

A. The quantity is better here than any Penitentiary I have been in.

Q. How about the health and condition generally?

A. The health of the prisoners is better here than in the other prisons; the health of the prisoners is better; they seem more cheerful and look better in every respect.

Q. By the Chairman; Mr. Adams, do you think Mr. Bradbury would punish a prisoner unnecessarily?

A. I don't; no, sir.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Now, you are very well acquainted with Mr. Bradbury, being there and seeing him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you regard him an unfeeling man, or is he a just man?

A. I regard him as a very just man.

Q. That he would inquire into the charges?

A. Yes, sir; I do; I think the man, from my judgment of human nature, and my dealings with him, is a very just man—very.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Do you think, from your experience in the several State's prisons, that corporal punishment could be abolished, and solitary confinement or any other means of punishment in lieu thereof substituted, beneficially to the prisoner?

A. I do not.

Q. Don't think it would be to the benefit of the prisoner himself?

A. I don't think it would.

Q. Now, then, I will ask you the further question: What is the effect of solitary confinement, where it is continued any length of time, on the mind of the prisoner?

A. I think it leads to make him worse; makes him more vicious; it affects the mind to keep him in solitary confinement; it takes the manhood all away from him; it leaves the mind almost, you might say, imbecile.

Q. You think of the two means of punishment, that the corporal punishment is more humane?

A. I do, sir.

Q. By the Chairman: Do you know of any such unmerciful treatment?

A. I do not, sir.



John Bateman, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: What department are you in in the Penitentiary, Mr. Bateman?

A. I am in the shoe department—Mr. Giesecke's shop.

Q. How long have you been there?

A. Going on six years.

Q. How many prisoners do you work in that shop?

A. We work from 180 to 215; I have about one-fourth of them myself; I generally work from 40 to 60 men.

Q. Do you find any trouble in getting the day's work out of these men?

A. I do not; I get a larger task than any other foreman, I guess, in the pen.; I get a larger task on the same kind of work that Mr. Adams has men working on, and I get two pair more of what we call "siding" boots than he does to the task; I never had any trouble with my men.

Q. Do you pay them for over-work?

A. Yes, sir; but there are only a few there that do it; there are only very few men under me that do over-work.

Q. Why is it they don't do over-work?

A. Well, a great many of them prefer going to their cell when they are done.

Q. They don't want to do it, then?

A. No.

Q. Do any of them finish their tasks by two or three o'clock?

A. Yes; a great many of them by one; I have men there that work for me that do their task and get done some days by one and half-past, and go to their cell.

Q. They could do a good deal more work then, in a day?

A. They could do more; yes.

Q. When you have a man that is contrary or disobedient, what do you do with him?

A. Well, I reason with him as much as possible; I don't approve of reporting a man; I found it the best plan to avoid whipping if possible; I very seldom report a man, unless I am compelled to; I only reported three in a little over five years.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: On your floor?

A. That is, under me.

Q. Your own?

A. My own men, and I never had less than 40 and sometimes 60.

Q. By the Chair: Does whipping generally cure their contrary dispositions?

A. Sometimes it does.

Q. Is there any other mode of punishment you think as efficacious as whipping?

A. Well, that I don't know much about; I never saw parties punished in any other way but this.

Q. You have seen parties whipped?

A. No, sir; I never saw a party whipped; only from hearsay; as near as I have seen them whipped is, I saw them standing waiting to take their turn.

Q. To your knowledge, have there ever been any prisoners abused or unmercifully whipped?

A. None that I know of; I have heard some of them speak—some prisoners speak about certain prisoners getting a terrible whipping, often times named the number of lashes that they would get, but that was all; I have never heard any what we call "square" men speak about it.

Q. Have you had any experience in other prisons, besides the Missouri Penitentiary?

A. Nothing only as a visitor; I never worked in a prison until I came here; I visited several of them, but never had no chance to learn much about them.

Q. Who is it does the punishing at the Penitentiary?

A. Bradbury, the Deputy Warden.

Q. No other man?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you consider him tyrannical?

A. No; I do not; I consider him very liberal; I know in a great many cases parties who have had charges preferred against them went there and he investigated them before he whipped them.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Is he a just man? That's the question?

A. Yes; sir, to the best of my knowledge, he is a just man.

Mr. Anthony of Nodaway (to witness): Please finish what you were saying in relation to charges.

Witness: I say lots of times there have been charges preferred against prisoners that he would investigate before punishing them, that they would go up there on a charge and they would not get whipped; he would not think the charges great enough against them.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Is Bradbury a passionate man?

A. No; I don't think so; I think he is a very cool man.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: You find that under your mode of treatment but few punishments are necessary?

A. In my case.

Q. Yes; but you treat them as kindly as you can?

A. I do.

Q. Now, under that treatment, do you find any punishments necessary?

A. Well, I never have any great work; I always get the work out of my men without any trouble whatever, with the exception of one or two cases.

Q. That is just the point I want to get at—whether punishment with that kind of treatment is necessary?

A. No; I think not with me; I get along well enough.

Q. You seem to say there were some cases where you found it necessary?

A. Well, there were one or two cases where, in speaking with the men about the work, they cursed me right good; of course, I reported them.

Q. I will ask you further: Could the discipline of the Penitentiary be maintained without punishment?

A. No, sir; I don't think so; I would quit there to-morrow if they took away the punishment; I would not stand it.

Q. Do you think it would be prudent to abolish whipping?

A. No, sir; I don't.

Q. You seem to take the humane side of the whipping; I want to ask you in regard to that?

A. Well, I don't think a foreman would be safe in there without some punishment; of course, I don't wish to state what kind of punishment they ought to inflict; it don't make much difference to me; I am only there to get the work out; I can get it out, so far as I am concerned, with any kind of punishment or without any; but at the same time I don't think a man would be safe among them without some check.

Q. Has your observation about the dark cell been sufficiently extensive to form an opinion as to whether it is an adequate punishment or a better punishment than corporal punishment?

A. I don't believe I ever saw the dark cell or know what it is, except from hearsay.

Mr. McGinnis (to witness): You go and get shut up there a few minutes.

Witness: I know that those that do get shut up there do not pay any attention to it at all; laugh it off.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: That is what I want to get at; whether that could be substituted in lieu of corporal punishment?

A. I don't think so.

Q. You don't think it would be an adequate remedy?

A. No, sir; I don't.

Q. Now I will ask you this further question: If the fear of corporal punishment should be removed, what influence would it have on the discipline generally of the Penitentiary?

A. Well, I don't think that the men would care; they would not do the work if it were not for this punishment.

Q. Now, what men do you mean? All of them or those desperate few?

A. The majority of them.

Q. Do you think it would spread through a wider circle until it went through the whole Penitentiary?

A. I do.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: And yet you, during your whole term, never reported but six men?

A. Three men.

Q. During how long?

A. Five years and six months.

Q. You work 40 men a day?

A. I work 45 men a day; some seasons I work 55 and 56; dull seasons I run down to 40; I reported one for refusing to do his work rapidly; I wanted to get better work than he was doing; he was a colored boy; he was in the habit of getting up every day and getting done his task and going in; he was doing the work so poor that it would not do; I spoke to him about it; and it kept running on for four weeks, and finally I gave him a sample of what I wanted him to do; he could do it reasonably; he refused to do it and I reported him for that; since that time I had no trouble with him; one of the other two men I spoke to him and he came right up to the desk where I was sitting; he asked me if I expected him to do better work, and I told him I did, and he said I could go to hell; that he would not do it; and I said all right to go right ahead, to go to work, and he kept there talking, and he then called me a s—— of a b——; I reported him for that, and the other case was similar to it.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: When a prisoner, any one of them, should talk to you or act in that manner, would it be safe for you to disregard his conduct and let him go unpunished?

A. No, sir; it has a bad effect on the rest, and there is no way to get the work out of them unless you do that; I always resort to that when I find I cannot get it no other way, and I never had occasion to resort to it except those three cases.

Q. I understand you to say they prefer, when they get their task performed, to go to their cell rather than go any further.

A. The majority of them do; yes.

Q. Is a moneyed consideration any inducement as a rule to that class of men to do more work, or do it better?

A. No, sir; it has a bad effect.

Q. Can you state why or how that is?

A. Well, they will rush over the work and slight it so it wont pass at all.

Q. I will state the point that I want to drive at: Whether, as a rule, those men have any use or regard for money? Whether it is of any value to them? Whether there is any degree of providence about them that they care anything about money?

A. Well, no; I don't think they do.

Q. That is what I wanted to ascertain?

A. They all seem to have plenty of it as a general rule in there; where they get it from I don't know; several men in there have got a few hundred dollars; there is all kinds of traffic going on among them.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: Are there any other offenses that prisoners are punished for, or only refusing or failing to do their work?

A. Yes.

Q. What are they, generally?

A. Well, for instance, they don't allow them talk in the line or speak to one another; they have certain rules there, that each convict has to obey; we have nothing to do in regard to what a man does outside of his work; we have no right to dictate to the prisoners at all. any more than to show them what work we want them to do.

Q. Under your observation, that general observation, since you have been in business there, there are other things that they are punished for?

A. Oh, yes; there are rules there that if they violate they are punished for.

Q. I suppose the punishment is more severe for the second, third, fourth or fifth offense than for the first, generally?

A. As a general thing, yes.

Q. By the Chairman: Do you consider the rules of the prison severe or lenient?

A. I consider they are very lenient; I visited a great many prisons throughout the country, and I never saw a place where they have as easy a time as they have here; and to-day the soup over there, it is about as good as I can get in a hotel down here.

Q. As you have been there for six years you can tell the difference whether or not the punishments are on the increase or decrease in number and severity?

A. Well, I think they are on the decrease.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Were you ever present when Capt. Bradbury examined any of the prisoners on charges that had been preferred by the guards?

A. No, sir; I was never any closer to the examining room than my shop.

Q. I am not asking you that; I am asking you whether you heard him examine any prisoners who had been charged with violating the rules?

A. No, sir; there is one particular room where they examine them; I have never been in there.

C. A. Anthony, of Nodaway, appointed by the Chairman to investigate the Prison Punishment Register, presented the following report:

The record of punishment shows, in October, 1880, 39 punishments; number of stripes, 3; offense, impudence and laziness; highest number of stripes, 32; offense, impudence and refusing to leave shop when ordered. Only two punishments during the month exceed 19 stripes. Punishments run 3, 6, 8, 10, 30, 10, 5, 10, 9 and 5 stripes, etc. I find that during that month the average number of prisoners was 1,256.

Q. By the Chairman: Did you notice that the same prisoner had been punished more than once?

A. I noticed in two cases that the same prisoner had been punished more than once; November, 1880, there were 33 punishments; the lowest number of stripes, 3; the prisoner's name was William Bell; offense, talking, bad conduct; the greatest number of stripes was 25; Ben. Davison; swearing, striking and threatening to kill foreman; the next highest number of stripes was 20; offense, fighting in the shop; the average number of prisoners during that month was 1,259. In December, 1880, there were 28 punishments; lowest number of stripes, 3; offense, bad work; highest number of stripes, 22; offense, fighting; the average number of prisoners for that month was 1,228½.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: What was the consecutive run of punishments in that month?

A. The favored numbers were 3, 5, 7, 10; occasionally 19; once in a while a 15; and then when they would jump over that, there would be 20, 22, 25 and 30; the favored numbers were 35 and 7; I will state further, in this report, with my observation looking back from 1875—and I took particular pains to notice it—that there was a diminution of punishment; there seemed to be a gradual diminution of punishment right through; I noticed away back there some of those fellows received 75 stripes.

On motion, the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock, to meet at said hour in the office of the Warden of the Penitentiary.

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OFFICE OF WARDEN OF MO. PENITENTIARY.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1881.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

*Present*—Messrs. Berryman, chairman, Anthony of Nodaway and Buzzard.

Willis B. Winston, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: What position do you occupy here, Doctor?

A. Physician and surgeon of the institution.

Q. How long have you occupied that?

A. Four years—four years on the 23d of last January.

Q. Do you ever have any complaints made to you by convicts that they have been unmercifully whipped, or whipped at all?

A. I have had complaints that they have been whipped, but not unmercifully whipped; the complaint was not in the spirit of a complaint, but I have had one or two of them, for instance, come in and want to be excused from labor for some reason; that they thought they were unable to perform it; and perhaps they would say having been unable to perform their task some time ago, they received punishment and they were fearful of receiving it again; but not for the reason that they had been unduly or severely punished—nothing of that sort.

Q. Have you ever had occasion to treat a patient on account of his back being lacerated by lashes?

A. No, sir; I cannot call to mind any case; well, I will say this in regard to that: no case of severe laceration or anything of the sort that I have ever had since I have been here.

Q. You never had?

A. No, sir; some person—I don't know whether it was from that or anything else—I might have had sore backs from some other cause; they would come in there, and it might have been the work or something of that sort; but nothing of any laceration in complaint of the back; I never have seen any case since I have been in here of undue

or severe laceration at all during four years; never had to treat one; nothing of the sort.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Have you ever been present at any castigation?

A. Yes.

Q. Can it be known who the party is that's being whipped?

A. Yes; since you have asked that question.

Q. Just name one or two of them, if you remember?

A. The facts you mean?

Q. Yes?

A. One was named Killian, a white man; another one was named Robertson, a darkey.

Q. Do you know what the charges were against Killian?

A. Yes, sir; attempting to escape by scaling the walls.

Q. Do you know how many lashes he got?

A. Only two or three.

Q. Who did the lashing?

A. Capt. Bradbury; I would state this in regard to that, as it is a question that you thoroughly want to investigate, that Killian is a very frail and delicate man, and, as I say, I was present when they were castigating him, and found he could not stand the punishment, which was very apparent to Captain Bradbury, and after only inflicting one or two lashes he was released, when it was known that he could not bear any such punishment, when it was only one or two lashes he could stand, they released him—and that was a very grave charge.

Q. You may state from your knowledge whether the temperament or condition of the man as to endurability of punishment is taken into consideration in inflicting his punishment?

A. Yes, sir; it is, and it is a matter that ought to be of course.

Q. That is always taken into consideration?

A. That is always taken into consideration—what he is supposed to endure; if he be a frail, delicate boy—young man—he may be a man to have, probably, for what we know, heart disease, the punishment is very light from the simple fact that we always run the risk of having some fatal result.

Q. Has any one ever been injured by punishment?

A. I don't know.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: What is your opinion in regard to the modes of punishment in regard to permanently injuring a man's health, his mind, or anything of the kind; the several modes of punishment—which is the most injurious?

A. Well, that is a question that is mooted very much indeed.

Q. I ask this question from the fact that you are a physician?



A. I say they are trying, and even now, at the present day, in the different penal institutions the different modes of punishment, and so far as the experience of officers here is concerned; the mode adopted is by far the best and least injurious to the criminal—less so than confinement and bread and water.

Q. In your opinion, as a physician, corporal punishment is less injurious to the constitution and mind than other modes, such as blind physician?

A. I won't say that it is less injurious than other modes, because so far as my experience goes in four years, they have adopted solely the corporal punishment, and my knowledge is solely from the literature that I can gather; for instance, the shower bath; Capt. Bradbury who used it once here told me that he had permanently injured a prisoner; didn't know but what he had killed him; that is one of the modes of punishment that is very disastrous, and it is very injurious in other instances.

Q. What I had in my mind was the modes here—solitary confinement, and the blind cells, etc.—what is your opinion as a physician?

A. I think the corporal punishment is less injurious; now understand me thus: When you say "confinement," I don't mean confinement for a week or confinement for may be a month; but I have known men who were rebellious, who were confined in the cells here—they necessarily had to because they would not submit to the rules and regulations of the institution—and they were confined there for months, and when they came out of there, I tell you I am satisfied that their constitutions were more injured than any corporal punishment would injure them; those are the only two modes of punishment I have seen inflicted here—solitary confinement and corporal punishment; you may take a man and put him into a cell—you know the capacity of a cell because all of you have been in there—and feed him on bread and water, and keep him there for six months or longer; and without, &c., which is conducive to health, and necessarily both his physical and mental condition give way, whereas the ordinary man—you are speaking of the result of the lash of corporal punishment to the man whose sensibilities are somewhat blunted—it don't hurt him at all; it don't have any effect upon him whatever, in my opinion; take the darkey, for instance, I don't think he minds lashing any more, that is, so far as his health is concerned, than if it were not inflicted; I don't think it affects his constitution either physically or mentally.

Q. Do they have to resort to the solitary confinement at times, after first inflicting a lash? Do they resort to that as a last resort?

A. They have done so; yes, sir; but in very rare cases, and cases

that require a good deal of attention ; I don't know but one or two since I have been here that required that confinement after being punished.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway : Have you been present at any examinations where complaints have been made against a prisoner ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You may state the method of investigating the charges ?

A. Well, you want me to state in the punishment room ? Of course the charges began away back in the shop, or wherever the man comes from.

Q. The mode of trial ?

A. The prisoner is brought into the punishment room and a guard is there to prefer the charges ; they are listened to by the deputy warden, who, as I said, is both the judge and jury, and who inflicts the punishment, and the statement of the prisoner is taken also, and then in the judgment of the deputy warden he inflicts a punishment, if necessary.

Q. By the Chairman : Do you consider the deputy warden a just man in his decisions ?

A. Why, yes, sir ; I do ; I think he is very just.

Q. He is not inclined to be brutal, is he ?

A. No ; not to my knowledge at all, during my presence in the punishment room ; he has been very considerate of the well-being of the convict ; considers his claims and prerogative to set them forth.

[Mr. Garver appeared in the room and took a seat with the committee.]

W. B. Richardson, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway : Mr. Richardson, you may state what shop you are working in at present ?

A. Number one shoe shop.

Q. Who are the contractors ?

A. A. Priesmeyer.

Q. State how long you have been working there ?

A. Have been working there sixteen months pretty near, lacking a few days.

Q. What are they doing ? What is their branch of business ?

A. Women's and children's shoes ; I work by the hour ; most of the men work at task.

Q. State now, Mr. Richardson, whether there is any difficulty in the parties performing the task assigned to them ?

A. Well, I don't think there is any difficulty ; sometimes at their task they are indifferent, some are rather slow about it, but they all seem to get their task done on an average.

Q. What I wanted to ask was, whether there was an unreasonable task assigned to you ?

A. I don't think there is.

Q. What has your treatment been ?

A. My treatment has been first-rate ; I could not ask better.

Q. Have you any cause of complaint ?

A. None in the world.

Q. Do you know the methods of punishment in the Penitentiary ?

A. Well, I know that there is whipping with cowhide, and such as wearing a ball and chain, and solitary confinement. I have never had a chance of going through any of it ; but that is the supposition.

Q. By the Chairman : If a man is a good man and attends to his duties, is he subjected to those punishments ?

A. I don't think he is ; I have been here sixteen months and I have not been ; I have not lived up to the discipline exactly, but then I have never been punished ; I don't think there is a man here that lives up to the mark.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway : Do you know—have you any reason or means of knowing—for what offenses punishments are meted out ?

A. Well, I know some punishments are meted out for talking without permission, such as in the lines ; in the lines it is sure punishment to be caught talking in the ranks.

Q. Another offense ?

A. Then fighting, abusive language to one another, talking in the cells after raps ; after eight o'clock, I believe it is in this time of year, that is, in the evening, fighting, and—well, I don't know—everything is punished that's disorderly ; of course, there are exceptions ; men get off ; I was caught talking once myself, and pleaded for mercy and got off.

Q. Were you ever present at a trial ?

A. I have.

Q. You have been present, then, at a trial, when charges were preferred ?

A. I was in the cell and two men had a quarrel, and I was the only witness, of course, and I was called out to tell what I knew about it before Capt. Bradbury ; I told him, and he decided in his mind ; he didn't punish either of them.

Q. By the Chairman : Do you consider Capt. Bradbury a just man, a humane man ?

A. I think he is a just man; the best judge of human nature I ever saw.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: You may state them—as I understand the general fact is, you were present at least at one trial?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, state the manner in which the trial was conducted?

A. Well, I stated about the quarrel; the quarrel commenced at the cell; there were three of us in the cell; I was called out—the other two men were the men that were quarreling—Mr. Bradbury called me out; he asked me what the fuss was about? I told him what the quarrel was about; he tried to find out who was the beginner; I told him who I thought commenced it; and he asked me if there was any blows struck? I told him there was none; and he asked me what was said, and I told him what was said; and that is about all there was of it; he seemed to consider things in his mind for a few moments, and then told me he was through with me.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Did he begin any inquiry of the parties that were fighting in regard to this?

A. I think he did; I did not see them before him; I think that he had both of them up before him.

Q. He called them out of the cell?

A. I don't know whether he called them out of the cell, but he called them out of the cell or out of the shop; I don't know where he called them from; they were before him, I think; I did not see them before him.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: They told you that they were not punished.

[Mr. McGinnis appeared in the room.]

J. J. Mason, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: What shop do you work in?

A. Giesecke, Meysenburg & Company's shoe shop; I have been there some two years.

Q. Do you work there by tasks or by the hour?

A. Some men work by the task, some work all day; I work all day.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: That is not the question. What do you do?

A. I am a cutter; I work at cutting; it was my business outside.

Q. By the Chairman: Are the tasks given to men large or within the bounds of reason?

A. Well, according to my knowledge of it, it is not an exorbitant task in any department of the shop, because a great many of them

can get their task done by noon, and the most of them by the middle of the afternoon, say by three o'clock or half past three o'clock.

Q. Is there an inducement laid out by that firm, a money inducement, for over-work?

A. I can say there is not; it is about the closest firm in the place; sometimes, at the rush of the season—there are seasons of the year when the work is more pushing than at other times, and they wish more work out than the ordinary routine get out—then they pay them for over-work; those who work all day, that are not on task, have no chance to make anything at all.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Then there is no regular rule giving compensation for over-work in that shop?

A. Not in that shop; no, sir.

Q. By the Chairman: What is the general treatment here of the prisoners?

A. As far as I know and am personally concerned, I could not say a word against it, in no way; the officers have all been kind to me; I never had a harsh word said to me since I came to the place.

Q. In case a man is disorderly or disobeys the rules of the prison, is he punished?

A. He is certainly punished; most assuredly.

Q. What is the mode of punishment?

A. The lash; and for very bad offenses, insubordination or insurrection, or anything of that kind, they resort to what is called "the solitary."

Q. Is the lash generally effective of bringing about good results?

A. I could not say anything about that; I never saw it; I never saw anything of that kind; all I know about it is hearsay; I never saw a man punished; I hear a good many rumors about one or another being punished severely for offenses, but I never saw them.

Q. If a man subscribes to the rules then he is not likely to be punished?

A. If he lives up to the rules he will not be punished, and they are not hard to live up to; I don't consider the discipline strict at all; any man can live up to it if he has a mind to.

Wm. Wyker:

Q. By the Chairman: What department do you work in?

A. I work at No. 7 shop, I believe they call it—that is, Cooper, Patterson & Company; I work at cutting; I have been here six years in June, the 21st of this coming June.

Q. Do you work by tasks or by the day?

A. No, sir; by the day; from bell to bell.

Q. How many hours is that?

A. About 8 or 9; it is about 8½ now, I think.

Q. Can they accomplish the work that is given them during that time without a hardship on a man?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the men generally perform their tasks pleasantly or grudgingly?

A. No, sir; they generally work pleasantly in our shop.

Q. Do you know any cases of insubordination occurring in the prison, or violation of the rules and regulations?

A. Well, yes, sir; I know of some.

Q. They are punished for those violations, are they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the mode of punishment?

A. One man in a cell with me, his name is Preacher Thomas, he stole a lot of silk, 8 or 10 spools of silk were found in his box, and he got a whipping.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: You have an experience here of six years, you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to ask you what your judgment is of the several modes of punishment; which is the most injurious to the constitution and mind of the prisoner?

A. I think that solitary confinement is.

Q. You think it is far more injurious than the whipping post, or the lash?

A. Far more; I think so; it affects the mind.

Q. You have seen a great many prisoners, no doubt, that have been punished in the blind cell?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And also those that have been whipped?

A. Yes, sir; I saw quite a number of both.

Q. And that is your personal observation of that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Chairman: You think whipping is preferable?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By Mr. Garver: If you knew of any case of brutality, would you be afraid to testify through fear of punishment?

A. Not at all.

Frederick Biebusch, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Give your name?

A. Frederick Biebusch.

Q. What is your age?

A. My age is 55.

Q. What is the term for which you are here?

A. Ten years.

Q. How many times have you been sentenced here?

A. The third time.

Q. Do you know about the discipline of the prison? or do you know anything about it relatively now to former times? Do you know anything about it?

A. Well, I never paid any attention to it; I always look out for myself and don't pay any attention.

Q. Mr. Biebusch, we want to know the facts about the discipline of this prison; it ain't going to hurt you to tell the truth?

A. Well, I would not tell you anything else only the truth.

Q. I know that, therefore I sent for you; what is your opinion, or what do you know as a matter of fact about the discipline under this administration, relatively to the times you were here before?

A. Well, I don't see any difference now and what it was when I left here; it is about the same; about the same rules, and the same discipline, and the same people were here.

Q. By the Chairman: The same warden?

A. Not the same warden, but the same deputy warden was here, and also the yard master was here that is here now.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Can you tell us anything about the punishments? What they are?

A. Well, I never got punished; never got offered to be punished, and therefore I cannot tell you what mode of punishment they have.

Q. What is the condition now of discipline in the Penitentiary, compared with what it was when you were here before?

A. What year do you mean?

Q. Anytime; relatively to the former times; what is the discipline and its effectuality in keeping the men under control?

A. Well, the men are kept under pretty strict control now, and they were also when I left here; I don't see any particular difference at all, and as I told you before, I don't pay much attention to how they manage things; I attend to my own business and attend to it as close as I can, and get along right smooth; I have no trouble with anybody; when I left here the same people were here, with the exception of the Warden, and it was then just about as it is now; I don't see no change.

Q. Relatively to the former administrations, any time, how does this compare as a matter of discipline—the regulations and the control of the prison to-day—compare with the times you were here before?

**How** is the discipline to-day compared with former years when you were here?

**A.** Well, sir, I believe there ain't a particle of difference in the discipline and there ain't a different mode for the last ten years; it is now what it was ten year ago; I can't see any difference.

**Q.** By the Chairman: As regards what you eat and wear, how does that compare with former years?

**A.** They have fared a great deal better here in former days than they do now, as far as eating is concerned; the clothes is plenty and sufficient; under the lessees' times sometimes the diet was pretty slim, and so it is now; last summer it was pretty rough.

**Q.** By Mr. McGinnis: Your food?

**A.** Yes, sir; rougher than ere a time I saw it here; during the lessees' time, men had more privileges than they have now; but otherwise I don't see any difference; clothing is plenty, and as far as the living is concerned, it is nothing to brag of.

**Q.** By the Chairman: Such as it is, you get plenty of it?

**A.** Well, there is no vegetables.

**Q.** Don't you get potatoes?

**A.** Sometimes—that is in hash, and sometimes we don't.

**C. A. Thompson**, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

**Q.** By the Chairman: You reside here, Doctor?

**A.** Reside in Jefferson City, and have for 15 years past.

**Q.** What is your age?

**A.** My age is 56.

**Q.** How long have you practiced medicine?

**A.** I have practiced medicine since 1849.

**Q.** Have you ever had any experience, as a physician in prisons?

**A.** I have, sir; I was physician to the Missouri Penitentiary the greater portion of the time under Fletcher's administration, a part of McClurg's and a part of Brown's.

**Q.** Are you conversant with the present management?

**A.** I am not from personal observation.

**Q.** Do you know what modes of punishment are inflicted here upon refractory prisoners?

**A.** I only know from general report of late punishments; I went out of this Penitentiary in January, 1873, I think.

**Q.** What modes were in use when you were physician?

**A.** When I first came to the Penitentiary they had several modes of punishment; one was confinement in a blind cell, and bucking and gaging, as it was called in the army, another was by the lash—



whipping, but confinement in the blind cell was the more usually resorted to at that time.

Q. Of the three, Doctor, which do you consider the most effective?

A. Well, sir, if the committee will permit me, I will state my own views on that subject, and my views are the result of observation; while a Penitentiary is managed on the principle that our penitentiaries are, where the labor is compulsory, some mode of compulsion must be resorted to; I regard that mode of punishment as the best that will compel obedience in the shortest period of time with the least possible injury to the man; I have investigated the subject; I regard the punishment in the blind cell as unnatural and destructive of the health of the punished.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: And the intellect?

A. And the intellect; I think that it is in violation of all the laws of our being to shut a man up in darkness for any period of time; the want of light, heat, oxygen, will so derange his nervous centres that he will become really unconscious of the subject or cause for which he is punished, and is, therefore, perfectly destructive purpose for which it is instituted, that mode of punishment; I early came to that conclusion, and was instrumental mainly, during my time, in abolishing confinement to the blind cell not exceeding twenty-four hours; I made an issue with the then Warden on the subject and appealed to the Inspectors, and had the blind cell practically abolished; and the bucking and gagging is certainly attended with cruelty and debasement equal to any other mode of punishment; if it is practically carried out, it is very severe and even dangerous; the question of punishing by water, which never has been in vogue here, by shower bath, I regard also as attended with unusual danger; unfavorable conditions of the system at the time of punishment, a man under an excitement of anger, his system is in a bad condition to receive that kind of punishment, and I came to the conclusion that while it was barbarous, perhaps cruel, inhuman, to whip a man, I came to the conclusion that while we had to compel labor and obedience, that the whipping was least destructive of the physical man and least detrimental to him; if it be humane to whip at all, my observation was this: that during the period of five years that I was connected with the Penitentiary, not in one single instance was I called upon or compelled to excuse a man from work on account of being whipped; whereas, I had protracted sickness and vital disease that was engendered by reason of the blind cell; another mode of punishment that I recommended, and it was at one time instituted here, I regard as very effectual; I don't know whether they practice it now or not, and that was the ball and chain; I recommended it to the Wardens

and Inspectors, as early as 1867, to resort to the ball and chain with reasonable efforts at punishment, and not to whip a man severely and to put him upon the ball and chain; my observation was that it was very rarely that a man would carry a ball and chain for a period of even a few weeks without making amends for his conduct, and asking them to be removed with promises of good behavior; I had several instances of that.

Q. By the Chairman: Is it kept on them night and day?

A. Night and day; it is present with him sleeping, and waking, and eating, and working; a man can sit down at his bench, work at his labor with his ball and chain without any hindrance at all; I made special observation myself to have the chain around the leg peculiarly padded so as not to irritate, and if it did, change it to the opposite leg; it was a mode of punishment I instituted myself, and Mr. Swift, and so did Mr. Dougherty, and so did Mr. Wilson continue it; I don't know to what extent they are using it now.

Q. Then, Doctor, considering all these modes of punishment, do you give it as your candid belief that corporal punishment is the most effective?

A. You mean whipping?

Q. Whipping?

A. I will state that my observation was that it was the least detrimental to a man and generally compelled immediate obedience; a man who is obstreperous requires punishment; the mode of punishment should be of such a character as to not take him away from his work; he should be punished; it should be certain; it should be with celerity, and he should be compelled to return to his labor right from the word "go!" Any punishment that deprives him of that is destructive of the ends for which it was instituted; my idea is that any system of compelled labor that does not concede to the convict a part of his honest earnings is destructive of good government; my view is that the whole system of punishment in the United States and our Penitentiaries should be remodeled; and I think that there is no incentive to good behavior like that of gain; and there is no incentive to reformation like that of gain; I never knew a man while I was in the Penitentiary that required punishment or required to be reprimanded for anything during the time for which over-work was allowed; I say I never knew a man who was enjoying the privileges of overwork that required punishment; all, after their task was done, the contractor paid them for what they could do; my idea is that the system of Penitentiaries admits of being remodeled, so that when a man is brought to the Peni-

tentiary sentenced for a period of time, that it should be the exact period of time—not a day less nor a day longer than that for which he is sentenced.

Q. Wouldn't it likely follow that there would be instances where those convicts would slight their work?

A. I would have voluntary labor in the Penitentiary; I would not have compulsory labor at all.

Q. How would you arrive at this over-work that you would pay them for?

A. I would not have any over-work at all; I would get rid of this contract system; I would not have any man who had charge of the convict have any pecuniary interests in his labor at all, and if you don't work you can't eat; the first school of a convict should be to teach him his duty here, the obligation he is under to the State, and then teach him what the State proposes to do for him; they propose that if he is sentenced for three years they mean exactly three years; that he shall have the facilities for profitable labor during that period of time, and that those that are over him have no interest in his time; that a schedule of labor will be furnished him, and then shall be put at an apprenticeship during a period of time, in which I would have the rules very stringent to teach him "as soon as you learn your trade, over and above the amount it takes to feed you, to clothe you, to care for you during your time, we will pay you the balance."

Q. In this interim, suppose he is unruly, what then?

A. The question for him is to elect whether he will or will not work; if he would not work, I would place him in solitary confinement, not blind cells, but solitary confinement, and beyond that I would not have cells at all, and they would volunteer; I have never known an instance where a man was not willing to work, give him the incentive to gain, and you have brought about a reformation that you would not get in any other way; now, your man sentenced for two years, the first thing he learns is that if he behaves himself for eighteen months, when he escapes punishment, that he will be pardoned out, or may be pardoned out; he learns another thing, that whatever he earns he won't have any cent of it; he learns another thing, that when he is turned out of the Penitentiary he is turned out with a suit of clothes that is a badge of degradation that will lead him until he steals again; there is no incentive to reformation; I can give you instances; I can instance a man here that came from the southwest, named Blair; it was his second term; he entered in the middle of Brown's administration for the second term; there had been a change in the officers here, and I was almost the only one of the old officers that had been here when he had been here before; he worked in the saddle-tree shop; he

was a smart, active fellow ; he was sentenced for two years ; when I first had an interview with him he said his purpose was not to give the officers any trouble, not to lead a troublesome life ; he said he had gone to his old place and they had that day offered him over-work ; he served eighteen months and was pardoned out ; meanwhile my term had expired previous to that ; Blair came to see me with a new suit of clothes, and he had \$118 that he had earned here in over-work ; on the streets of Jefferson no one recognized him as an ex-convict at all ; his behavior was good ; now, I think that you understand my views in reference to that thing, that there should be instituted a mode by which the man can have a reasonable share of his earnings, and he would then go out into the world.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis : In other words, your idea about this matter is that a man's individuality, his faculty of individuality, should be appealed to rather than his fear of punishment ?

A. Yes, sir ; in other words, I would eliminate everything that is vindictive in a system of punishment, as far as possible, and I would get rid of punishing ; I say that I think I would have the labor voluntary ; I think the State could afford it ; the number that would be in solitary confinement would be few in number ; I doubt whether there is a single man in this Penitentiary, unless it is some low, depraved being, that would not voluntarily work.

Q. By the Chairman : What would you do with that class ?

A. Confine them in solitary confinement ; reformation, morally, is utterly impossible under your present system of punishment.

Q. The Chairman : Of course they are not sent here for to reform them.

Mr. McGinnis : What is the Penitentiary for ?

The Chairman : To punish them for what they have done.

Witness : There is where the error of the system is.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway : Your theory seems to be an abolition of the cell ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where would you sleep your prisoners ?

A. To go a little more into detail, I would not build a cell at all.

Q. Are you fashioning your theories on the Panopticon idea ?

A. No, sir ; I have read it, though ; instead of building cells, I would build them in large, free, well ventilated corridors or sleeping places, sufficiently large, and from the time the man entered the prison, until the time he went out, I would not have him, waking or sleeping, out from under the eye of his keeper.

Q. That's the Bentham idea ?

A. Pretty near it.

Q. Your discipline would be based upon a system of rewards?

A. Only one system of rewards, and that is the reward of the actual profits of his own labor.

Q. Pecuniary reward?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that the matter of pecuniary gain has but little influence on the majority of men you have in the Penitentiary?

A. No, sir; it has never been decided; as I stated a while ago, during the time that over-work was allowed here, I never knew a man that was allowed for over-work that was not an obedient man.

Q. Is not improvidence a lead to crime?

A. I think it has a tendency to crime; I think that the tendency to crime is deeper than that, before we were born; I regard criminals the creatures of an unfortunate condition of things, for which they are not responsible largely.

Q. Then, so far as that is the case, they cannot be reformed?

A. Pretty nearly; I think that the tissues of the brain are susceptible to healthy changes.

Q. You start out with this proposition, that offering a man inducements by way of pecuniary gain, will better the discipline of the Penitentiary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, you mean to adopt a system of rewards in lieu of punishments, as I understand you?

A. No, sir; I don't so state it at all; I don't regard it as a reward that a man should have a reasonable share of the profits of his own labor; it is his during the time that he is restrained from his depredations upon society; during the time he is confined within the Penitentiary, he should have the proceeds of his labor over and above that which keeps him; he ought to keep himself outside of the Penitentiary; he ought to learn that by honest labor he ought to support himself; he does that, and not only supports himself, but adds to it a great gain; gentlemen, you don't know what some of these men are earning for those contractors; there are some of them that are earning two and one-half and three dollars a day, while it only costs forty cents to keep them.

Q. Then you want to preserve the individuality?

A. As far as possible.

Q. And yet you claim the right to compel him to pursue a certain course? I don't see how you reconcile that?

A. Here is the idea: I don't regard the amount that a man can earn over that which can support him as any gratuity to him, nor as

any reward for good behavior, but as his honest right, which belongs to him because he earns it; the State should place him under the most favorable circumstances to earn what he can, and he should have all over and above what supports him; there would be the inducements to two things: to acquire the habits of an honest industry, which is the greatest safe-guard against crime, and the other to acquire an industry by which he can earn an honest livelihood.

Jackson Callaway, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: What county are you from?

A. Warrenton, Warren county.

Q. How long have you been here?

A. Well, I am a little bothered about that; I never counted; I am a little careless, and I never took any notice of the time; I came on the 18th of December, 1879.

Q. What do you do here?

A. I am working in the tan-house; hair hides in the tan-house; in the first branch of the work.

Q. How are you treated here, Jack?

A. Well, I suppose, gentlemen, I am treated well; better than I apprehended before coming here.

Q. Do you get plenty to eat?

A. I do.

Q. Plenty of clothes to wear?

A. I do.

Q. Good bed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you ever get a task more than you can do during the day?

A. Well, no; if they gave me a fair show, I could do the task, but if they keep me knocking around, put me on it at half past eight, I can't get it, and I am about the fastest in the shop.

Q. Suppose you fail; then, what?

A. I never failed but once, and the foreman let me off then.

Q. When prisoners are disobedient, what do they do with them?

A. Well, they generally flog them.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Those fellows who fail, what becomes of them?

A. They get punished; they go to the blind cell; that is all I know; after that, I never ask whether they go before the captain or are turned loose.

Q. By the Chairman: You have been flogged once?

A. Yes, sir; but I have never been whipped for not getting a task.

Q. What were you up for?

A. I was charged once; I don't know what I was charged with; I don't know whether it was the foreman could not learn me the first branch, but I suppose it was; I was a little stiff in the left shoulder, and I am yet; and he put me to flushing, which a man mustn't slight to do that, and I didn't do that, and he seemed to get against me very much; and I was only in the shop eight days, and he sent me up; but what charge he put against me, I don't know.

Q. Did you get flogged that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many licks did you get?

A. I don't remember whether I got six or seven.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Who flogged you?

A. Captain Bradburry.

Q. Did he tell you what he was flogging you for?

A. He did not.

Q. Then you never knew why you were flogged?

A. No, sir; I laid off to ask the guard what charge I was flogged upon, but I didn't that day, so I didn't ask him at all; he would have told me, perhaps, if I had asked him; I don't know what it was; it was not for bad work; I have never been up for bad work or for not getting the task; it was eight days after I had been in the shop when he put me up; I had been in the whip shop and got over task all the while, but being a stout hand onto my shoulder, they put me in the tan house where they needed a strong man.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: When was it?

A. The first time I was up?

Q. Yes?

A. The 22<sup>d</sup> day of January, 1880.

Mr. Anthony read from the punishment record that the number of stripes received by the witness on the 12<sup>th</sup> of January, 1880, was 12.

Q. Do you consider the Deputy Warden a humane man or a hard-hearted man; would he whip you unmercifully?

A. That is something, gentlemen, I can't say.

Q. Did he do it at that time?

A. He whipped me, and he appeared to whip me as hard as he possibly could; in fact, he raised up and let down all his weight.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Didn't you deserve it?

A. Well, I can't say that, gentlemen.

Q. I insist upon my question; didn't you deserve it?

A. I can't say that, whether I deserved it particularly or not, because they thought so; I hadn't been in the shop 18 days before I was put up.

Q. Didn't you refuse to do what you were told to do?

A. No, sir; I never refused it; I did all I could that day; I done 36 hides; 35 was my task, and I done 36.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Is that the only time you were whipped?

A. No.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: What is the date of your next whipping?

A. The 22d of August, I think.

Q. That same year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what that was for?

A. That was for talking in the shop.

Q. By Mr. Garver: How many stripes did you get then?

A. I could not tell you.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: How do you keep your time?

A. Well, I just remember it from my standing.

Q. Did you get two whippings in August?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you quarrelling with Andy Stewart the day you were whipped?

A. Yes, sir; and talking in the shop.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Do you think you deserved a whipping that day?

A. According to the rules I deserved a whipping that day.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: You tried to cut Stewart, didn't you?

A. No, sir; he tried to cut me.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: When were you punished again?

A. Is that two or three there (punishment register)?

Q. That is two?

A. I forget now what I was whipped for; I was whipped another time.

Q. Both of those times you got comparatively few stripes?

A. Yes, sir; I never got off from the Captain yet.

Q. By the Chairman: He did not whip you unmercifully?

A. Yes; there was one time that he whipped me so that he made me sick.

Q. That was the first time?

A. No, it was not; the first time it didn't make much effect, but the last time he whipped me I call it an unmerciful whipping, because it made me sick.

Q. What had you been doing?

A. That day the task was 35, I think, and the foreman needed a few hides more than the task, and the head foreman, you can't get much



satisfaction out of him, especially men he don't like, and there were two or three men he didn't like, and he took them off the hides and put them to rousting and put me on the hides because I was fast and he wanted 48 hides; 35 had been the task; we had just got a new foreman; the head foreman hadn't come to me; when I done my 35 I knocked off, just as we generally do; the second foreman came to me—he was a new man; he told me since it wasn't right; he came to me and told me, "you go down and do them hides;" I said, "I have done 35 hides and there is 11 more there; moreover, I am willing to do it provided you pay me for it;" he says, "that is what Frank says," and then he turns around to the other man that was flushing and he says to him, "if you flush those 11 hides I will give you 40 cents, and Callaway will hair them;" and I said, "will you give me nothing?" says he, "no," and then I turned to the guard and said, "that's not fair that he pays Mitchell and does not pay me;" and he said "go on, you have not done a task;" "well," I said, "don't you think he ought to pay me?" so he sent me up for bad talk to the guard and to the foreman.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: When was that?

A. It was in January.

Q. What year?

A. This year; the last time I was up.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Who is this Frank you speak of?

A. He is the head foreman; the under-foreman is the one that I spoke to; I did not speak to the head foreman because he has nothing to say to me, and the head foreman never went to the guard when he spoke to me; I was under the guard when I done what I did.

L. K. Borecky, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: What shop are you working in, if any?

A. Saddletree shop.

Q. Who is the contractor?

A. Sullivan.

Q. How long have you been working there?

A. A little over five months.

Q. What part of the work do you do?

A. Shaving off the horns.

Q. Is it a difficult work for you to do?

A. Yes; I can't do it at all; I have been paying my task; there is a fellow aside of me that can do pretty near two tasks and I pay him for working for me.

Q. Have you ever been punished for not doing your task?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. When?

A. November.

Q. How were you punished?

A. Whipped.

Q. How much?

A. Ten.

Q. By whom?

A. Bradbury.

Q. You say it was November; what date?

A. The tenth.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Have you ever made complaint to the manager that you could not do your task?

A. I told the foreman that I did do all I could.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Did you ever call Capt. Bradbury's attention to that?

A. No; but I was going to do it to-day; call his attention to it.

Q. You have been in five months and never called his attention to it?

A. A little over five months.

Q. By Mr. Garver: When Bradbury whipped you didn't you tell him then that you could not help it?

A. I told the Captain when he took me into the office to whip me, I told him that I done all I could, and he said I would have to get used to it.

John Wilson, being duly sworn, testified at follows:

Q. By the Chairman: How long have you been here?

A. I have been here six years.

Q. Were you ever in prison before this time?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is your occupation here now?

A. I am shop cleaner.

Q. Whose shop?

A. In 5, over the dining room, 5 and 6.

Q. That is Cooper, Patterson's?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is a task, is it? You keep the shop clean?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it more than you can do, generally, or do you have any trouble?

A. Well, it keeps me pretty busy; it is just as much as a man can do; I am not very strong.

- Q. It keeps you moving all the time?
- A. It keeps me moving all the time.
- Q. Do you get well fed? Do you get plenty to eat and wear?
- A. We get plenty, such as it is.
- Q. What kind of beds have you got?
- A. We can't expect much better, but then we have a straw bed.
- Q. You could not expect a feather bed?
- A. Certainly not.
- Q. Do you get plenty to cover you—blankets?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Are the rules pretty strict here?
- A. Well, yes; the rules are pretty strict here, as far as I have seen; but I suppose if a man does right he can get along anywhere.
- Q. A man is not punished if he obeys the rules?
- A. No, sir; I don't suppose he is.
- Q. Did you ever disobey the rules?
- A. I have.
- Q. Then you got punished, did you?
- A. I got punished.
- Q. In what way?
- A. I got licked with a rawhide here, which I never experienced before in my life.
- Q. Is that the way they generally punish?
- A. That is the way they generally punish.
- Q. Did you ever see anybody punished?
- A. You can't see it; that is out of the question, because they take you in there by yourself, even if there were five or six to be punished, they only take you in there by yourself.
- Q. How many strokes did you get?
- A. I got ten.
- Q. What had you done?
- A. Fighting.
- Q. Well, then, you considered the punishment justified?
- A. I consider the punishment exactly just.
- Q. By Mr. McGinnis: You are an Englishman?
- A. No, sir; I was born and raised in this country; I am a sailor, and sailed before the mast 17 years in the merchants' navy.
- Q. There is no flogging there?
- A. Well, you have to be obedient there; it's the same rules as anywhere else; you are under a mate and under a captain; you can leave the ship when you get into port, and when you get into a foreign port you cannot leave her.

Q. Are the rules here any more stringent than they are on board ship?

A. Not as I can see.

Q. Are they as stringent?

A. Well, they are about as stringent.

Q. Did you ever get flogged on ship?

A. I did when I was a boy; I got a rope's end when I was a boy, from Philadelphia.

Q. If it was not for the fact that you can go ashore when the ship touches port, wouldn't you about as soon be in the Penitentiary as be aboard a ship as a sailor before the mast?

A. That is a question.

Q. Now, I am asking you as an expert?

A. As a matter of course, I would not be in the Penitentiary if I could possibly avoid it.

Q. Wouldn't you just as soon be in the Penitentiary, were it not for the fact that you could go ashore when the ship touches port, as far as the discipline is concerned, wouldn't you rather be here?

A. Well, no; I would not.

Q. By the Chairman: That is, if you could land and go ashore like you could on a ship?

A. I'd rather be here, then, certainly, under those circumstances; I'd rather be here, then.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: That is, you mean to say that the work and the discipline is not any more severe than it is on ships?

A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Have you been whipped more than once?

A. Yes, sir; I was whipped twice.

Q. What was the other offense?

A. That was fighting, both times; that was when I first came here; I have not been whipped now in the last four years.

Q. Do you think both punishments were just?

A. They were both just, I think.

Q. When you commit an offense, had you rather be whipped than be put in a blind cell?

A. I'd just as lief.

Q. By the Chairman: If you had your choice, which would you take—whipping or the blind cell?

A. Well, I would take the whipping, I believe; it would be over in a few minutes.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Suppose you were put in a blind cell, and not know how long you would stay there? Did you know, when you were put there, how long you would stay there the first time?

A. I did not.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard : Do you think this blind cell method of punishment is injurious to the health of the prisoners?

A. Oh, no; not at all; I tell you one thing, gentlemen, an institution like this can't be run without punishment; that's what I've got to say about it; I am just as disciplined and as well raised as anybody, and I admit to it, and I was just as well satisfied when I done wrong and got punished, and I have not been punished now for four years.

W. J. Bodinhammer, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: Captain, you were in the Penitentiary before?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time?

A. September, 1873, I came here.

Q. Up to what time?

A. Up to October, 1875.

Q. When were you sent here this time? What time did you come here?

A. 28th of September, 1877.

Q. You know the discipline now and you know what it was when you were here before; can you tell this committee what it is to-day relatively to what it was when you were here before, the discipline of the prison, good or bad?

(No answer.)

Q. By the Chairman : Is it about the same, better or worse?

A. I don't know; I don't think of anything that I distinguish.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: If you don't like to answer the question, say so.

A. Well, I don't.

Q. I'd like you to tell this committee; without fear or favor, about the relative discipline of the prison to-day and when you were here before?

A. I don't recognize any difference; the same mode of discipline prevails now that did then; the same mode of management in securing discipline; I don't know that I have remarked any difference or distinction; of course, there were incidents that occurred then, perhaps, that might be regarded as different, but as a general thing, it appears to me, as I remember, about the same during all the time that I have been here.

Q. Well, captain, about whipping; do you know anything about it here in the prison now?

A. Nothing that I witnessed.

Q. By the Chairman: With your knowledge of men here in prison, do you think there is any other mode of punishment as effective upon a certain class as the whipping?

A. I think that nothing could be as little conducive to discipline as whipping—that is, immediately; there are some men you could subject by whipping, that, perhaps, you could not do otherwise immediately; but certainly my observation convinced me that men are brutalized by it, I see it, and there is a kind of brutish, sullen submission resulting from it, but there is no cheerful response, no cheerful endeavor to observe discipline and conduct themselves better.

Q. Ain't there a class of low-down fellows in the prison that you cannot reach by milder treatment?

A. I noticed that and observed it always; I never saw a man so brutalized yet but what there was some way; but what you could reach him; you could do it; a cheerful desire to comply with discipline with those that are punished and the offenses committed justify this punishment; I have observed in all cases, that in the heat of passion the act is committed and regretted as soon as committed; then those punished fellows that promise this sullen, obstinate resistance in their minds that makes such men worse, until finally it has got to be the same as a child; they come in and say, "I got my dose," and it is gone; it seems to be with them that it don't carry any idea of degradation.

Q. Isn't there a class that you cannot degrade? they are already down; such a man as the man that will rape, and burn your house over your head?

A. I think every man is subject to the influence of better ideas, if you reach them; I never saw any yet; it is difficult to reach them, and a man that commits an offense that looks bad, that looks blackest—such an offense as rape that outrages all of our better feelings—still I find in that man somewhere there is a better feeling if you will reach it; outside of that, of course, it is a difficult thing; it is easier for a father to sit down and whip his children into obedience, but I think there is a better mode of governing them—through the intellect; and I say the same way with those prisoners; it is easier to govern them with violence than with kindness and suasion; but it takes men of intelligence to govern them the other way.

Q. By Mr. Garver: With your experience, do you believe that the discipline of the Penitentiary could be maintained without whipping?

A. I do; but there has got to be a comprehensive plan; you have got to overhaul the whole system; such as working the men; giving them an incentive to work; there is no incentive, no reward, except do just as little as you can; it is like this: the man that works freer is

like a free horse, he is rode harder, that is all ; that is the only reward there is no reward for industry.

Q. Which do you think the more cruel—to put a man in the blind cell or to whip him ?

A. Well, as far as the question of physical punishment is concerned, it is much worse to put him in the blind cell ?

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: In looking back a little farther in this investigation, your thought is, that if a man were understood, this punishment would be unnecessary ?

A. I do.

A. Looking back a little farther, you think that a great many of the crimes committed now-a-days are on account of society ?

A. I say on account of society primarily.

Q. Society is responsible rather than the individual ?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And, therefore, to conclude the argument, crime is a species of accident ?

A. Accident is too narrow for it.

Q. Generalize it a little farther ?

A. A mistake in the training of the individual ; say, for instance, I am trained up from boyhood to think that wealth represents everything that is desirable ; if I want to educate myself, if I want to rise to honor, I must have wealth ; striving for that, I get a single idea, and I lose sight, finally, of everything else and pursue the wealth ; all this time, however, I am strictly honest ; I'd sacrifice my right hand before I'd do wrong ; but I am led on with this single idea ; to obtain honor, I must obtain wealth ; society tells me so ; but I come finally to where I am going to lose my object, or I must take advantage of some wrong ; that one, single idea has got such control of my nature, I cannot resist it ; I would rather die than fail ; I commit a wrong, a crime against society ; commit embezzlement ; no matter what the crime is ; it is not an accident, but it is the wrong thing in society to educate the children that wealth is the first thing to attain ; it is not an accident ; it is a mistake in training.

Francis Macking, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

Q. By the Chairman: Mr. Macking, you are foreman here ?

A. Yes, sir ; in Mr. Straus' establishment.

Q. In what department there ?

A. The tannery.

Q. In what way do you get the work done—task work ?

A. Some day's work, some task work.

Q. When they finish their task, do they quit and go to the cell, or do you pay them for any extra work they do?

A. When we give them over-work, we pay them; when they get through their task they go in.

Q. What is this—finishing hides?

A. Yes, sir; we finish harness leather, collar leather, whip leather, etc.

Q. What do you consider a day's work for a man in taking hair from the hides?

A. That depends altogether on how the hides are haired; if they unhair easy, a man can do more of them than he can if they unhair hard.

Q. About how many hides do you think a man could do?

A. Regular sized hides? There are some hides, you know, larger than others.

Q. Take the regular run.

A. Well, he would be able to do very easy thirty-five.

Q. Take them as a rule, big and little?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is "flushing" another mode of handling them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many hides could a man flush in a day?

A. Just the same as the other; if they were large hides, he would do two small hides while he would be doing one large one.

Q. Do you ever give a man as high as forty to flush?

A. Yes, sir; sometimes we do.

Q. Fifty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Forty-five?

A. No, sir.

Q. In other words, you don't give a man any more than he can do easily?

A. We ask them to do work fairly.

Q. Do you ever have any trouble with them?

A. Well, no; we have a good lot of men there, and get along there easily.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: I wish to ask you, if at any time you asked or demanded of your hands to do more than a reasonable task during the day?

A. No, sir; never.

Q. Do you know of any time of Jack Callaway having been whipped for failure to do work?



A. I know of him being reported; he is not under my charge now.

Q. Sometime ago he was under your charge, wasn't he? Do you know what he was reported for?

A. No; I don't.

Q. By the Chairman: Who was he under?

A. He is under Mr. Rippelmeyer.

Q. Who was he under when he was reported?

A. He has been reported several times lately.

Q. Is he a good hand or bad?

A. He is a good hand if he wants to do it; sometimes if he wants to get out of it, he won't do so.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Have you any antipathy against any of them?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodawy: Do you know the time referred to?

A. No, not exactly; I don't; but this other man that came in here he is a strong man, and whenever we get one of those they take the advantage of him, because he is not acquainted with the rules, and things like that.

Q. Who takes advantage?

A. The convicts; and for a time, few weeks, and perhaps a month, there does be a good deal of trouble with some of them; there is some of them if there is any little point they are going to get away with, they are going to do it.

Q. Is this Callaway a willing hand?

A. He is a good worker if he has a mind to do it.

Q. What do you mean by "if he has a mind to do it?" Does he take the "sulks," or what?

A. I don't really know what's the matter with him sometimes; I don't really know what's the reason he don't do it; nothing more than if he finds he can get along without doing it, he don't do it.

Q. You say you never asked the prisoners anything more than a very reasonable task?

A. I never ask them nothing more than what they can reasonably do, if they like.

Q. Has that ever been asked?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever at any time promise any of the hands that if they would do anything more, you would pay them for what they did, and demand of another to do the same thing without extra pay?

A. No, sir; if the men do their task, if we have over-work for them to do after that, we give it to them; if not, we let them go in.

Bradbury (recalled):

Q. By the Chairman: I just want to ask you about your plan of tasks among the prisoners? How is it governed? Or, who governs it?

A. I do.

Q. Explain it to us, please?

A. In the spring of the year, when the day's get long, the different classes of work is submitted to me to examine them and sign it; they are then stuck up at the different teams where they work; so many pairs of shoes to be pegged, or so many shoes to be trimmed, or so many hides to be haired, etc., and they are all submitted to me in every department.

Q. How do you come to the knowledge of what each man can do, or ought to do?

A. From year to year seeing it done.

Q. Simply your experience?

A. Yes, sir; and seeing the men what time of day they get through their work.

Q. By Mr. Garver: Have you ever compared the schedule here with the schedule of other similar institutions with regard to task?

A. No, sir.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Do you know to a certainty that these parties employing these men don't work them beyond the amount that you assign?

A. Oh, I know that, sir; that is positive.

Q. You know that to a certainty?

A. I know that to a certainty, because I get that from this fact: The guard in the shop would report that thing to me; if he did not, the convicts would inform me, because the prisoners would not stand that without complaining to me.

Q. By Mr. McGinnis: What means have the prisoners of complaining to you outside of the guards?

A. They have opportunities every day; get a pass from the guard from their shop to come to my office and see me at any time they want to.

Q. The don't tell the guard what they want?

A. No, sir; the guard has this instruction from me: "Whenever a prisoner wants to see me on any business whatever, it matters not what it is, you give him a pass to come to me;" they all do that; get written permission to come up to my place of business; I don't allow them to talk to me when passing through the workshops, from the fact that they would

annoy me a great deal; and I could not attend to their wants there either; but any of them has the privilege and the right, and it is always assigned them to go and see me every time without letting the guard know what they want; that occurs every day in the week; some prisoner comes to see me on some business of his own of some kind.

Q. And sometimes to complain against the guard?

A. Sometimes to complain, sometimes for favors, etc.

Q. By Mr. Anthony of Nodaway: Have you ever punished a man without notifying him or giving him to understand the purpose or cause of the punishment?

A. Never; I have the charges read right in his presence—read right there.

Q. By Mr. Buzzard: The charges are read to him before you punish him?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Signed by the party who accuses?

A. Signed by the party who accuses.

Q. By Mr. Garver: In assigning tasks, do you take into consideration the fact that some men cannot handle tools like others, and consequently they are not able to perform the task that other men who can handle tools can?

A. We take into consideration this, in regard to that: You can go into any department in the Penitentiary; there is not a man that is there that has task, but what there is some experts among them that can get done by twelve and one o'clock; I aim to task the whole shop so that any man can perform it during the day; of course there will be some men there that will accomplish their work a great deal quicker than others; they are naturally quicker men; that is their advantage; I claim that is the advantage they have over the other men; but in arranging that task, I arrange it for the slowest man; the slowest man in the department can accomplish it. You must take into consideration that this labor here is forced labor, and there are but very few men in the Penitentiary would perform a full day's work every day, unless he was forced to do it; some days men might feel like work, willing to work, and would do it; but when he didn't feel like doing it, he wouldn't do it unless he was forced to do it; then we have men that get tired of a certain job he has been working at; it gets very monotonous, and they get slow and lazy, and spoil the work in order to get the contractor to say, "this man is not an expert, and he don't suit me, and we will have to turn him out of our shop;" they do that in order to get some of those fancy jobs, where there is a good deal of running around: cooking, working about the yard, etc.; a great many work that way for months, in order to get that thing; therefore, we must be

very particular; we would break up a contractor in a very short time; and examine men very thoroughly and hold them up to what is right; I sometimes might get hold of a man probably that was so constituted that he could not come to the mark out of that number of men, but I soon find that out; find it out after awhile.

Q. By the Chairman: You are continually passing around?

A. All the time; and the guards from all the departments every morning write me a report; I look at that, and if there is any complaint in that shop, I go and see about it; I frequently have done it—many times—I'd take away a man from one of the departments because he hadn't the electricity to do the work, had to take him away because it was a draw-back to the balance.

On motion, the committee adjourned to meet at the Capitol in the afternoon.

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CAPITOL, 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

*Present*—Messrs. Berryman, chairman, Dawson, McGinnis, Anthony of Nodaway, Buzzard and Garver.

Chas. P. Johnson, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. By the Chairman: Please state to the committee what you know in relation to the subject matter of that resolution yesterday morning?

A. I had heard reports at various times in regard to the use of the whip out there as a punishment for refractory prisoners; I had heard sometimes what might have been exaggerated stories, and I finally decided I thought it best to introduce the resolution to have the legislature examine into it to see whether it was true or false. According to my own construction of the laws, I don't think that punishment by whipping is the correct manner of punishment anyhow in prison discipline, and so far as facts are concerned, that I left for the committee to investigate.

This is all the testimony there was taken.



**FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**BOARD OF MANAGERS**

**OF THE**

**STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM**

**AT**

**FULTON, MISSOURI,**

**TO THE**

**REGULAR SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OF THE**

**STATE OF MISSOURI.**

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**JEFFERSON CITY:**  
**TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.**  
**1881.**

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Received and filed, January 18th, 1881.

Referred to Committee on Printing, January 18th, 1881.

Reported back from Committee on Printing with the recommendation that 1,000 copies of the report be printed for the Appendix of the Journal, 800 copies for the use of the Members of the House, and 500 copies for each Superintendent of Asylums Nos. 1 and 2, January 18th, 1881.

J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

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# Officers of the Asylum.

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

W. H. WILKERSON, President, Fulton.  
EDWIN CURD, Fulton.  
JAS. H. TUREMAN, Fulton.  
JNO. A. HOCKADAY, Fulton.  
EDWIN M. KERR, M. D., Fulton.  
SAM'L N. RUSSELL, M. D., Mexico.  
JOHN M. TATE, M. D., Moore's Mill.  
BENJ. F. HARRISON, Auxvasse.  
PHILLIP E. CHAPPELL, Jefferson City.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS.

TURNER R. H. SMITH, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.  
B. K. HINDE, M. D., First Assistant Physician.  
THOMAS A. HOWARD, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.  
C. O. ATKINSON, Steward.  
Mrs. MARY K. DUNBAR, Matron.  
JAMES S. HENDERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.  
THOS. A. RUSSELL, General Accountant.





# REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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*To the Honorable, the Thirty-first General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

In compliance with the statutes, the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Fulton, herewith submit their report for the two years ending November 29, 1880. They also present the detailed report of the superintendent and treasurer for the same period, the former exhibiting the operations of the institution, and the latter its receipts and expenditures during this time.

On the 25th day of November, 1878, there were 410 patients under treatment. From that time to the present 461 have been admitted. The whole number under treatment during the two years was 871; of these 218 were discharged, recovered; 19 discharged, improved; 43 discharged, unimproved, and 84 died.

The percentage of recoveries, during the two years, was 47.29 of all admissions, and 89.38 of the recent cases. Those discharged were returned to their counties because of the hopeless character of their cases, with the view of making room for others offering more promise of recovery. A large proportion of those sent back to their counties are now kept at the county farms, where the facilities for proper care and treatment are necessarily indifferent. The condition of these unfortunate creatures is deplorable indeed, they being liable to self-inflicted injuries, from suicidal tendencies, and delusions of various kinds, and to violence from one to another, and to inhuman treatment from those having them in custody. In some instances, the patients kept by the counties are confined in jails and otherwise barbarously

restrained. The shocking situation of this now quite large class of insane in this State, makes an imperious demand upon its charity.

It is gratifying to know that the claims of this saddest class of defectives upon the bounty of our State has been recognized to so large an extent, and that nearly or quite all of our sister States now provide, more or less perfectly, for the care and enlightened treatment of their insane. But it is also deeply to be regretted that the provisions for them in some commonwealths are so far from commensurate with their real wants. And while Missouri's liberality in founding and generously maintaining eleemosynary institutions has been conspicuous, it nevertheless is obvious, from the foregoing statements, that she has not yet filled the measure of her duty in this direction.

#### BUILDINGS.

As the superintendent in the accompanying and former reports has given elaborate descriptions of the general character and appointments of the different buildings upon the asylum grounds, we will merely call your attention to the fact that while the main building was intended to accommodate not more than 375 patients, it has at this time within its walls 507.

The Superintendent, as you will see from that part of his report relating to this subject, actuated by considerations of kindness and mercy toward the insane applying for admission from time to time, has been led to compromise, to some extent, the comfort and hygiene of those already admitted, by receiving 132 more than the capacity of the building would pleasantly and advantageously accommodate.

It should be remembered that it is, generally, a task of considerable difficulty and unpleasantness to convey an insane person to an asylum, and if, after all the hardships and perils of the journey, the patient should be refused admission, the effect upon both him and his custodian, especially if the latter be a relative, would be most disheartening; and to be informed that by retracing his steps and continuing his sad journey, he may place the patient in a more distant institution is but little relief.

For in truth, a very large proportion of the insane now in this institution, are from that part of the State that should, from its geographical relations, find provisions for its citizens of this class at this asylum. Hence, the superintendent and board of managers have felt fully justified in thus crowding the institution, hoping and believing that during this session of the General Assembly the matter would receive, at its hands, that fair and candid consideration its momentous importance demands.

Manifestly, the remedy for this evil is either to erect a third asylum for the insane, or else to enlarge one or both of those already existing. Of the two plans, unquestionably the latter would be much more economical. The same officers now in charge of the two present asylums would be able, with the addition of one or two more physicians, to manage the affairs just as well after the additions as now.

The same water supply apparatus already in use, with the addition of a few more pipes, would convey steam and water to the newly added apartments. The present gas generating arrangements, with a few more conducting pipes added, would light them. The main drains, ice house, stables, orchards and other permanent fixtures are already made. Hence, the immense saving of money and time by adding to the present asylums, instead of erecting a new one.

We cannot, at present, say whether the asylum at St. Joseph is so crowded as to need additions or not. But it is evident from the facts already stated in this report, and more fully and forcibly presented in that of the superintendent, that the buildings of this asylum are not large enough to meet the growing demands of that part of the State dependent upon it for the custody and treatment of its insane. On the contrary, it is at this time burdended with an excess of 132 patients, beyond its capacity to accommodate to the greatest advantages.

Another much felt want now pressing upon the attention of the board and officers of the institution, is a suitable apartment in which to place those of the inmates who may be attacked with acute diseases. It requires only a momentary consideration to be impressed with the importance of such an adjunct to an institution of this kind.

Of course the noise and confusion, inseparable from the presence in the halls of other patients, must be anything but conducive to the rest and quiet of those racked with pain and fever; and as rest and quiet, during sickness, are admitted to be so essential to those in possession of their reasoning faculties, they must be much more so to the poor lunatic whose nervous system is shattered and highly susceptible to excitement. For the purpose, then, of securing quiet to the sick, an isolated infirmary is needed.

But another thought in this connection comes to us with much potency, and begets a feeling of genuine dread. Some grim visaged contagion, such as small-pox, cholera, malignant erysipelas or diptheria, might invade the halls of the institution. Should a case of any of the more contagious of these diseases be accidentally brought to the asylum in its present condition, over crowded with patents, and without an isolated hospital of any kind, what could be done to prevent its becoming endemic, and, consequently, to a large extent fatal? It might not

be allowable or practicable, under such circumstances, to send the patients to their homes, as they would probably be just so many sources of contagion wherever they might go.

Influenced by these considerations, the board of managers felt it their imperative duty to request the General Assembly to grant an appropriation sufficient to erect suitable infirmaries for the sick, and more especially for those suffering from contagious diseases, and additional buildings to give the needed space to the patients already too closely thrown together, and for the accommodation of those likely to be sent to the asylum in the future.

They have taken the pains to obtain, from a reliable architect, plans and estimates of the proposed infirmaries and additions, with all necessary equipments, such as water supplies, water closets and heating apparatus; and, it is believed, for the sum of 68,000 dollars these improvements could be made. The architect thinks this amount would build the infirmaries and such additions as would accommodate 300 more patients. If the architect be correct in this estimate, as he most likely is, the State would be making provisions for that number of insane at a much smaller cost than has been usually done in the past, or could be done in the future, except by adding to one of the asylums already existing. We, therefore, ask that this amount, 68,000 dollars, be appropriated to the erection of infirmaries and additional buildings during the present session of the General Assembly, feeling that the general welfare of the community, as well as the pleadings of humanity, call for it. It is hoped that the same enlightened benevolence that has characterized the policy of our State in the past, will still prevail, and that the sorrowful lot of those upon whom the blight of a diseased mind has fallen will receive all the mitigation that a liberal legislation can render.

The repairing and remodeling of a part of the center building, so minutely described in the report of the superintendent, was rendered necessary, partly by its much impaired condition by age, and in part by its inconvenience and want of room. In its present improved state, it adds largely to the architectural beauty and attractiveness of its exterior, as well as to the comfort and convenience of the inside. For the first time in the history of the institution, its officers are now provided with apartments, which, for convenience and healthfulness, will rank with the average of those of other institutions of the country.

The new laundry has proved to be far superior to the old one, being well located and being constructed and furnished according to the most approved model; for description of its dimensions and equipments, we refer you to the report of the superintendent. It is proper, in this connection, to mention the fact that the laundry is furnished

with good washing soap, made at the institution, at a cost of about one half a cent per pound, thus saving to the State from 2 to 3 cents a pound for this commodity, which would amount, in the course of a year, to a large sum.

The vegetable and straw house fulfills, in its practical workings, all the purposes contemplated in its erection, and is regarded by all a most valuable auxiliary in the difficult matter of supplying the institution with good and wholesome vegetables and fruit during those seasons of the year when they are scarce in the market and expensive.

These articles of diet are indispensable in such an institution as this, as a liberal use of them more effectually combats the tendency to scurvy, so likely to manifest itself, than any other means. The upper story of this building constitutes an admirable straw house, a matter of the very first importance in this institution.

The room formerly used as a laundry was unsuitable because of its insufficient dimensions; and, moreover, on account of its relative position in the building, it was deemed best that it should be utilized as a kitchen, and that a new laundry be built; accordingly the appliances of the latter were removed from this room, and it was fitted up for a kitchen. It is well adapted to the purpose, and with its varied appointments, such as a scullery, its large range, its steam tea and coffee boiler, its ready drainage, leaves nothing to be desired in that line.

The engineer has long urged the addition to the engine house of a work room, and the board, after due reflection, has decided that such a room was needed, and therefore authorized its erection. It is now being used with advantage.

The ice house, 30 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, and walled with rock, is situated in such proximity to the large pond as to admit of its being filled with ice without the aid of wagons. The ice is thrown into it by means of a chute extending from the water's edge to the door of the ice house. The supply of ice from this source is abundant for the whole year.

The water supply apparatus, excepting the pipes leading from creek to reservoir, is of a character to insure an abundant and permanent supply of water, if reasonable care be taken.

The other buildings, of minor importance, on the asylum premises, are in good condition and require no special mention.

#### GROUNDS.

Some years ago a large hill on the north, and, to some extent, in front of the buildings, was partially cut down and the earth therefrom

taken to fill uneven places on the south and in front. The surface of this grade was, however, left composed of hard clay upon which grass grew sparsely, but having received a judicious top dressing, it is now covered with a thick mat of blue grass, through which wind artistically shaped walks and drives made of coal cinder. Numerous forest trees, evergreens of beautiful shape and variety, much elegant shrubbery and rustic summer houses ornament the front grounds. The work of digging and hauling away the earth of the elevation on the north of the building has been carried far enough, and it now only remains to terrace it. This immense task has been accomplished with the aid of such of the patients as were thought, by their physicians, to be benefitted by the exercise. The material composing it has been used to fill up inequalities of surface on the north and front of the inclosure. The grounds in the rear of the building have been laid off into walks and flower beds, and a conservatory of handsome proportions has been erected in their midst, so that a pleasing landscape, on every side of the institution, greets the view of its inmates. The green house was built almost exclusively by the patients and regular employees.

#### FARM AND DAIRY.

The farm is in a high state of cultivation. The policy in handling it has been to preserve and add to its productiveness by judiciously rotating the crops and by manuring. The hay produced by it during the past season excelled in amount and quality that of any previous one. The root crops were also very abundant and good. The fruit trees are for the most part young, but will soon begin to furnish large quantities of the best varieties.

The herd of cattle, numbering 83 head, is composed of graded and Alderney cows, and of crosses of the two. It affords about 52 gallons of good fresh milk per day. The herd is constantly improving by the addition of young animals raised on the farm.

The hogs raised and fattened on the place during the last two years have added to the income from the farm, by sale, \$429.97, and have afforded 30,480 pounds of net pork for use at institution, and 50 large fat hogs are yet to be slaughtered. During the last two years the excess of income from the farm, above all expenditures upon it, has been \$3,000.

#### FINANCES.

The repairing and renewal of the center building, the erection of the new laundry, vegetable and straw house and engine house and work room, have made it necessary to expend from the current income of

the institution the requisite sum for this purpose. It affords us pleasure, however, to state that we have not incurred any debt in making these excellent improvements. In making them we have been driven to the use of the most rigid economy consistent with a humane administration of the affairs of the institution. The officers, in purchasing supplies of every sort, have made it a rule to avail themselves of the benefit of competition whenever practicable, receiving bids and letting contracts to the lowest bidders.

The superintendent, steward and matron have kept a close surveillance over pantries, store rooms, dining and sewing room, baking, etc., that no waste should occur in these departments. Moreover, the board receives at each monthly meeting an estimate by the superintendent of the probable necessary expenditures of the ensuing month. It also receives of the treasurer a monthly statement of resources and liabilities. Thus the board and officers are enabled to keep within the means at their command. Economy has been the controlling thought and aim in purchasing supplies and in distributing them when on hand. The resources of the farm, dairy and garden have been husbanded with the most painstaking care and diligence on the part of both superintendent and steward, for which they both merit great praise.

Whenever it has been feasible and not prejudicial to the patients, their labor has been utilized in erecting buildings, in ornamenting the grounds, and in the farming operations, thereby saving to the State hundreds of dollars, and contributing largely to the welfare of the patients so engaged.

The officers steadily abstained from purchasing luxurious and costly articles of diet for their own or the patients' table, as the itemized report of the treasurer will show. The aim has been to furnish both officers and patients with plain and wholesome food. The annual appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, together with the revenue from county and pay patients, is not more than is needed to defray the heavy expenses of the institution, under the most judicious and economical management possible.

In an institution of the age and size of this, unexpected demands upon the current income, for repairs and additional improvements, are constantly arising. At this time the board is informed by the superintendent that a considerable outlay will be required at an early day to procure and lay new iron pipes from the creek to the reservoir. They are three inches in diameter, their walls one-half of an inch thick, and extend over a distance of three-quarters of a mile. Think of the cost of such a weight of iron, then estimate the expense of making trenches, and of the skilled labor necessary to lay the pipes, jointed with lead, upon a proper line, and you can obtain some idea of the magnitude of the ex-



pense. The engineer asserts that the present pipes are not of sufficient caliber by at least three or four inches, and that on this account when the pipes give way, which they inevitably will soon do, the larger ones ought, for the whole distance, to take their place.

The plastering and floors are likely at any time to need more or less extensive repairs. Much of the fencing inclosing the farm is dilapidated and must soon be rebuilt, so that these contingent expenses, added to the usual current outlays, will render necessary at least sixty thousand dollars for the next two years. The board, therefore, recommend that the General Assembly appropriate this sum for the period mentioned.

The by-laws of the board require its members to meet at the asylum on the first Tuesday of every month, on the last Monday of November, and on the third Tuesday in March, annually.

At the monthly meetings all accounts against the asylum are presented with the written approval of the superintendent and steward endorsed upon each, if deemed correct by them. Some member of the board is appointed to read them aloud, while the secretary lists them. They are then allowed or not by a formal vote.

The superintendent's estimate of expenditures for the ensuing month, and the treasurer's statement of the resources and liabilities of the asylum are read and discussed.

At each meeting a committee of two members is appointed to visit the asylum and premises during the month, and furnish at the next meeting a written report of the condition in which they found them. This committee is expected to make its tour of investigation, without previously giving any intimation to the officers of the day or the hour it may select for the work, and it is required to make its inspection as thorough as possible. In this way the board acquires a personal familiarity with all the varied operations of this noble charity, and it gives us pleasure to say, in passing, that these reports, without exception, indicate a highly satisfactory condition of the asylum during the last two years.

At the annual meeting in November, every member of the board is required to be present, and the premises generally to be inspected by them in a body. All warrants issued and taken up by the treasurer are canceled by the board, and the books containing an account of them carefully examined.

At the annual meeting in March, all the officers of the institution, except superintendent and treasurer, are elected for the ensuing year.

The superintendent is elected every five years, and the treasurer every two years. Of all meetings careful and complete minutes, signed by the president and secretary of the board, are kept.

The board would call attention to the able report of the superintendent, in which he has so faithfully and completely detailed the condition of the asylum, clearly pointing out its defects, and in a masterly way presenting the remedies for them. It is also replete with scientific data of great value, to the specialty of which he has made a lifetime choice, and to the almost unremitting practice of which he has devoted thirty years of his life.

In closing this report it affords the board much pleasure to express its undiminished confidence in the integrity and ability of the superintendent and his subordinate officers. We cordially commend their fidelity and efficiency, so well attested by the present prosperous condition of the asylum.

An itemized account of all the expenditures of the appropriations made for the support of the asylum for the years 1879 and 1880, sworn to by the proper officers, as required by law, is hereto appended and made part of this report.

W. H. WILKERSON,  
President of Board.



# Treasurer's Biennial Report.

## STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

IN ACCOUNT WITH JAMES S. HENDERSON, TREASURER.

To balance on last biennial report.....	\$90 88	
To cash received from county—pay patients .....	148,461 58	
To cash received from Steward for hides, etc., sold .....	4,766 21	
To cash received from State of Missouri.....	60,000 00	
To cash due from county and pay patients.....	6,798 21	\$215,116 28
CONTRA.		
By cash for current expenses and improvements.....		205,354 36
		\$9,761 92
*By charges in advance against counties for board of county patients for the ensuing three months, ending March 3, 1881.....		8,072 59
		\$1,689 33

\*By way of explanation of this credit reference is made to section 4125 of the Revised Statutes of 1879, which requires that the expenses of county patients shall be charged up six months in advance. The above charges include three months as assets, which have not yet been earned by the institution.

JAMES S. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Approved:

W. H. WILKERSON, President of Board.

To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton, Missouri.

## ABSTRACT "B."

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES OF STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON, MISSOURI, FOR TWO YEARS AND ONE MONTH, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Articles.	1878. December.	1879.				1879.		1879. May.
		January.	February.	March.	April.			
Bacon.....	\$70 68	\$294 15	\$19 80	\$116 75	\$184 00			\$263 02
Butter.....	360 20	143 06	202 64	148 22	127 16			269 21
Eggs.....	43 17	2 86	65 93	77 98	64 85			68 94
Vegetables.....	22 88	20 91	14 10	169 66	64 53			50 52
Lard.....	115 12				81 47			43 83
Groceries.....	152 86	64 94	136 04	77 23	155 88			68 80
Sugar.....	109 01	188 42	132 98	218 15	200 12			136 26
Tea.....	69 38	68 00	41 62	54 25	43 87			77 00
Coffee.....	46 61	42 16	814 16	2 12 18	38 13			85 75
Beef.....	648 52	531 08	713 64	818 66	743 55			694 65
Mutton.....								57 30
Farm and garden.....	55 45	63 70	66 40	89 15	152 86			82 85
Dry goods.....	217 18	173 68	206 91	147 58	196 32			135 96
Clothing.....	890 64	331 34	216 98	823 65	246 60			302 07
House furnishing.....	550 81	147 85	348 38	173 30	216 96			240 78
Furniture.....	29 50				59 30			32 20
Corn meal.....	12 14	2 70	7 50	8 00	7 00			8 60
Flour.....	237 42	209 96	216 40	300 50	387 84			281 01
Medicines and medical supplies.....	828 92	160 94	305 07	262 63	162 55			206 11
Fish.....			8 50	6 50				80
Freights and commissions.....	17 11	7 98	29 97	23 86	19 18			20 35
Lights and oils.....	17 80	36 45	16 80	8 20				48 23
Milk.....				7 00				7 80
Straw.....	23 00							
Stone coal.....	1,206 47	723 24	1,105 60	1,410 83	545 02			328 82
Poultry.....	1,188 18	100 11	18 64	2 05				60
Salt.....	11 06	11 10	6 60	10 50	5 25			5 25
Syrups and molasses.....	19 00	61 00	60 48	80 38	61 00			60 00
Burial expenses.....	20 00		91 50		20 90			45 00
Lumber.....	87 57	55 30	46 93	98 48				15 08

Traveling expenses discharged patients.....	10 00	23 45	1 50	30 00	51 00	81 10
Rice.....	10 12	33 84	20 25	36 80	56 66	27 84
Traveling expenses.....				6 50	7 00	
Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	71 79	161 69	50 12	103 04	107 79	66 69
Printing, postage and stationery.....	7 00	27 40	67 60	79 78	25 25	6 86
Soap.....	77 88	71 47	25 15	65 60	31 65	53 55
Live stock.....						10 00
Green and dried fruits.....	20 63	2 26	15 41	20 68	8 96	18 80
Collection and exchange.....	10	85	25 00			
Miscellaneous.....		25	50	8 76		1 25
Improvements.....				9 50	42 50	25 00
Paints and painting.....	61 86	30 30	8 25	44 99	20 97	76 11
Amusements.....	1 80	18 50		14 25	36 79	
Providence.....	110 74	50 23	94 79	198 53	107 36	152 16
Wages employees.....	4,841 79	88 00	81 27	5,060 21	25 28	129 68
Expenses per month.....	\$10,018 63	\$3,847 77	\$4,727 87	\$10,502 67	\$4,194 50	\$4,248 82

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES OF STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON—Continued.

18

Articles.	1879. June.	1879. July.	1879. August.	1879. September.	1879. October.	1879. November.	1879. December.
Bacon.....	\$134 48	\$64 98	111 62	\$228 55	\$49 28	\$16 68	\$18 45
Butter.....	205 48	111 79	229 60	173 08	264 01	281 58	324 38
Eggs.....	29 75	89 98	22 92	28 68	46 86	6 88	40 54
Vegetables.....	5 25	3 68	3 68	3 78	102 90	51 20	32 42
Lard.....	55 77	108 17	12 00	88 31	90 71	11 70	28 20
Groceries.....	76 06	78 38	121 86	84 17	79 90	161 17	189 59
Sugar.....	151 16	208 89	172 28	213 64	183 00	335 45	225 61
Tea.....	52 64	41 52	44 88	58 52	53 80	76 39	49 50
Coffee.....	318 74	86 07	20 10	841 21	116 76	.....	341 58
Beef.....	716 55	892 08	848 87	977 01	887 10	887 75	680 10
Mutton.....	65 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm and garden.....	101 31	11 65	102 50	98 23	14 80	2 15	91 10
Dry goods.....	148 05	253 39	134 64	252 88	287 81	277 95	382 96
Clothing.....	429 42	299 83	245 58	369 98	526 81	808 64	401 74
House furnishing.....	266 50	237 11	262 80	65 00	856 80	616 87	592 81
Furniture.....	.....	888 55	79 25	.....	50 50	74 75	305 00
Corn meal.....	7 60	18 36	8 25	2 60	4 80	10 55	8 50
Flour.....	334 62	299 09	812 87	393 81	404 50	388 88	878 03
Medicines and medical supplies.....	271 18	143 29	366 59	258 16	223 84	194 36	347 04
Fish.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freights and commissions.....	16 08	69 37	7 00	51 00	68 82	183 88	62 38
Lights and oils.....	90	5 60	7 20	6 00	5 20	68 75	46 85
Milk.....	10 00	.....	.....	7 80	.....	.....	8 99
Straw.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	15 00	.....
Stone coal.....	294 89	350 98	92 77	529 88	359 87	637 97	606 37
Poultry.....	38 89	117 58	45 51	8 38	35 15	68 09	210 87
Salt.....	12 05	11 75	14 00	5 40	10 00	40 00	.....
Syrups and molasses.....	56 00	59 85	92 69	.....	.....	.....	24 60
Burial expenses.....	90 90	.....	.....	.....	18 00	22 00	88 00
Lumber.....	60 17	87 62	40 95	167 52	107 40	88 60	71 18
Traveling expenses discharged patients.....	15 00	47 75	123 55	83 75	75 20	59 00	86 00
Rice.....	58 27	.....	.....	10 67	24 05	13 95	19 43
Traveling expenses.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	145 10	13 00	.....

Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	85 30	358 96	435 85	642 58	209 90	1,847 95	578 49
Printing, postage and stationery.....	101 92	65 85	24 81	2 00	112 40	25 95	29 40
Soap.....	28 70	62 83	20 40	80 15	51 55	40 55	62 20
Live stock.....	87 50	14 00					
Green and dried fruits.....	17 40	54 25	42 28	46 52	106 35	175 03	8 05
Collections and exchange.....					25 40		
Miscellaneous.....	18 00	5 00		65	6 40	15 75	8 50
Improvements.....			687 97			254 58	
Paints and painting.....	17 30	10 25	15 50	21 30	158 97	74 95	24 50
Amusement.....	10 90	10 10	28 75	1 50	17 03	8 90	171 25
Provisioner.....	85 86	68 96	77 06	58 76	82 19	151 09	117 85
wages employees.....	4,858 83	111'30	43 60	4,928 28	75 05	11 90	6,196 67
New omnibus.....			487 00				
Rebuilding gas works.....							2,070 81
Expenses per month.....	\$9,319 76	\$5,283 88	\$5,844 28	\$10,115 95	\$5,942 76	\$14,611 92	\$13,768 78





Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	62 55	169 60	144 67	287 99	1,005 01	148 50	104 74
Printing, postage and stationery.....	102 40	44 75	20 60	117 30	14 15	82 71	32 75
Soap.....	27 75	81 60	39 10	27 85	86 80	21 95	21 20
Live stock.....	18 16	38 10	76 61	850 00	.....	.....	12 00
Green and dried fruits.....	40	.....	.....	66 99	68 13	34 24	24 62
Collection and exchange.....	1 25	15 75	9 00	.....	.....	50	20
Improvements.....	498 63	.....	1,200 00	1,794 43	1,882 70	10 00	8 50
Miscellaneous.....	146 99	62 15	173 85	247 70	52 00	670 75	2,455 57
Paints and painting.....	8 40	2 45	55	1 75	.....	193 23	145 52
Amusements.....	240 45	321 98	323 73	211 37	142 58	1 00	25
Provender.....	50 62	49 67	5,065 27	52 75	6 75	104 44	134 10
Wages employees.....	.....	.....	422 31	.....	.....	5,088 76	82 92
Gas and gas works.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	505 43	.....
Ministers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
Expenses per month.....	\$5,692 55	\$4,625 80	\$12,484 96	\$7,821 29	\$8,271 19	\$11,739 70	\$7,457 71

## MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF EXPENSES OF STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON—Continued.

Articles.	1880.					Total.
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bacon.....	\$226 33	\$368 25	\$178 84	\$40 90	\$10 73	\$8,310 46
Butter.....	180 65	264 28	628 77	320 84	371 58	6,204 60
Eggs.....	13 29	8 81	84 30	15 18	26 81	1,049 60
Vegetables.....	.....	9 00	2 50	.....	1 67	857 37
Lard.....	127 72	70 93	107 75	78 30	.....	1,476 27
Groceries.....	108 38	73 00	135 27	164 48	225 23	3,184 41
Sugar.....	233 22	299 97	257 42	244 49	220 97	5,325 06
Tea.....	146 89	94 80	124 25	73 94	102 63	2,040 51
Coffee.....	217 19	200 76	212 90	197 35	228 85	4,416 40
Beef.....	1,019 23	935 80	1,038 55	1,000 25	953 70	21,064 84
Mutton.....	.....	85 16	198 93	60 66	59 35	128 15
Farm and garden.....	142 85	263 44	394 65	298 96	248 87	1,970 53
Dry goods.....	233 06	379 48	405 15	481 46	449 21	5,845 60
Clothing.....	250 78	180 83	393 98	1,855 69	738 23	9,380 59
House furnishing.....	166 10	9 10	.....	751 25	85 75	9,290 45
Furniture.....	.....	7 60	8 00	7 00	7 15	2,721 90
Corn meal.....	5 40	282 64	354 08	308 07	304 92	186 18
Flour.....	287 88	199 05	875 42	208 06	482 00	8,024 92
Medicines and medical supplies.....	193 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,879 44
Fish.....	3 50	75 96	4 50	.....	.....	55 20
Freights and commissions.....	53 46	.....	30 83	182 43	21 82	1,082 58
Lights and oils.....	.....	8 15	14 06	19 50	26 50	408 64
Milk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 40
Straw.....	6 00	2 00	.....	35 00	10 00	100 00
Stone coal.....	278 84	223 29	234 85	866 08	647 49	12,388 24
Poultry.....	75 82	14 53	65 46	134 07	157 28	1,765 17
Salt.....	10 25	3 50	12 00	16 90	1 70	1,949 05
Syrups and molasses.....	23 00	.....	.....	45 86	.....	1,104 84
Burial expenses.....	.....	92 13	118 47	.....	20 00	679 80
Lumber.....	53 54	16 50	21 50	110 52	23 12	1,654 27
Traveling expenses discharged patients.....	144 50	52 42	23 84	47 27	10 00	1,204 96
Rice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 52	767 57
Traveling expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	128 51	.....	832 31

Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	769 67	574 88	116 18	90 89	98 61	8,270 27
Printing, postage and stationery.....	4 84	8 20	107 48	20 00	14 60	1,145 46
Soap.....	31 95	75 82	79 88	32 78	66 22	1,113 17
Live stock.....			15 00	73 50		681 00
Green and dried fruits.....	22 60	20 00	83 60	23 70	136 18	1,126 53
Collections and exchange.....				87 67		91 52
Miscellaneous.....	4 75			14 60	5 75	114 56
Improvements.....	4,859 10	1,123 36	1,933 43	8,190 70	608 49	21,236 71
Paints and Painting.....	206 32	123 55	116 60	263 74	187 89	2,484 29
Amusements.....	13 25	6 45	22 75	50	3 00	3,382 12
Proviender.....	48 65	77 23	43 00	123 40	44 21	3,175 81
Wages employees.....	65 83	4,877 14	202 83	126 32	5,089 76	48,163 45
New omnibus.....						48,467 00
Rebuilding gas works.....						2,070 81
Gas and gas works.....						1,578 87
Ministers.....		243 71			408 42	1,200 00
Expenses per month.....	\$10,219 75	\$11,285 08	\$8,004 89	\$11,207 71	\$11,969 79	\$205,364 86
Total expenses.....						

**CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR TWO YEARS AND ONE  
MONTH, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1890.**

Bacon.....	\$3,810 46
Butter.....	6,204 60
Eggs.....	1,049 61
Vegetables.....	857 37
Lard.....	1,476 27
Groceries.....	3,194 41
Sugar.....	5,325 06
Tea.....	2,040 51
Coffee.....	4,416 40
Beef.....	21,054 84
Mutton.....	123 15
Farm and garden.....	1,970 53
Dry goods.....	5,845 60
Clothing.....	9,380 59
House furnishing.....	9,290 45
Furniture.....	2,721 90
Corn meal.....	186 18
Flour.....	8,024 93
Medicines and medical supplies.....	6,879 44
Fish.....	55 20
Freights and commissions.....	1,082 58
Lights and oils.....	408 64
Milk.....	49 40
Straw.....	100 00
Stone coal.....	12,398 24
Poultry.....	1,765 17
Salt.....	249 05
Molasses.....	1,104 84
Burial expenses.....	679 80
Lumber.....	1,654 27
Traveling expenses of discharged patients.....	1,244 96
Rice.....	767 57
Traveling expenses.....	332 31
Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	8,270 27
Printing, postage and stationery.....	1,145 46
Soap.....	1,113 17
Live stock.....	561 00
Green and dried fruits.....	1,126 52
Collections and exchange.....	91 52
Miscellaneous.....	114 55
Improvements.....	21,236 71
Paints and painting.....	2,484 29
Amusements.....	862 12
Provender.....	8,176 81
Wages of employes.....	46,168 45
New omnibuss.....	467 00
Rebuilding gas works.....	2,070 81
Gas works repaired.....	1,578 84
Clergymen.....	200 00
<b>Total amount.....</b>	<b>\$205,354 86</b>

## BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF—

### Superintendent and Physician.

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*To the Honorable, the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum:*

GENTLEMEN—In conformity with the law organizing this institution, I have the honor to submit to your Honorable body the fourteenth biennial report.

At the date of my last report, November 28th, 1878, there were four hundred and ten (410) patients in the asylum, two hundred and fifty-three (253) males and one hundred and fifty-seven (157) females. There have been admitted, during the two years ending November 29th, 1880, four hundred and sixty-one (461), two hundred and sixty-five (265) males, and one hundred and ninety-six (196) females, showing the total number under treatment to have been eight hundred and seventy-one (871), five hundred and eighteen (518) males and three hundred and fifty-three (353) females. Of this number there have been discharged two hundred and eighteen (218) recovered, nineteen (19) improved, forty-three (43) stationary, and eighty-four (84) died. The number remaining in the building this date, November 29th, 1880, five hundred and seven (507), three hundred and seven (307) males and two hundred (200) females.

The following tables have been compiled with accuracy from our records, and embody interesting statistical details of all the patients admitted during the two years:

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**TABLE I,**  
**Movement of Population.**

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in asylum November 25th, 1878 .....	253	157	410
Number admitted in two years.....	265	196	461
Total treated in two years.....	518	353	871
Of this number there have been discharged :			
Recovered.....	182	86	268
Much Improved.....	18	6	24
Stationary.....	22	21	43
Died.....	44	40	84
Total discharged in two years.....	211	153	364
Total remaining November 29th, 1880.....	307	200	507

**TABLE II,**  
Showing the admissions each month during the last two years.

Monthly admissions.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1878 December.....	4	7	11
1879 January.....	5	2	7
February.....	16	8	24
March.....	9	11	20
May.....	17	7	24
April.....	18	16	34
June.....	15	10	25
July.....	8	10	18
August.....	11	7	18
September.....	9	5	14
October.....	11	8	19
November.....	11	13	24
December.....	18	5	23
1880 January.....	8	6	14
February.....	12	10	22
March.....	12	11	23
April.....	11	9	20
May.....	13	7	20
June.....	10	8	18
July.....	12	8	20
August.....	10	12	22
September.....	11	8	19
October.....	6	4	10
November.....	13	4	17
Total admitted in two years.....	265	196	461

TABLE III,

Showing the ages of those admitted during the last two years at the time of their admission.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
15 to 20 years.....	20	10	30
20 to 30 years.....	98	58	151
30 to 40 years.....	68	65	133
40 to 50 years.....	50	37	87
50 to 60 years.....	17	18	35
60 to 70 years.....	13	5	18
70 to 80 years.....	4	3	7
80 to 90 years.....			
Total.....	265	196	461



TABLE IV,

Showing the nativity of those admitted in the last two years.

Nativity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Missouri.....	188	95	283
Kentucky.....	17	12	29
Virginia.....	17	8	25
Ohio.....	18	11	29
Illinois.....	12	11	23
Indiana.....	11	4	15
Tennessee.....	9	5	14
New York.....	6	6	11
North Carolina.....	4	1	5
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	8
Minnesota.....	2		2
Wisconsin.....		2	2
Iowa.....	1	2	3
Maryland.....	1	1	2
New Jersey.....	1	1	2
Connecticut.....		1	1
Kansas.....	1		1
South Carolina.....		1	1
Arkansas.....	1		1
Alabama.....		2	2
Georgia.....	1	1	2
Louisiana.....	1		1
Germany.....	18	11	29
Ireland.....	11	6	17
England.....	1	2	3
Canada.....		3	3
France.....		1	1
Wales.....	1		1
Nova Scotia.....	1		1
Sweden.....		1	1
Poland.....	1		1
Indian Territory.....		1	1
Unknown.....		1	1
Total.....	265	196	461

TABLE V,

Showing the residence of those admitted in the last two years, and how supported.

RESIDENCE—COUNTIES.	No. during two years.			How supported.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	County.	Friends.
Adair .....	7	5	12	10	1
Andrew .....	3	.....	3	1	2
Atchison.....	1	2	3	3	.....
Audrain .....	3	5	8	4	4
Barry .....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Barton .....	1	1	2	2	.....
Bates .....	8	2	5	2	3
Benton.....	2	2	4	3	1
Boone.....	8	6	14	9	5
Bollinger .....	1	3	4	4	.....
Caldwell .....	5	1	6	5	1
Callaway.....	12	6	18	10	8
Camden.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Carroll.....	6	6	12	12	.....
Cass .....	5	4	9	6	3
Cape Girardeau.....	3	1	4	3	1
Cedar.....	3	1	4	3	1
Chariton .....	2	3	5	4	1
Christian.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Clark .....	2	4	6	5	1
Clay .....	8	4	7	6	1
Clinton.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Cole .....	4	1	5	2	3
Cooper.....	.....	3	3	2	1
Crawford .....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Dade.....	1	1	2	2	.....
Davies.....	1	1	2	1	1
De Kalb .....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Dent.....	1	1	2	2	.....
Dunklin.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Franklin .....	3	1	4	3	1
Gasconade.....	.....	5	5	4	1
Greene .....	3	1	4	4	.....
Grundy .....	2	1	3	3	.....
Henry.....	4	7	11	8	3
Hickory.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Holt .....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Howard.....	7	5	12	11	1
Iron.....	.....	2	2	2	.....
Jackson.....	13	12	24	23	2
Jasper .....	8	1	4	4	.....
Jefferson.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Johnson.....	5	7	12	10	2
Knox .....	4	3	7	7	.....
Laclede.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Lafayette .....	1	2	3	2	1
Lawrence.....	2	1	3	3	.....
Lewis .....	3	1	3	2	1
Lincoln.....	1	2	3	2	1
Linn .....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Livingston.....	3	6	9	7	2
Macon .....	7	2	9	8	1
Madison .....	3	1	4	3	1
Marion.....	1	6	7	1	6
Mercer.....	1	1	2	1	1
Miller.....	4	.....	4	4	.....

TABLE V—Continued.

RESIDENCE—COUNTIES.	No. during two years.			How supported.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	County.	Friends.
Mississippi.....	2	.....	2	2	
Moniteau.....	8	3	6	5	1
Monroe.....	9	7	16	7	9
Montgomery.....	8	8	6	4	2
Morgan.....	4	.....	4	4	
Newton.....	2	2	4	3	1
Nodaway.....	2	2	4	2	2
Oregon.....	1	.....	1	1	
Osage.....	2	3	5	5	
Pettis.....	6	8	14	9	5
Pike.....	7	8	10	8	2
Platte.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Perry.....	1	.....	1	1	
Pulaski.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Putnam.....	4	.....	4	4	
Ralls.....	2	8	5	3	2
Randolph.....	4	2	6	5	1
Ray.....	1	1	2	1	1
Reynolds.....	1	1	2	1	1
Ripley.....	1	.....	1	1	
Shannon.....	1	.....	1	1	
St. Charles.....	6	8	9	9	
St. Francois.....	2	.....	2	1	1
St. Clair.....	2	1	3	3	
St. Louis.....	3	1	4	1	3
Saline.....	12	3	15	12	3
Schuyler.....	4	.....	4	2	2
Scotland.....	1	3	4	3	1
Shelby.....	4	5	9	5	4
Stoddard.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Sullivan.....	2	.....	2	2	
Texas.....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Vernon.....	2	3	5	2	3
Warren.....	3	4	7	4	3
Washington.....	5	2	7	7	
Wright.....	1	.....	1	1	
Totals.....	265	196	461	346	115

TABLE VI,

Showing the whole number admitted from each county since the opening of the Asylum.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Adair.....	47	Livingston.....	28
Andrew.....	26	Macon.....	51
Atchison.....	20	Madison.....	12
Audain.....	74	McDonald.....	4
Barry.....	4	Maries.....	6
Barton.....	9	Marion.....	92
Bates.....	19	Mercer.....	18
Benton.....	19	Miller.....	25
Bollinger.....	7	Mississippi.....	16
Boone.....	98	Moniteau.....	47
Buchanan.....	109	Monroe.....	75
Butler.....	8	Montgomery.....	58
Caldwell.....	15	Morgan.....	21
Callaway.....	113	New Madrid.....	5
Camden.....	8	Newton.....	19
Cape Girardeau.....	30	Nodaway.....	19
Carroll.....	85	Oregon.....	2
Carter.....	2	Osage.....	29
Cass.....	87	Ozark.....	1
Cedar.....	12	Perry.....	7
Chariton.....	82	Pettis.....	58
Christian.....	8	Phelps.....	17
Clark.....	32	Pike.....	76
Clay.....	24	Platte.....	89
Clinton.....	25	Polk.....	14
Cole.....	85	Pulaski.....	3
Cooper.....	60	Putnam.....	22
Crawford.....	14	Ralls.....	38
Dade.....	10	Randolph.....	63
Dallas.....	2	Ray.....	23
Daviess.....	16	Reynolds.....	6
DeKalb.....	9	Ripley.....	1
Dent.....	10	Saline.....	58
Dunklin.....	4	Schuyler.....	23
Franklin.....	45	Scotland.....	22
Gasconade.....	28	Scott.....	2
Gentry.....	9	Shannon.....	1
Greene.....	35	Shelby.....	47
Grundy.....	32	St. Charles.....	67
Harrison.....	4	St. Clair.....	18
Henry.....	29	St. Francois.....	13
Hickory.....	8	St. Genevieve.....	4
Holt.....	6	St. Louis.....	456
Howard.....	72	Stoddard.....	5
Howell.....	1	Stone.....	1
Iron.....	8	Sullivan.....	15
Jackson.....	93	Taney.....	1
Jasper.....	31	Texas.....	5
Jefferson.....	26	Vernon.....	26
Johnson.....	55	Warren.....	34
Knox.....	37	Washington.....	23
Laclede.....	17	Wayne.....	2
Lafayette.....	60	Webster.....	5
Lawrence.....	21	Worth.....	6
Lewis.....	38	Wright.....	1
Lincoln.....	48		
Linn.....	17	Total.....	3,409

TABLE VII,

Showing the occupation of those admitted during the two years.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total
Farmers.....	208	.....	208
Laborers.....	18	.....	18
Teachers.....	5	4	9
Merchants.....	5	.....	5
Students.....	6	1	7
Carpenters.....	2	.....	2
Clerks.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	2
Lawyers.....	3	.....	3
Physicians.....	2	.....	2
Ministers.....	2	.....	2
Jewelers.....	1	.....	1
Domestic pursuits.....	.....	188	188
Minors.....	8	3	6
Miners.....	3	.....	3
Druggists.....	1	.....	1
Mall agents.....	1	.....	1
Machinists.....	2	.....	2
Printers.....	1	.....	1
Painters.....	1	.....	1
Harness-makers.....	1	.....	1
Barbers.....	1	.....	1
Broom-makers.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	265	196	461

TABLE VIII,

Showing the civil condition of those admitted during the two years.

Civil condition.	Male.	Female.	Total
Married.....	112	106	218
Single.....	133	46	184
Widowed.....	15	44	69
Total.....	265	196	461

TABLE IX,

Showing the forms of disease in those admitted during the two years.

Forms of disease.	Male.	Female	Total.
Mania, acute.....	186	77	213
Mania, chronic.....	96	80	176
Mania, puerperal.....		22	22
Mania, epileptic.....	21	7	28
Melancholia.....	9	9	18
Dementia.....	8	1	4
Total.....	265	196	461

TABLE X,

Showing the number of attacks in those admitted during the two years.

Number of attacks.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First attack.....	183	135	318
Second attack.....	47	40	87
Third attack.....	9	11	20
Fourth attack.....	5	4	9
Fifth attack.....	4	1	5
Sixth attack.....	1		1
Seventh attack.....	4	1	5
Eighth attack.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	11	8	14
Total....	265	196	461

TABLE XI,

Showing the duration of insanity before admission of those admitted during the two years.

Duration before admission.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than one month.....	42	21	63
One to three months.....	52	28	80
Three to six months.....	32	34	66
Six to nine months.....	19	12	31
Nine to twelve months.....	8	2	10
One to two years.....	52	34	86
Two to five years.....	32	39	71
Five to ten years.....	14	17	31
Ten to twenty years.....	9	7	16
Unknown.....	10	2	12
Total.....	265	196	461

TABLE XII,

Showing the duration of treatment in asylum of those who recovered during the two years.

Duration of treatment.	Male.	Female.	Total.
One to two months.....	23	8	31
Two to four months.....	35	24	59
Four to six months.....	82	23	55
Six to twelve months.....	29	20	49
One to two years.....	11	9	20
Two to three years.....	2	2	4
Total.....	132	86	218

TABLE XIII,

Showing the whole duration of insanity of those recovered during the two years.

Whole duration of insanity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
One to three months.....	16	3	19
Three to six months.....	27	22	49
Six to nine months.....	25	17	42
Nine to twelve months.....	20	16	36
Twelve to eighteen months.....	80	14	44
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	8	12
Two to five years.....	10	6	16
Total.....	132	86	218

TABLE XIV,

Showing the ages of those recovered during the last two years.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	11	6	17
Twenty to thirty years.....	42	29	71
Thirty to forty years.....	34	20	54
Forty to fifty years.....	31	19	50
Fifty to sixty years.....	9	11	20
Sixty to seventy years.....	4	.....	4
Seventy to eighty years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	132	86	218

TABLE XV,

Showing the alledged causes of insanity of those admitted during the two years.

Alledged causes of insanity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hereditary.....	42	37	79
Masturbation.....	47	1	48
Intemperance.....	12	.....	12
Malaria.....	14	8	22
Epilepsy.....	21	7	28
Pecuniary anxiety.....	9	7	16
Religious anxiety.....	15	8	18
Domestic troubles.....	8	16	24
Grief.....	9	4	13
Puerperal.....	.....	22	22
Uterine diseases.....	.....	20	20
Menstrual irregularities.....	.....	29	29
Climacteric.....	.....	10	10
Seduction.....	.....	1	1
Indigestion.....	10	1	11
Loss of sleep.....	4	.....	4
Pneumonia.....	4	.....	4
Typhoid fever.....	4	2	6
Sexual excesses.....	4	.....	4
Unrequited affection.....	5	6	11
Overwork.....	6	2	8
Injury of head.....	6	2	8
Fright.....	1	3	4
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	1	.....	1
Measles.....	1	.....	1
Scarlet fever.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis.....	4	1	5
Rheumatism.....	.....	1	1
Concussion of brain.....	4	.....	4
Paralysis.....	2	2	4
Inflammation of brain.....	1	.....	1
Sun-stroke.....	6	.....	6
Spiritualism.....	2	.....	2
Intense study.....	1	.....	1
Excessive use of morphia.....	.....	2	2
Emasculation.....	1	.....	1
Old age.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	18	9	27
Total.....	265	196	461



TABLE XVI,

Showing the causes of death during the last two years.

Causes of death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Exhaustion of acute mania.....		1	1
Exhaustion of chronic mania.....	1	3	4
Apoplexy.....	7	6	13
Paresis.....	4		4
Phthisic.....	12	17	29
Epilepsy.....	8	3	11
Inanition.....	2	3	5
Senile dementia.....		1	1
Congestion of lungs.....	1	1	2
Pneumonia.....		2	2
Metastasis of rheumatism.....	1	1	2
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1
Gangrenous erysipelas.....	1		1
Emphysema.....	1		1
Gastritis.....	1		1
Typho-malarial fever.....	1	1	2
Hemorrhage of bowels.....	1	1	2
Pyæmia.....	2		2
Suicide.....	1		1
Total .....	44	40	84

TABLE XVII,

Showing the form of insanity of those who died.

Form of insanity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute.....	2	4	6
Mania, chronic.....	14	14	28
Melancholia.....	4	5	9
Mania, epileptic.....	8	3	11
Dementia.....	12	14	26
Paresis.....	4		4
Total.....	44	40	84

TABLE XVIII,

Showing the ages at death of all who died during the last two years.

Ages at death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	2	2
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	4	5	9
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	10	8	18
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	2	7	9
Thirty-five to forty years.....	5	4	9
Forty to forty-five years.....	9	4	13
Forty-five to fifty years.....	4	3	7
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	5	1	6
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	.....	3	3
Sixty to seventy years.....	4	2	6
Seventy to eighty years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	44	40	84

TABLE XIX,

Showing the number remaining November 29, 1890, and the prospect of recovery.

Prospect of recovery.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Favorable.....	38	19	57
Doubtful.....	30	21	51
Unfavorable.....	239	160	399
Total.....	307	200	507

From an examination of the table, indicating the general movement of our population, it will be seen that the number of patients in the last two years has much exceeded that of any period since the organization of the asylum. Two years ago there were four hundred and ten (410) in the building, and many of the wards were then much overcrowded. The increase since has been progressive, and to such an extent that our average number during the whole biennial period has been four hundred and sixty-eight (468)—two hundred and eighty-three and 8-100 (283.08) males, and one hundred and eighty-four and 92-100 (184.92) females; and the last six months the average has been very nearly five hundred (500). It will be observed that the excess of male patients is very marked, and this has been one of the striking characteristics of our population for many years. The reports of a

large number of American hospitals for the insane show a slight excess of males, but in very few, if any, is the difference so great as in this institution. This disparity may result chiefly from the difference of the sexes in our general population. I have not seen a publication of the census of our State, recently taken, but think it highly probable it will indicate quite an excess of males, but not likely in the same ratio as shown in our table. Aside from the difference in population it is generally conceded that the predisposing and exciting causes of insanity operate in greater number and variety and more continuously and potently upon males than females. This we can readily appreciate as the outgrowth of the rapid developments of this advancing age, when we remember the excessive demands upon the energies in the various avocations of life, with the associate competitions, disappointments, adversities, and, usually, the entire neglect of all the laws of hygiene. Besides, the temptations of the many forms of vice and immorality to which the propensities and passions of frail humanity too often yield, all acting in excess and irregularity, tend to the progressive impairment of health, the perversion of nutrition and the continued wasting of nervous tissue without reparation, till the delicate functions of the cerebral nerve cells lose their equilibrium, and confusion and dethronement of reason the sad and fearful result. I may add that the various forms of malarious disease, so prevalent in many localities of this State, we have often discovered had much to do in developing attacks of insanity, and, as our male population have suffered to a greater extent from this class of diseases than females because more frequently exposed to malaria, this may justly be regarded an additional cause of our excess of males.

The overcrowding of our building so far beyond its capacity the last two years, was necessitated largely by the loss from fire of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2. This great public calamity, depriving so many unfortunate inmates of that institution suddenly and unexpectedly of a comfortable home with most pleasant surroundings, imposed upon us the imperative duty of making every sacrifice to accommodate the largest possible number the capacity of our building would allow, consistent with humanity and duty to our own household, and without endangering to too great an extent the safety and comfort of all. If ever a period has occurred in the history of this asylum which justified our present number of patients, it has been since the loss of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, left, as it was, the only institution for the insane under the control of the State. I rejoice in knowing that State Lunatic Asylum No. 2 has been rebuilt on a large and more commodious scale than before, with a capacity, as I have learned, for three hundred patients, and has been in successful operation seven or eight months.

If that building has been well nigh or quite refilled, and this asylum still in its over-crowded state with five hundred and seven patients (507), the conclusion is unavoidable, that further provision for the insane should be made at the earliest practicable period. It would be simply doing great injustice to the insane to continue the present over-crowded state of this institution. To provide for our present number, two patients are in every room designed for one, when at all allowable; and too many in our associated dormitories, besides the parlors in all our wards, except two, have been converted into dormitories, and these two partially, and a number are compelled to sleep in the corridors. This state of things is most unfortunate for the best interests of the insane. The effect upon many patients to be crowded together, as we are now forced to do, cannot be otherwise than highly deleterious, detracting, as it does, so much from the comforts and cheerful surroundings they should enjoy. Quiet rest at night is one of the most essential items in successful treatment, and this cannot, with any uniformity, be secured with so many patients together in small rooms. They will more or less disturb each other, and this cannot be prevented. One may be sick and the other well, and no place to which the sick can be removed, they must remain together, and the rest of the one in ordinary health disturbed night after night, to say nothing of the difference in the loquaciousness of patients when all are in usual health. Aside from these considerations, it detracts from the sanitary condition that should pervade every part of the building. Besides, it is impossible to anticipate the new delusions, hallucinations and illusions that may take possession of different patients, and, hence, the constant danger of serious accidents.

Every reflecting mind can, therefore, readily perceive that the over-crowding of a hospital for the insane very much increases the liability to unavoidable and dangerous occurrences, the prevalence of many forms of disease, and also prevents the application of the varied means of moral and medical treatment with that directness and confidence as to beneficial results, warranted by past experience and observation, when the number of patients does not exceed the capacity of the building.

The practical question that arises is, what is the remedy for all these evils? The only one that occurs to me, is such increased provision as will afford accommodation for all classes of the insane. This great object could be accomplished by our State with far less expenditure by either increasing the capacity of this institution or of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, or both. Two wings could be added to the extreme ends of this building, that would provide for two hundred and fifty or three hundred more patients. If these additions were made, our heating

apparatus, as far as boiler surface is concerned, would require but slight increase to furnish steam for the entire building; the present laundry and kitchen would be ample, and also our present water works and outside improvements generally, and the farm would meet every demand. Besides, the same corps of officers now employed, with one or two more assistant physicians, would be all that would be required. The same would doubtless be true if the capacity of State Lunatic Asylum No. 2 were increased.

When all these items are duly considered and the expenditure compared with the outlay that would be demanded in purchasing an appropriate site and farm for another institution, erecting the main and rear buildings, including boiler house, kitchen and laundry, also heating apparatus, water works and distributing water throughout the whole building, gas works, with all the pipe and fittings necessary for lighting the entire structure, all the outside buildings required, furniture for entire building, and an entire new corps of officers, etc. I say, when all these are compared, the difference in the outlay would be no small sum, leaving out of consideration the increased annual expenditure from year to year for the current expenses of the new institution.

The paramount consideration, however, is increased provision for the insane, and if our Legislature, in its wisdom, should regard it more advisable to make an appropriation for another institution than additions to either one or both of the present asylums, this great and noble object would be achieved, and a more auspicious future dawn upon the most to be compassionated of our race. There is, perhaps, no better test of the philanthropy and Christian civilization of any State than the extent of the provision made for its most deeply afflicted citizens.

As I have heretofore dwelt upon the necessity for sufficient provision for the insane, it would seem almost a work of supererogation to dwell further upon the subject, unless to keep it prominently before the public mind. My present and previous reports, and those of other institutions, have established, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the very large majority of the insane, when properly treated within three months after the appearance of the attack, recover in less than six months, and seven-eighths or more of all the recoveries occur within one year, at an average expense in the asylum not exceeding, in this State, one hundred dollars (\$100), and returned home to their positions as useful and productive citizens, and those having families, as their protectors and supporters. It has also been as conclusively shown that if from the want of sufficient provision one or two years elapse without appropriate treatment, comparatively very few ever recover, and

if among the indigent insane (who are very largely in excess in every State hospital for the insane) the incurable are necessarily cast upon the charity of the State for life at an average expense of not less than fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars, to say nothing of the families of many dependent solely upon them for support, who, likewise, would often be a public charge. One of our incurable patients died during the past year who had been an inmate of this asylum nearly twenty-nine (29) years, at a cost to the county of which he was a citizen of over five thousand dollars. All these statements are based upon the actual observation and experience of the past, and in view of them all, how enormous would be the aggregate expense entailed upon a State if a number of years should elapse without providing for the necessities of the insane.

Since the opening of this asylum patients have been admitted from one hundred and twelve (112) of the one hundred and fourteen (114) counties of the State, and the greater number will doubtless remember that the large majority of their insane poor, when sent here as early as practicable after the development of insanity, recovered in comparatively a short time and at a small expense, and only their chronic cases, that usually become a part of our permanent population, are a continued expense till removed by death. The more populous counties who have a large number of the latter class in the institution, more fully realize the annual outlay to which they are subjected on account of their incurability. And how sad the reflection that this mournful condition of so large a portion of the insane and the unavoidable expense entailed upon so many counties have resulted chiefly from the want of timely provision for their necessities, and the inevitable consequence, ~~that~~ proper early treatment. Surely the people of this great commonwealth will ever regard whatever outlay may be demanded in making adequate provision for their insane, the wisest expenditure of money, and their asylums for the insane monuments of enlightened humanity and christianity. I have often thought that perhaps a large part of every community, in the eager pursuit of their various avocations, do not seriously consider the great value of such institutions. Aside from the magnitude of their importance in a curative point of view, how essential, even in the light of their own safety and protection, and that of their families. What painful anxiety takes possession of every family in a neighborhood when a man suddenly becomes insane and dangerous, and, especially, the unprotected wife and helpless children, exposed day and night to the delusions and hallucinations of a once kind and devoted husband and father? And how great the relief when such an individual is removed to an asylum, and peace and quiet again restored to the community? Even from no high considera-

tions, how great should be the relief to the population in every part of our State to know that ample provision has been made for this unfortunate class, but how much greater should the gratification be in realizing, if such persons be promptly sent to a well conducted asylum, they will soon be returned to their grief-stricken families and friends "clothed in their right minds," and prepared for useful and productive lives? If this be true of others in our midst, how much more impressive all that has been said if members of our own families should become the victims of this fearful malady to know that a comfortable home has been provided to which they can be taken and enjoy all the means devised by enlightened philanthropy for their restoration, and the confident hope, thus inspired, that they will soon return to be the light of their homes and the social circles in which they moved? But without these comfortable homes or asylums how many have been, and will continue to be, sent to the jails and prisons of our State? And how deeply afflicting and humiliating to the loving and affectionate wife and children to witness their guardian, protector and guide consigned to these gloomy and filthy cells for no crime, but simply because the subject of a disease he cannot control? It is enough to cause the human heart, with all its tender and noble impulses, to shudder at even the thought of such treatment.

The argument we have presented in favor of ample provision for the insane, forcible and unanswerable as it appears to me, is based chiefly upon an economical view of the subject, whereas the one drawn from our obligations as humanitarians and Christians as far transcends this as the heavens are high above the earth, and how fearful the responsibility if a failure in the discharge of our duties to this suffering class should, from year to year, consign many to darkness forever. If, in all the varied relations we sustain to each other, we would ever keep before us, as our guiding star, that beautiful and justly styled "golden rule," "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," how clearly marked would be the line of duty. It has always appeared to me, with a proper presentation of this subject to minds of ordinary intelligence, the course suggested by justice, and every noble impulse of the heart ought to be so unmistakable that the simple question would arise, what should be done to provide for the exigencies of this fearfully afflicted part of our population? and when determined if possible, devise suitable and liberal means to attain the object.

If our State should fail to make additional provisions for the insane, we will be forced to reduce the number of patients in this institution by returning to the different counties a number of seemingly incurable cases. We have never refused to admit recent cases or those

of less than 12 months' duration, even when necessary to discharge those regarded incurable in order to their accommodation because every consideration and the law governing the admission of patients, require this class should have the preference, and if any be denied the advantages of the asylum, it should be those whose mental condition cannot likely be radically improved. There is, however, no escaping the obligation of this great commonwealth to make adequate provision for all classes of the insane, curable and incurable. Although the latter cannot be restored, they may be improved, and often a source of improvement to the curable, or, to say the least, they should enjoy all the instrumentalities of enlightened humanity that would in the highest degree contribute to their comfort, and smoothe, as far as possible, their dark and gloomy pathway to the grave.

Whether our next Legislature may think proper to increase the capacity of this institution or not, in either event I regard it my imperative duty to again direct your attention to the great necessity of adding an infirmary to each wing of our building for the relief of the sick and feeble of each sex. The many and signal advantages of infirmaries are so obvious and striking it would seem that the mere allusion to them is sufficient to indicate their importance.

It is simply impracticable to properly treat the seriously ill in the crowded wards of a hospital for the insane. The noise and confusion unavoidable, tend, in no small degree, to aggravate many forms of disease and prevent the speedy convalescence that would often occur if such patients could be removed to large and well ventilated apartments, and receive, at all times, every attention their varied conditions would demand. Such cases too frequently require the watchcare of attendants through the night, and, occasionally visits from the physician, which would all prove a source of much disturbance to many others in the same ward, and to this may be added the greatly depressing influence upon a large number from observing, day after day, the dangerously sick, and this influence intensified in cases of death. And how fearful would be the condition of our household if a contagious disease, malignant in form, should invade our wards, and no place to which the first case could be immediately removed and all intercourse at once severed with every other part of the building? If such a calamity should befall this institution without infirmaries, how many precious lives would certainly be the victims? How appalling even the contemplation of such a state of things? I regard it unnecessary to dwell longer upon this subject, and appeal to our Legislature, in their wisdom and philanthropy, not to allow this great charity of the State to remain longer exposed to dangers of such fearful magnitude.



This most important object could be readily accomplished if additions be made to our building, by so constructing the new wings that the extreme ends could be used as infirmaries, and thus the capacity of the institution would be much increased, and at the same time the desired provisions made for the sick of each sex.

In view of the over crowded state of our building in the last two years with all its attendant dangers and hindrances, it is my most gratifying privilege to report almost uninterrupted good health throughout the entire period, exemption from all dangerous accidents and epidemics, and the high degree of success that has attended our labors. The only exception to continued good health was the prevalence of measles the past winter, commencing with one of our patients soon after admission. It gradually spread among male and female patients and employes till between forty and fifty cases occurred, notwithstanding every effort in our power to prevent its progress. It was, however, generally remarkably mild in type, very few attacks at all serious.

We fully realize, therefore, from every consideration, that we have been most signally favored, and I feel that we all should regard it not only our highest duty, but privilege, to return our sincerest thanks and gratitude to our kind and merciful Heavenly Father for his providential care and protection in the past, and earnestly implore His blessing and merciful guidance and protection in the future.

The number of recoveries, although not quite so large a per cent. of the whole number admitted, as reported two years ago, is an increased per cent. of the recent cases; and, hence, our success, in view of the character of the admissions, has been more encouraging than during any biennial period in the history of the asylum. From an inspection of the table, it will be seen that four hundred and sixty-one (461) have been admitted during the two years, and of this number two hundred and forty-five (245) were recent cases, or those of less than twelve months' duration, and two hundred and sixteen were chronic cases, from one to twenty years' duration. During the same period, we have had two hundred and eighteen (218) recoveries, 47.29 per cent. of all the admissions, and 89.38 per cent. of the recent cases. This per cent., based upon the recent cases admitted, is one very rarely reached, and as intimated, the most gratifying success that has ever attended our labors in this institution. I do not make this statement in a vaunting spirit, or to indicate that we have more skill in the treatment of the insane than exists in other well conducted hospitals for the insane. The number of recoveries in every such institution depends chiefly upon the number of recent cases received from year to year; and it may be, we have been more highly favored in the

class of our recent cases in the last few years than is usual. The great truth I would indelibly impress upon every intelligent mind within the limits of our State, is the incalculable value of early treatment. Could any argument in its favor be more cumulative and convincing than that drawn from our experience from year to year, and the experience of all like institutions? With the light of the past shining upon their pathway, what more can be said to the guardians and friends of the helpless insane to awaken in them a true view of their grave responsibility?

Dr. Earle, of Northampton, Mass, one of our most distinguished superintendents, in one or two of his reports, criticised rather sharply the method many institutions had adopted in reporting recoveries, on the ground they were misleading the public in making the impression that insanity is a more curable disease than observation has warranted. The chief source of this erroneous impression, he thinks, has resulted from reporting cases instead of persons. For example, the same individual may be discharged recovered, and in a few months after returning home, relapse, and be returned to the institution, and in a short time be discharged again recovered, and in six months another relapse, and soon another recovery, and this alternation continue till after two or three years. The same person may have been discharged six times and the report show six recoveries, conveying the impression six different persons had recovered, when in fact there had been but one person discharged recovered six times. While the views of our eminent co-laborer have always been worthy of marked consideration on this subject, I regret to state that they have never impressed me as forcible and conclusive. The simple question that arises in my mind, is, did the patient recover each time he was discharged? And if so, where is the impropriety if the institution should report every discharge a recovery? There is a certain class of patients that require the greatest caution and discrimination on the part of the superintendent, and even then sometimes difficult to determine when every trace of insanity has disappeared, and how long they should remain before he would be justified in discharging them recovered. It would, for example, be inexcusable to discharge a patient with periodical mania as recovered during the first lucid interval after his admission, but if the periodicity in his attacks had previously been uniform and marked, and he should pass a number of such periods without the slightest evidence of insanity, there would then be no good reason why such a patient should not be discharged recovered. Take another case where the attack is sudden, with high excitement, disposition to violence, sleepless nights, and striking delusions, hallucinations or illusions, and with all well marked hereditary predisposition, and under the influence of ap-

appropriate treatment the excitement subsides, quiet rest at night returns, delusions or hallucinations gradually disappear, and in from one to three months the patient becomes entirely rational, with a corresponding improvement in general health, and continues so for two months and is discharged recovered, he returns home and appears, in all respects, as well as relatives and friends ever saw him, for six months, and then has an attack of pneumonia, and during convalescence, symptoms of insanity again appear. Would not this be properly regarded a distinct attack from the first, and would it in the least militate against the fact that he had entirely recovered from the first? It is true one attack of insanity predisposes to another, and especially so where hereditary tendency is clearly marked. This, however, does not prove that each attack of insanity, if treated in its incipency, is not curable, but that a certain class of the insane are liable to a succession of attacks. It is true of many of the ordinary diseases of the country, that one attack, for a considerable period at least, predisposes to another. A patient, under the judicious treatment of his physician, may recover from rheumatism, and in a few months, from some indiscretion, as the changing of woollen clothing for cotton, and exposing himself during inclement weather, etc., he may have a second attack more violent than the first, and recovering from this, in six or twelve months might have a third attack, and finally recover. Were they not all distinct attacks of rheumatism? And did he not recover from each one under that skillful treatment of his physician? Some one of the profession might say to the attending physician: "Doctor, you are making an erroneous impression as to the curability of rheumatism, because you reported as having cured three cases, leaving us to infer you had cured three different persons, when, in fact, it was only one person who had recovered from three attacks." Would not this physician be justly entitled to the same credit for curing this person who had three severe attacks, as he would have been if he had relieved three distinct persons suffering from the same disease? And would the fact that this person had three distinct attacks in eighteen months or two years be an argument of any force against the curability of acute rheumatism? Take one other example, familiar to most persons in the west and south: Many families who live in malarious districts, we know, are regularly subject to intermittent fever every summer and fall, and often in the spring. The physician treats these cases as they occur, and they recover and continue well, till perhaps the next summer or fall, when they are exposed to miasmatic exhalations, the fever returns, they are treated and recover again. This alternation of sickness and health continues from year to year, often many members of the same family suffering from

the disease two or three times in the same year, and as often relapse during the same season, because exposed to the same influences that caused the first attack.

Some medical friend might with equal force say to the physician who treated all these cases, you are certainly making intermittent fever too curable a disease in reporting so many recoveries, for we find that your many cases do not represent as many persons, but only a few, who have had many attacks. How fallacious such reasoning! If these same families, who suffered from intermittent fever year after year, had removed to localities where miasmata are unknown, it is more than probable there would have been no recurrence of the disease. It may also be said of the rheumatic patient, if after the first attack he had persevered in a strict observance of the laws of health, and been guilty of no inexcusable indiscretions, most likely he would have escaped a second attack. The same is true of many of the insane, who recover. If, after returning home, they would be, as far as practicable, systematic in all their habits, allow nothing to interfere with regular hours of rest, to avoid overheat and exposure during the hot months of the year and overwork of every kind, and also undue excitement from every source, and especially, as far as known, and as far as possible, the exciting causes of their insanity, the number of second and third attacks, I doubt not, would be largely diminished. If it were our object to determine how many persons who become insane and recover, continue sane the remainder of their lives, the method of reporting persons instead of cases, indicated by Dr. Earle, would be eminently just and proper, but this line of observation would not disprove the curability of each attack of insanity. In viewing this subject in all its bearings, I can, therefore, only arrive at the conclusion that it is the duty of every superintendent, whenever he believes, from his regular and close observation of a patient, that he has recovered, to discharge him and report him among the recoveries, whether it be his first, second or tenth attack, and if he should return home and imprudently expose himself to all the exciting causes that induced his first attack, and again become insane, it would be his misfortune, and not the fault of the superintendent who reported him recovered.

From an examination of our table of deaths, it will be seen, that the number, compared with the average resident population in the last two years, is about the same ratio as that reported for the two previous years. When the causes of death are duly considered, I think it will be conceded that the mortality strikingly attests the favorable sanitary condition of the institution. It will be observed that few deaths have resulted from ordinary acute diseases of the country. Twenty-nine were from consumption (the chief cause of fatality in many institu-

tions), thirteen from apoplexy, eleven from epilepsy, four from paresis, two from pyæmia, one from locomotor ataxia, and five from manition, and several of these were on the verge of the grave at the time of admission, from extreme emaciation and exhaustion. With all the advancement of medical science, I regret to state, these diseases, especially when complicated with insanity, are still generally beyond the control of all our remedies.

The improvements and repairs made in the last two years and now approaching completion, under the direction of your honorable body, were urgently demanded and will prove most valuable acquisitions to the institution.

The new laundry is now in successful operation and fully meets the wants of the asylum. It is two stories high, and each one large, commodious, well lighted and ventilated. The floor of the first story, in which washing is done, is paved with brick on edge, thoroughly grouted with cement, and the whole covered with the best quality of Portland cement, making it almost equal to solid rock. Every arrangement was also made for thorough drainage, so that the floor can, at all times, be kept in good condition and dry. The new washing machines and calender for ironing, work remarkably well. They had been thoroughly tested in many hospitals for the insane and other public buildings, and uniformly received the highest commendation. The new steam drying closet also works admirably. The ironing room in the second story is ample in size, and in every particular all that could be desired. The calender is heated by gas, and the cylinders revolved by steam, and, doubtless, one of the best ever made, and perhaps without a superior. In short, the new laundry, with all its present appliances, will compare favorably with the best in our country.

The old laundry was never adapted to our present number of patients, and in every respect much out of repair, and the steam drying closet was almost unfit for use. The ironing room was too contracted, badly lighted and worse ventilated; so great were these defects that it was almost suffocating to the employes during the hot months of the year. Moving into the new laundry was therefore a source of great rejoicing to all. The addition to the boiler house had long been needed, and was found also a very important improvement for the new laundry, besides, giving our engineer and machinist an opportunity for improving the position of his pumps, and so arranging the pipes communicating with the main building that the condensed steam could be returned directly to the boilers, instead of the hot water cistern, it furnished an admirable location for the new engine we were compelled to purchase for propelling all the washing and ironing machinery, and supplying the tanks in the attic of the center building with water. It likewise

furnishes a commodious room for implements, machinery and material essential in many repairs, and protects all from the dust of the boiler room. While this addition was in progress, it was discovered that the old roof of the boiler house was so defective it could not be repaired, and was removed and the building covered with slate, which, in that locality, will be much more durable than tin.

The demand for a new kitchen, if possible, was more urgent than the new laundry. The one now in use was designed for this building when it accommodated only seventy to one hundred patients, and even then was far from being well adapted to its wants. It is partially in the basement, as you are well aware, and with its ceiling only seven or eight feet high, and small windows, greatly wanting in its capacity, light and ventilation, and, during the winter, often so filled with moist vapor that one object can scarcely be distinguished from another, and in summer so intensely hot as to be almost insupportable. What can be said in behalf of such a kitchen as this, where the cooking is daily done for a population of nearly six hundred? Certainly the prospect of one at a very early period, commensurate, in all respects, with our present and prospective capacity, will be regarded most gratifying and auspicious for employes and entire household. That part of the old laundry occupied by the washing apparatus and steam drying closet, we found would have sufficient capacity for a very large kitchen and scullery, and, hence, has been utilized for these purposes. This room is entirely above ground, with ceiling fourteen feet high, and finely lighted and thoroughly ventilated, and, with all, could not be better situated for a convenient tramway to the turn-table in basement of center building, where the food can be readily distributed to every dining room. It is also so far removed that the odors in cooking will not be offensive to any. The ceiling has been covered with corrugated iron, well painted; the walls will be hard finish, and the floor very much the same as the new laundry, brick on edge, thoroughly grouted and covered with Portland cement, and so graded as to insure proper drainage. It will be furnished in a short time, and with the new range, which has been satisfactorily tested in the last few months, copper boilers for meats, vegetables, tea and coffee, tables and sinks, and rotary roaster and broiler, will, with the scullery attached, be as complete in all its parts as that connected with any institution.

A part of the old kitchen will be converted into a convenient milk room, with refrigerator and revolving shelves, and also an apartment for fresh meats, completely separated, of course, from milk room, and a refrigerator so constructed as will enable us to economize in the use of ice during the warm months. And the second story of the old

laundry, used for ironing, has been changed into lodging rooms for outside employes. These, five in number, are nearly finished and have been much needed for many years.

The new vegetable and straw house is a valuable improvement. It is a very substantial stone building, two stories high, the lower for vegetables and the upper for straw. The first story, chiefly under ground, cannot otherwise than prove a safe and convenient depository for vegetables and fruits. The bottom is covered with flag stones, with joints nicely adjusted, and all openings filled with spalls and grouted with cement, making a floor equal to solid rock, and so graded that water on any part of it will flow to a small sink that communicates with the outside drain. It is well ventilated, and, I believe, there will be no difficulty in maintaining a temperature that will prevent freezing during the coldest weather. The steward gave this building his daily attention, and hence the work, in every particular, was done in the most satisfactory manner. It is proper to state that the excavation for this building, the floor in the first story, the stone work on the outside of windows in this story, the excavation for the outside drain, and the drain itself, was all done chiefly by our patients, with the aid of our gardener, who supervised the grading and laying of the rock floor. All this labor very much diminished the outlay for this structure.

The completion of our conservatory adds very much to the appearance of the grounds in the rear of the building. This improvement had become a necessity for the preservation of our large accumulation of plants, and to enable the landscape gardener to propagate during the winter months all that would be required for the spring, summer and fall adornment of our grounds, and thus avoid the expense of purchasing from year to year. It is also valuable on account of its happy moral influence upon a large number of patients, as a delightful place of resort and source of much pleasure and enjoyment during the monotonous months of winter.

All the excavation for this building, the stone masonry, six or seven feet in depth, and much of the work above ground was done by our patients, under the supervision of Mr. Stevens, our competent and energetic landscape gardener, thus giving them healthful employment, and the asylum this beautiful structure at comparatively a small expenditure.

Besides the much needed improvements referred to, those made in the repairs and additions to the center building have been no less urgently demanded the greatest part of the time since the opening of the asylum. They have largely increased the capacity, comfort and convenience of the center building, and supplied defects that have been so palpable and glaring since the organization of the institution, I

forbear to mention them, as the occupants of the center building alone have been the sufferers, and they have had no parallel in any like asylum in the country. The additions have also improved the architectural appearance to such an extent that the whole building presents a far more imposing front now than ever before.

The outside wood work of the entire building has been repainted and much of the interior, besides quite a number of corridors and rooms, have been painted different colors, all pleasant to the eye, and contributed very much to the comfort and cheerfulness of the wards, and the moral effect cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

We have likewise endeavored to keep up a continued progress in the improvement of our grounds. Beautifully embellished grounds are now regarded, and justly so, one of the essentials of well conducted hospitals for the insane. The happy influence they exert in a variety of ways upon a large class of patients is now too well established to require argument. We trust the next Legislature will favor the institution with a small appropriation, even five hundred dollars for the two years, that we may continue to render them more beautiful and attractive by a system of progressive adornment. I do not believe this amount could be expended in any other manner that would likely be more profitable to our sorrowing household or more prolific of good results.

As I have alluded to a number of improvements requiring much less expenditure on account of the labor of our patients, it is proper I should state, in this connection, that the vast amount of grading that was necessary preparatory to a systematic improvement of the grounds, the making of roads, walks, preparation of beds for evergreens, shrubbery, flowers, large surfaces sodded, terracing, etc., etc., has all been done by our patients, under the direction and supervision of the landscape gardener. Almost the only expense for all this labor has been the wages of the landscape gardener and the outlay for evergreens, shrubbery, etc. It is difficult to estimate correctly the value of the labor at the ordinary prices; to say the least, it would have been several thousand dollars. We never compel patients to labor, but only suggest it or persuade them to engage in some employment, when we believe it would conduce to their improvement and ultimate recovery, if curable, or to their better health, greater quietude, and more pleasant rest if regarded incurable.

In connection with the numerous improvements our most efficient and energetic steward has also continued a system of regular improvement on the farm. It is now in better condition, as far as the land is concerned, than ever before. He has been adding, when practicable, a few acres of tillable land from year to year, and enriching that already



in cultivation, and thus very much increased the products of the farm. During the past season a long line of new fencing has been built under his supervision and direction, of the best quality of white oak plank and cedar posts, and the work well done by our own employes. Much of the fencing yet requires repairing, for which preparation has been made. We have, besides, planted an orchard of 12 acres in the fall of 1879, consisting of the choicest varieties of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and plums. We have 480 apple, 250 standard and dwarf pear of finest varieties, 50 cherry, adapted to our climate, 50 plum, and 820 peach trees of the best early and late kinds. The steward gave special attention to the preparation of the ground; it was all thoroughly broken up and sub-soiled to the depth of 15 to 18 inches. The trees were received in fine condition, and we had a most favorable period for planting. Under the direction of the steward, the landscape gardener gave undivided attention to the work till completed. The planting was done in a most systematic manner, the rows all in perfect line and different varieties of fruit in different rows. and with the plat and register, as prepared, we will be able, at any time, to determine the exact locality of every variety of fruit.

It is to me a source of a high degree of satisfaction to know that in making all these necessary improvements, the asylum has not been compelled to incur the slightest debt, and is now in a far better condition for prosecuting its great work than at any period in its previous history.

In the daily management of the institution it has been my constant effort to enforce the most rigid economy in all its departments, and am confident if error has been committed in any direction, it has been in extending this policy beyond proper limits. There should always be a very perceptible line of distinction between well conducted hospitals for the insane, and the pauper establishments of the country. Whenever placed upon the same level, you at once destroy all the distinguishing features that advancing science, philanthropy and christianity have devised as essential to the highest interests of the insane, and reduce them to that revolting condition which, more than a half century ago, created all the prejudice against such institutions, and that still lingers with many who have not properly investigated their present management. If it should ever fall to my lot to read reports indicating a higher degree of self-gratification, that they had reduced the expenses of their institutions to a few cents per day for each patient, I certainly could not regard it a compliment to their management, but, to say the least, bordering upon inhumanity to their patients for the sake of public approbation. It is, of course, the imperative duty of every public institution to observe the most judicious economy

in view of the objects to be accomplished. When it is remembered that an asylum for the insane is not simply custodial, but designed to be, on the largest scale possible, curative, it surely cannot be expected that we are to keep our patients barely alive with the plainest and most unsavory food, and scantily protect them from the weather with clothing made of the cheapest and coarsest material, but supply them with such food, such clothing and such surroundings as will make the impression that we are their friends, and doing all we can, not only to render them comfortable, but contribute to their contentment and enjoyment. In other words, the institution should be to them, as far as we can make it, a happy home, combining as many homelike features as practicable, and the greatest possible variety of means to pleasantly engage and divert their minds into new channels of thought.

We must also employ attendants, not simply to clean rooms, make up beds and attend to other household duties, but with such qualifications, morally and intellectually, as will enable them, by agreeable companionship with those committed to their charge, to secure their confidence and affection, and, in numerous ways, exert such an individualized influence as would often be highly promotive of their progressive improvement and final recovery. It has often been truly stated, good attendants are indispensable to the attainment of great success in the management of any hospital for the insane; and the only method by which the resident officers can know that its various departments are being conducted in a manner most likely to accomplish the success, is by their daily close inspection of every department. Even the best attendants, after long association with the insane, sometimes seem to become indifferent to duties they once appeared to take pleasure in promptly discharging, and become less forbearing and manifest less of that persevering kindness and patience that, at one time, uniformly characterized their intercourse with the insane. The same tendency may occasionally apply to good officers. After many years' connection with an institution, they become so familiar with all its departments and the patients, they may gradually fall into the habit of hastening through the wards too rapidly, failing to inspect each ward and all its subdivisions as closely as formerly, ceasing to have a kind word for every patient and remaining long enough with them to thoroughly understand their condition and secure their confidence and affection, and also of determining from their own observation, whether any one has likely, in any manner, been mistreated. I have often obtained from patients the first intimation of a want of kind treatment, and this is, doubtless, true of every like institution. These statements are sometimes without the shadow of foundation, at other times highly exaggerated, and again, almost in every particular, correct. In a majority

of the wards of every asylum there are usually patients who generally observe, when in a position to do so, all their attendants do, and if not at any time mistreated themselves, can correctly report what they see in regard to others. The superintendent, who closely observes his patients and becomes familiar with their peculiarities can, with few exceptions, arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to their credibility.

In view of the weakness of human nature, I regard it, therefore, the duty of the officers of every hospital for the insane first to watch themselves and be sure they are always in the line of duty and properly realize the magnitude of their responsibility, and then it will be an easy matter to observe whenever there is any failing in others in the faithful performance of labors. The reputation and success of all institutions for the insane are so closely identified with the punctual and conscientious discharge of duty on the part of all, we cannot, as their officers, too frequently institute honest self-examination to determine, at all times, our true position. To say the least, this is the only safe course to maintain their high standing and keep them in full accord with this progressive age in all that pertains to the melioration of the suffering of our race.

In moral and medical treatment, we have but little to add to what has been stated in previous reports. We trust, in cases requiring medical treatment, we have made some progress, from year to year, in the more discriminating adaptation of remedies to each case, and making such additions to those already in use as the progress of our profession has clearly shown to be valuable. While there are certain great and leading regulations that control all well conducted hospitals for the insane, there is no stereotyped medical treatment for insanity. Such a course would be the purest empiricism. Every case must stand upon its own merits. When a patient is admitted, our first duty is to determine, as far as practicable, in view of the history received, and a close and minute personal examination, the true condition of the physical system in connection with the mental, and then exercise our best judgment in making a prescription that would most likely meet all the prominent indications. After this is done, it is equally important to closely observe the patient from day to day, as many have idiosyncrasies that might require a modification or entire change of treatment. Hence, painstaking observation is indispensable to the greatest success, not only as to medical treatment, but every important interest of our institutions.

We have reduced restraint, I believe, to the lowest minimum consistent with humanity and the best results for the insane. We resort to it alone as a remedy, and never as a punishment. The law of kindness, upon which all our moral treatment and every regulation is based,

excludes all punishment, and even the thought of punishment. This law, which, as stated, is the foundation of our whole system of management, I regard as towering above all others in the transcendantness of its importance, and, as long as associated with this institution, will ever so regard it, and as far as in me lies, most rigidly enforce it. Dr. John P. Gray, the learned superintendent of the Utica State Lunatic Asylum, I think, expresses the true and proper view as to the causes that justify the use of restraint, and as practiced in that institution, in the following language:

1. "In cases of suicidal disposition, where it is so determined and persistent that watchfulness will not insure the necessary safety."

2. "Where there is determined and persistent disposition to self-maiming, or exposure or denuding of the person, or self-abuse."

3. "Where there is great destructiveness or violence to others."

When restraint is restricted to these narrow limits, the per cent. of those using it, compared with the whole number of patients, would be very small in any institution. With three hundred male patients in one building, it sometimes occurs that there is not a single patient using restraint. The per cent. in the female department is, also, very small. As a rule, however, my observation has shown, with an equal number of each sex, the causes justifying restraint would apply to rather a larger per cent. of females than males. The camisole, leather belt and leather mittens, constitute our means of restraint; and, certainly, the mildest to which we can resort, when the necessity arises. Patients, thus restrained, have the privilege of exercising on the halls as other patients, and the restraint is discontinued at the earliest period compatible with their own safety and that of others. Secluding patients in dark rooms we regard the most objectionable species of restraint, and never allow it unless during intense excitement, and then for a very short time.

The complaint, on the part of some, of what is termed the "covered bedstead," I have thought, betrays remarkable ignorance of the bedstead itself, and the purposes for which it is designed. What is there so barbarous in an ordinary bedstead, with a comfortable mattress and covering adapted to the season, simply because it has a top with neatly turned slats and the same on each side, with spaces between the slats or rounds to allow almost the same light and ventilation as if there were no top? The light and ventilation are ample, and not the possibility of suffering from the want of either. This bedstead is designed chiefly for that class of feeble patients inclined to stand upon their feet day and night, and, if left to their own choice, would continue this position until death would result from sheer exhaustion and want of

sleep. Which would be the more humane, to place such a patient on a comfortable mattress or a bedstead, with a top so that he could not assume the erect posture, or allow him to remain standing in one corner of his room all night, and, if the weather is cool, become thoroughly chilled in addition to the exhausting effect of his position? To keep such a patient in bed would require one or more attendants to sit by and hold him all night. This would incite him to constant resistance and effort to extricate himself from their grasp, which of itself would be exhausting and wholly incompatible with rest, aside from the continued excitement the presence of the attendants would produce. If this should be continued night after night, with the frailties of human nature, there would be great danger of the attendants losing their patience and self-control, and the unfortunate patient more the sufferer. In the covered bedstead he would soon discover the impossibility of getting out and cease his efforts, and if appropriate medicine had been administered, in a short time it would begin to exert its influence, and quiet rest through the night most likely be the result. For the class of patients for which this bedstead is designed, I regard it one of the most humane means of treatment ever introduced into our asylums.

If properly constructed it cannot be a source of injury to the patient, with the close observation required of the watchman every hour through the night. It has been very appropriately termed the "protection bed," by Dr. Lindsay, of Scotland. How incomparably in advance of the practice of strapping a patient to the bedstead, in use twenty-five or thirty years ago, with a belt around the body, a strap around each wrist and one around each lower extremity, and thus kept on his back all night—barbarous, truly, when contrasted with the covered bed. In this the position can readily be changed as in any ordinary bed.

All who have witnessed the use of this bedstead in the class of cases indicated, I doubt not will cheerfully bear testimony not only to its great value, but its great humanity.

The products of the garden and farm in the last biennial period have much exceeded those of any previous two years in the history of the asylum. Our faithful and energetic gardener has supplied us each year with all the ordinary vegetables of excellent quality, and in quantity sufficient for our entire household, except for the late fall and winter consumption, and there would have been an abundance for these periods but for the protracted drought, commencing each year soon after mid-summer, cutting short the product of late vegetables. The yield of grapes each year, from one thrifty and productive little vine-

yard, was large and of fine quality, which, with the usual quantity of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, were much enjoyed by our patients, and a luxury to all.

The steward has furnished me with the following abstract of all the products of the garden and farm during the two years, marked "A," with the estimated value of each article at generally a low price; and, also, an accurate statement of the cost of their production, showing an excess in the value of products above expenditures of nearly eight thousand dollars. This is certainly a most creditable exhibit, and highly complimentary to the judicious and economical management of the steward.

He has also furnished me with an itemized monthly abstract of the expenditures for each month during the two years. This I regard a most satisfactory exhibit, and accurate in every particular, as will be shown by a close examination and comparison with the itemized account of every article purchased during the two years.

"A."

## STEWARD'S REPORT.

FULTON, Mo., Nov. 25, 1880.

T. R. H. SMITH, *Superintendent and Physician:*

In accordance with your instruction, I herewith submit the following report of the products of the farm, garden and dairy, the expense incurred and value of products in these departments, for the two years ending November 25, 1880 :

Articles.	Amount.
11 beeves, 11,840 lbs. gross, at 3½c.....	\$374 93
42 fat hogs, 9,555 lbs. gross, sold at 4½c.....	429 97
80,490 lbs. net pork, at 5c.....	1,524 00
50 fat hogs, (estimated), at \$8 50.....	425 00
450 bus. oats, 1879, at 20c.....	90 00
488 bus. oats, 1880, at 25c.....	122 00
50 bus. field corn, 1879 at 30c.....	15 00
1,710 bus. field corn, 1880, at 40c.....	684 00
80 tons timothy hay, 1879, at \$7.00.....	210 00
42 tons timothy hay, 1880, at \$7.00.....	294 00
8 tons German millet, 1880, at \$7.00.....	56 00
680 bus. Irish potatoes, 1879, at 80c.....	189 00
1,028 bus. Irish potatoes, 1880, at 80c.....	306 90
100 bus. sweet potatoes, 1879, at 50c.....	50 00
840 bus. sweet potatoes, 1880, at 50c.....	170 00
620 galls. sorghum syrup, 1879, at 25c.....	144 00
600 galls. sorghum syrup, 1880, at 35c.....	210 00
665 bus. turnips, 1879, at 20c.....	133 00
650 bus. turnips, 1880, at 20c.....	130 00
175 bus. parsnips, 1879, at 40c.....	70 00
50 bus. parsnips, 1880, at 40c.....	20 00
450 shocks corn fodder, at 8c.....	36 00
120 bus. green corn, at 40c.....	48 00
10 bus. white navy beans, at \$1.50.....	15 00
30 bus. white navy beans, at \$1.50.....	45 00
12,000 heads late cabbage, 1879, at 3c.....	360 00
4,000 heads late cabbage, 1880, at 5c.....	200 00
7,000 heads early cabbage, 1879, at 3c.....	210 00
9,000 heads early cabbage, 1880, at 3c.....	270 00
48 bbls. sour kraut from cabbage not given above. at \$5.00.....	240 00
75 bus. green apples, at 80c.....	23 60

Article.	Amount.
82 bbls. cucumber pickles, at \$4.00.....	\$128 00
1,400 bus. tomatoes 1879 and 1880, at 25c.....	350 00
140 bus. spinach, at 25c.....	85 00
185 bus. radishes, at 30c.....	55 50
300 bus. lettuce, at 20c.....	60 00
85 bus. asparagus, at \$1.00.....	85 00
405 bus. beets, at 25c.....	101 25
435 bus. green onions, at 40c.....	174 00
140 bus. string beans, at 25c.....	35 00
110 bus. peas in pod, at 25c.....	27 50
35 bus. bottom onion setts, at \$4.00.....	140 00
16 bus. oyster plants, at 40c.....	6 40
100 galls. strawberries, at 50c.....	50 00
4,340 lbs. grapes, at 3c.....	130 20
35 galls. raspberries and blackberries, at 25c.....	8 75
200 cords wood, at \$2.00.....	400 00
37,763 galls. sweet milk, at 15c.....	5,664 45
4 two-year-old steers, at \$25.00.....	100 00
26 head yearling calves, at \$17.00.....	442 00
19 head calves, at \$10.00.....	190 00
Total value of products from Nov. 25, 1878 to Nov. 25, 1880.....	\$15,277 35

EXPENSES OF FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY FOR TWO YEARS ENDING  
NOVEMBER 25, 1880.

Amount paid for provender.....	\$2,920 06
Amount paid for expense farm and garden.....	1,350 62
Amount paid for farm labor.....	1,067 01
Amount paid for garden labor.....	900 00
Amount paid for dairy labor.....	508 66
Total expenses for two years ending Nov. 25, 1880.....	\$7,246 35

RECAPITULATION.

Value of products.....	\$15,277 35
Cost of production.....	7,246 85
Value of products in excess of expense.....	\$8,081 00

I also herewith submit itemized monthly abstract of expenses of this institution for two years ending November 25, 1880.

Respectfully,

C. O. ATKINSON, Steward.



Our dairy continues to be of great value to the institution. As indicated in the steward's report, we have had an average of nearly 52 gallons of the best quality of fresh milk every day during the two years, and, perhaps, no article of diet has been more enjoyed by the large majority of patients. We have quite a number of half Alderney young cows of our own raising that will be soon added to our present number, and increase our supply of milk to an extent that will enable us, I hope, to furnish every patient in our building the quantity that may be desired. Mr. I. Taylor, our dairyman, has been faithful, reliable and efficient in his position, and managed his department with much discretion.

The matron has furnished me the following list of articles made in the sewing-room, and the large number of yards of carpeting made under her own supervision and direction. In addition to these articles, it would be difficult to estimate the very large quantity of mending for our entire household that has been done in the two years. As heretofore, the sewing-room has been to the females as the garden, farm and grounds to the males, a source of healthful occupation, resulting in progressive improvement and final recovery, almost without exception, in all curable cases:

Articles made.	No.
Dresses.....	1,061
Chemise.....	613
Shirts, plain.....	1,208
Shirts, fine.....	338
Drawers, male.....	1,005
Drawers, female.....	100
Aprons.....	539
Gowns.....	221
Gowns, woolen.....	47
Skirts.....	537
Single sheets.....	909
Double sheets.....	111
Pillow-cases.....	880
Pillow-ticks.....	113
Bed-spreads.....	193
Bed-ticks.....	180
Bolster-ticks.....	18
Towels, single.....	875
Towels, roller.....	467
Bonnets.....	45
Napkins.....	96
Curtains.....	86
Table-cloths.....	27
Comforts and quilts.....	92
Rag carpets.....	597

Our library is still very highly appreciated by many of our patients, not only as a means of recreation and contentment, but a source of mental culture and valuable information. It is not large, but contains

a number of very entertaining and choice books, and, I think, well adapted to the wants of our entire population.

We have continued our amusements, concerts, readings, lectures, etc., in as great variety as we could command, and only regret we have not the means of supplying our patients with some pleasing entertainment every day in the week.

Such varied means of gratifying and pleasant diversion and entertainment could not fail to prove strikingly beneficial to a large number in conducting to their more rapid improvement and restoration.

We would again return our thanks to the editors and proprietors of the following newspapers and periodicals, regularly and gratuitously sent to the institution. To our patients they are always among the most welcome visitors, and no species of reading are they so anxious to obtain :

Daily Missouri Republican,  
 Daily St. Louis Globe-Democrat,  
 St. Louis Daily Times,  
 Westliche Post,  
 Anzeiger des Westens,  
 St. Louis Christian Advocate,  
 The Central Baptist,  
 The St. Louis Presbyterian,  
 The Christian,  
 Colman's Rural World,  
 Missouri Volksfreund,  
 Mexico Ledger,  
 Mexico Intelligencer,  
 Richmond Conservator,  
 Shelbyna Democrat,  
 Neosho Times,  
 The People's Tribune,  
 Paris Mercury,  
 Lafayette County Sentinel,  
 The Henry County Democrat,  
 The Ralls County Record,  
 The Ralls County Guide,  
 Missouri Statesman,  
 The Wright County Home Talk,  
 The Howard County Advertiser,  
 Fulton Telegraph,  
 Callaway Weekly Gazette,  
 Fulton Weekly Enterprise,  
 Warren County Banner,  
 Boonville Advertiser,  
 Commercial Industrial World,  
 National Board of Health Bulletin,  
 Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office.

The institution has been regularly supplied with religious services every Sunday afternoon during the two years, at least with very few exceptions, during the whole period. The ministers of the different churches in Fulton have alternately favored our household with these exercises, which they have continued highly to appreciate and enjoy, and always anticipated with much pleasure. After many years observation and experience I have no hesitation in testifying with confidence to their great value in every asylum for the insane. My warmest thanks are due the ministers of Fulton for their deep solicitude and sympathy for our suffering charge, and the appropriate and impressive manner in which they have presented the Divine and precious truths of revelation. They have been a source of great comfort and consolation to many sorrowing and desponding hearts, and I doubt not many here and those who have returned to "the loved ones at home," will ever hold in grateful recollection our faithful ministers.

My thanks are due to Miss Emma Bobbitt, of Lexington, Mo., for favoring the institution with one of her interesting readings, which proved so entertaining to our patients and all present.

We are also indebted to the young ladies and gentlemen of Fulton for musical concerts, always much enjoyed by our household.

As my associates in duty remain unchanged it is unnecessary for me again to refer to them in detail, but due that I should return them my sincere thanks for continued efficiency and faithfulness in discharging their numerous, and often trying and most responsible duties, and their cordial and harmonious co-operation in all that has tended to advance this institution to the highest standard of usefulness.

To the machinist and engineer, carpenter, supervisors, seamstress, night watches, attendants and other employes, who have evinced fidelity and constancy in the performance of their labors, it gives me pleasure to express my appreciation and thanks.

I always feel that good attendants, possessing all the qualifications of head and heart, so essential in their important trusts, and ever manifesting that charity that "seeketh not her own," in a cheerful willingness, at all times, to sacrifice their own ease and comfort for the relief of the suffering, are worthy of the highest commendation; and that labors, thus performed, justly entitle them to much of the credit for whatever good may be accomplished, and the lasting gratitude of the friends of patients.

The pleasant duty yet remains of expressing to your honorable body my grateful sense of renewed obligations for your uniform courtesy and kindness to myself and family, and my very high appreciation of your watchful supervision of this institution, evinced in your regular examination of all its departments, at such periods as enabled

you to determine most satisfactorily its daily internal workings, your judicious economy and your wise counsel and aid in all that has pertained to its wants and progressive advancement in its noble and philanthropic work.

In concluding this report I would again commend the State Lunatic Asylum, with all its suffering ones, in whom center the dearest interests of so many loving and devoted hearts, to your continued guardianship, and implore the merciful protection of our kind Heavenly Father, and His guidance and blessing in all our labors for their chiefest good.

Respectfully submitted,

T. R. H. SMITH,

Superintendent and Physician.



**THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**BOARD OF MANAGERS**

**OF**

**STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 2,**

**TO THE**

**XXXIst GENERAL ASSEMBLY.**



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**JEFFERSON CITY:**  
**TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.**  
**1881.**

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**HON. T. P. BASHAW:**

Your Committee on Printing to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Riley to print one thousand copies of the report of Asylums 1 and 2 for the appendix, and 300 copies for the members of the House, beg leave to state that we have examined the same, and recommend the printing of the same.

**WALLACE, Chairman.**

Amended by adding 500 for each of the Superintendents of Asylums; which was read and adopted.

**ATTEST: J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.**

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## OFFICERS OF STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 2.

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A. P. BUSEY, M. D., Assistant Physician.  
LOUIS H. VORIES, Steward.  
MISS SARAH DICKSON, Matron.





# REPORT.

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The Board of Managers of said Asylum would respectfully report that soon after our last biennial report, the asylum building, on the 25th of January, 1879, was totally destroyed by fire, thereby depriving two hundred and seventeen helpless insane of a home of protection, and of a place prepared by the State for their treatment and recovery. This occurred in mid winter, but through the kindness and generosity of the citizens of St. Joseph, all the difficulties surrounding us were met and overcome. For the aid given us, in the trying emergencies, we shall ever feel grateful.

We desire to make especial mention of the fact that the nurses, attendants and other employes of the asylum not only contributed all in their power to relieve and administer to the wants of the patients in removing them to temporary quarters in our court-house, but faithfully remained at their respective posts during all these trying times until the patients were safely housed in the new asylum.

Pending the action of the last Legislature in reference to the reconstruction of said building, and until temporary quarters could be erected, about two-thirds of the patients, including all the violent and dangerous class, were provided with comfortable quarters in the court-house and city hospital at St. Joseph, the harmless and quiet ones being returned to their respective counties and homes.

The insane were thus provided for from the 25th day of January, 1879, until the 5th day of May following.

On the 23d of April, 1879, the act authorizing the rebuilding of the asylum passed the Legislature, and, within ten days thereafter, a framed building, 104 feet long by 27 feet wide, was constructed on the asylum grounds, 100 feet east of the ruins of the destroyed building, and 65 male patients comfortably quartered therein. At the same time a

commodious brick farm house, adjoining the asylum grounds, was rented and put in comfortable condition, and in which were lodged 55 female patients, where they remained until the completion of the new building.

In the quarters hastily constructed and fitted up, these patients were carefully and comfortably provided for during the spring, summer, fall and winter following—a period of about eleven months—until the 1st of April, 1881.

This Board realized at the time, and still appreciates, the ceaseless vigilance required of the Superintendent and his assistants, nurses, attendants and all other employes, in the supervision, care and treatment of the insane in their temporary quarters, separated, as they were, in different buildings and locations, unsuitable in structure and inadequate to their accommodation.

The delay in making the appropriation until near the close of the last session of the General Assembly, and the further delay in obtaining a full board of commissioners to rebuild the asylum, resulted in much inconvenience to both officers and patients through the ensuing winter.

Yet, through the energies and zeal displayed by the commissioners, after their appointment, the rebuilding was let, commenced and pushed to completion; and, considering the time employed, the difficulties surmounted, and the unseasonable weather in which to work, the rapidity of completion is without precedent in the history of the erection of public buildings.

The State may well be congratulated upon its owning an edifice that is truly worthy of admiration, superior in adaptation and construction to the wants of an asylum, far surpassing in every essential requisite the former building, and also capable of accommodating one-third more inmates, all at a cost so small that, viewing its size, construction, conveniences and completion, we are astonished when we think of the smallness of the appropriation which built it. It is true that all the foundations and unjured walls of the old building were used in the construction of the new.

The wings of the reconstructed building, exclusive of the basement, are three stories high. The center building is four stories. The whole edifice is 328 feet long, the wings being 138 feet each, and the center 52 feet. An addition to each wing of the former building was added at the north and south ends, 37 feet wide by 67½ feet in length.

These additions contain 36 rooms, two large, airy halls, and two passages. Each addition has an iron stairway 3½ feet wide, which affords safe and easy entrance and exit to and from each wing and story.

In the attics of each of these additions are placed iron reservoirs holding over 5,000 gallons of water; 4-inch iron pipes connect with each reservoir, and open into the halls and passage ways, to which are attached hose of ample size and length for efficient fire protection.

The center part of said building has been greatly improved by constructing an ample central stairway to second floor, and two stairways from thence to third floor.

The main hall has been extended east to the chappel, located in the second story of the east ell, also increasing the number of rooms on the first hall floor for the convenience of administration purposes.

In the fourth story of the rear center building is placed a third water tank, which also has outlet for fire hose.

There are 155 double and single rooms in the two wings for the use of inmates, and there will be 8 large rooms and 4 halls in the fourth story of the center building when completed, capable of accommodating 50 or 60 more inmates.

The center building has 26 rooms, used as offices, reception, business and other rooms.

The second and third stories of the boiler and engine house contains 10 employes' rooms and the chapel.

In the basement of the center building there are 23 apartments.

The asylum building, exclusive of the laundry, contains 214 separate rooms and apartments, beside the halls and passage ways.

The ell building is 3 stories high, the ground floor being the boiler and engine rooms. The east end of second and third stories forming employes' sleeping rooms, and the west end the chapel and amusement room.

The whole building is covered with slate, and heated with steam, generated by 2 boilers, and lighted by gas manufactured on the premises.

The temporary frame building constructed for the use of male patients has been converted into a laundry and carpenter shop, and an ample supply of the latest and improved laundry machinery has been furnished which completes for the asylum an excellent and commodious laundry. In the ell of this building there has also been arranged machinery run by steam power, furnished from the boilers in the ell of the main building, capable of manufacturing all the furniture and doing all the carpenter work needed in the institution. The furniture has been manufactured much cheaper than it could have been purchased.

As a subject for your consideration we would suggest that the interests of the State might be subserved, the asylums benefited, and their burdens and benefits equalized by a division of our State into

asylum districts, proportioned to the capacity of each institution to accommodate the insane.

This plan, we believe, is working satisfactorily in other States. It equalizes the various forms and classifications of insanity in the several institutions, and prevents one asylum from accumulating all the acute or chronic insane, which is considered detrimental to healthy mental association and to recoveries.

It prevents the insane from having to journey long distances from extreme portions of the State, while in an excited, feeble and prostrate condition, which not unfrequently terminates their cases fatally from exhaustion.

Again, when insane persons are coming hundreds of miles from their homes to an asylum, their friends and relations, most of whom are poor, are deprived of the pleasure and duty of visiting them, in consequence of not being able to pay the expenses of a visit.

This will have an injurious influence, both on the patients and the friends or relatives. The insane feel that they are neglected or forgotten, and the friends and relatives suffer, because their dear ones are left in the charge of strangers at distances so great that even occasional visits to look after their welfare are impossible.

In consequence of this, it is reported that many insane persons are retained at home rather than send them so far amongst strangers until their insanity becomes chronic and incurable.

And lastly, it is beneficial to the counties and pay patients in the costs of traveling expenses in the journey to the asylum, which, annually aggregated, amounts to a large sum, and which is greatly enlarged when journeys are made from extreme portions of the State to reach an asylum.

In consequence of the destruction by fire of the laundry, gas fixtures, beds, bedding, tables, table ware, and the failure of the past Legislature to make any appropriation for furnishing the newly constructed asylum, a large amount of money set apart for the support of said asylum was necessarily used in constructing a new laundry, supplying gas fixtures, hose for fire protection, beds, bedding, tables, table ware, and various other household necessities, and machinery, without which the asylum could not have accommodated its inmates or subserved its purposes as an asylum.

An itemized account of all of which will be found in the report of expenditures accompanying the superintendent's and steward's reports.

The following recommendations for appropriations for Asylum No. 2 will be made in the report of the superintendent, and in the necessity for which we fully concur:

To complete the Asylum building.....	\$4,000 00
To cement and protect cellar walls.....	620 00
To pave cellar floors and around additions.....	500 00
To build a coal house.....	1,200 00
To build an ice house.....	1,200 00
To complete furnishing house, and furnish additional water supply.....	2,500 00
To purchase surgical instruments.....	300 00
To improve the grounds.....	500 00
To build bowling alley, furnish amusements and musical instruments...	500 00
To support patients and employes 2 years from January 1, 1881.....	40,000 00

But that an appropriation of \$30,000, together with the balance on hand, will be sufficient for the support of patients, if an amount be set apart by the Legislature to provide for the above improvements.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION.

From the report of the Treasurer accompanying this, it will be seen that our assets exceed our liabilities in the sum of \$11,647.68. This is gratifying to us in view of the fact that so many things had to be purchased outside of the usual supplies to meet the demands arising from the burning of the old building. Yet we feel that a portion of this balance must be attributed to the strict economy of the Superintendent, as well as to the utilizing of all the products raised on the farm, which, in the vegetable line, was a great saving in expenditure.

We would earnestly call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that the last General Assembly only appropriated ten thousand, five hundred dollars towards the payment of the salaries of the officers of said asylum for two years, when the same required an appropriation of \$14,300, a deficiency of thirty-eight hundred dollars on account of officers' salaries yet to be provided for up to the first day of January, 1881, which we hope will receive your earliest attention on the principle "that the laborer is worthy of his hire."

We also ask that the usual appropriation for officers' salaries be made for two years from January 1, 1881, as follows:

For Superinten ent.....	\$6,000 00
For Assistant Physician.....	2,400 00
For Steward.....	2,000 00
For Matron.....	1,000 00
For Treasurer.....	800 00
Total.....	\$12,200 00
Second Assistant Physician.....	800 00
Total.....	\$13,000 00

Since our last report an efficient member of the Board, Col. J. H. R. Cundiff, resigned his office, and Arthur Kirkpatrick, of St. Joseph, was appointed by Gov. Phelps to fill the vacancy; and Hon. John Doniphan appointed in place of Hon. J. C. Roberts. Our worthy Steward, D. M. McDonald, who has been with us since the opening of the asylum, also resigned his position, and Louis H. Vories was elected to fill the vacancy. Also, the matron, Mrs. Laura Calhoun resigned, and Miss Sarah Dickson elected to fill her place. The balance of our board and officers of the asylum remain as at last report.

We respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the reports of the Superintendent, Steward, Matron and Treasurer accompanying this report, and made part hereof, marked exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, which show an itemized account and statement of all money received, and all expenditures, on account of said asylum, since our last biennial report, and up to and including December 31st, 1880. . .

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALLEN H. VORIES, President,

JOSEPH MALIN, Secretary.

Allen H. Vories and Joseph Malin, on their oaths, say that they believe the foregoing reports and exhibits are just and correct.

ALLEN H. VORIES,  
JOSEPH MALIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1881.

THOS. W. EVANS,  
Notary Public.

My commission will expire March 4, 1883.

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**EXHIBIT No. 1.**

**SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.**

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## TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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The period has again arrived, which, in compliance with law, it is made my duty to make this, the third biennial report of this institution.

Although the record of the destruction of the institution by fire on the 25th day of January, 1879, have become a part of the archives of the State, yet, as that calamity forms one of the most lamentable and important events in its history, it is proper that the record of it shall be also made in this report, accompanied with an expression of the hope that the pages of no future report of this or other eleemosynary Institution of the State shall again have to record a similar direful calamity. It would be well nigh impossible for the most fluent writer, gifted with a vivid imagination, and possessed of a most tenacious memory, to indite a true description of the scene of a conflagration of an asylum filled with helpless insane, suddenly compelled to abandon their only real home, doubly dear because it was their home of affliction, their asylum, their place of refuge in their greatest time of need, and thus suddenly to be exposed to the fiercest of mid-winter's relentless rigors, gathered in groups about the lawn shivering in the snow and the chilling winds, in frenzied agony and despair, looking at the insatiable element completing its work of destruction, and depriving them of a comfortable home, food and clothing, incapable of making an effort for self-preservation.

But before the shades of night had intensified this gloomy scene, the citizens of St. Joseph, as with one heart that had been fanned into a flame of sympathy and human love by the wings of the angels of mercy, came with extended, willing and benevolent arms to the rescue, and before the night had been far extended, the whole of this helpless, despairing throng were safely garnered in comfortable private and public buildings, and ample clothing and food supplied for their immediate wants, nor did these ministrations immediately cease, but continued to aid and supplements the State provision for weeks. I have not before had the opportunity, officially, to tender to the citizens of St. Joseph, in behalf of the Institution, the inmates, and

especially in my own behalf, such acknowledgments as their timely and munificent aid entitles them to, nor would this occasion do justice to my memory, did I not do homage to the ladies whose sympathy with, and devotion to, every good work completes in them the earthly prototype of the pinioned heavenly messengers of sympathy and love.

The history of the manner and means of providing asylum accommodations for over one hundred violent insane that could not safely be returned to their homes, together with the care, the responsibility, the treatment and supervision of them for a period of fifteen months, during the rebuilding of the asylum, together with the history and description of the reconstructed Institution, will be given in the accompanying report of the Board of Managers, to which the reader is referred.

In the following tables will be found the usual information given in asylum reports concerning the insane committed to the care of the Institution :

TABLE SHOWING ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ESCAPES AND DEATHS.

	Male	Female	Total
Number remaining under treatment at last biennial report, ending December 31st, 1878.....	113	103	216
Number admitted during the last two years from January 1st, 1879, to January 1st, 1881.....	73	65	138
Total number under treatment during last 2 years.....	186	168	354
Of this number there have been :			
Discharged, recovered.....	26	16	42
Discharged, improved.....	39	41	80
Discharged, unimproved.....	11	10	21
Escaped.....	5		5
Died.....	8	8	11
Total.....	84	75	159
Remaining.....	102	93	195

## FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania.....	25	15	40
Chronic mania.....	13	22	35
Puerperal mania.....		3	3
Epileptic mania.....	8	7	15
Melancholia.....	5	6	11
Hysterical mania.....		2	2
Delusional mania.....	14	8	22
Homicidal mania.....	1		1
Recurrent mania.....	2	1	3
Dipsomania.....	2		2
Imbecility.....	2	1	3
Progressive paralysis.....	1		1
Total.....	78	65	138

## CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Epilepsy.....	8	7	15
Physical debility.....	7	7	14
Religious excitement.....	5	4	9
Domestic trouble.....	3	3	6
Masturbation.....	4		4
Loss of property.....	2		2
Puerperal state.....		12	12
Heredity.....	7	6	13
Meningitis.....		1	1
Inebriety.....	6		6
Mumps.....	1		1
Injury from fall.....	4		4
Grief.....		2	2
Nervous prostration.....	1		1
Disappointment in love.....		2	2
Imprisonment.....	1		1
Typhoid Fever.....	1	2	3
Heart disease.....		1	1
Miscarriage.....		1	1
Overwork.....	2	3	5
Sunstroke.....	2		2
Scarlet Fever.....		1	1
Opium habit.....		1	1
Tetanus.....	1		1
Spinal irritation.....		1	1
Unknown.....	18	11	29
Total.....	78	65	138

## DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Not to exceed 1 month.....	18	7	20
From 1 to 3 months.....	8	11	19
From 3 to 6 months.....	14	5	19
From 6 to 12 months.....	9	9	18
From 1 to 2 years.....	8	9	17
From 2 to 5 years.....	5	11	16
From 5 to 10 years.....	2	5	7
From 10 to 20 years.....	2	1	3
From 20 to 30 years.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	11	7	18
Total.....	78	65	138

## NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
10 to 15 years.....	2	1	3
15 to 20 ".....	4	7	11
20 to 30 ".....	21	20	41
30 to 40 ".....	19	13	32
40 to 50 ".....	4	9	13
50 to 60 ".....	7	4	11
60 to 70 ".....	4	1	5
70 to 80 ".....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	11	11	22
Total.....	73	65	138

## NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
First attack. ....	41	49	90
Second attack.....	22	13	35
Third attack.....	8	2	10
Sixth attack.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	1	1	2
Total.....	73	65	138

## DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
One to four weeks.....	2	1	3
One to three months.....	8	.....	8
Two to four months.....	4	2	6
Four to six months.....	7	4	11
Six to twelve months.....	8	5	13
One to three years.....	2	4	6
Total.....	26	16	42

## DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
One to three months.....	2	1	3
Four to six months.....	6	4	10
Six to twelve months.....	5	7	12
One to two years.....	3	2	5
Three to five years.....	3	2	5
Five to seven years.....	1	.....	1
Seven to fifteen years.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown.....	6	.....	6
Total.....	26	16	42

## FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania.....	12	7	19
Chronic mania.....	7	1	8
Epileptic mania.....	3	1	4
Delusional.....	2	1	3
Melancholia.....	2	4	6
Puerperal mania.....	.....	2	2
Total.....	26	16	42

## CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	26	38	64
Single.....	42	20	62
Widowed.....	2	6	8
Unknown.....	3	1	4
Total.....	73	65	138

## NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Missouri.....	28	29	57
Illinois.....	2	.....	2
Kentucky.....	8	8	16
Indiana.....	8	2	10
Ohio.....	5	2	7
Virginia.....	3	8	11
New York.....	1	1	2
Tennessee.....	2	2	4
North Carolina.....	2	.....	2
Iowa.....	2	.....	2
Vermont.....	.....	1	1
Michigan.....	.....	1	1
Canada.....	1	.....	1
England.....	1	.....	1
Prussia.....	1	.....	1
Hanover.....	.....	1	1
Germany.....	4	8	12
Ireland.....	6	4	10
New Jersey.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	13	13	26
Total.....	78	65	143

## RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED AND HOW SUPPORTED.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	How supported.	
				County.	Fr'ds.
Jasper.....	2	1	3	3	
Buchanan.....	6	6	12	8	4
Bates.....	1	4	5	5	
Clay.....	4	3	7	7	
Clinton.....	3	4	7	5	2
Sullivan.....	3	3	6	5	1
Atchison.....	4	2	6	5	1
Harrison.....	3	2	5	4	1
Grundy.....	1	1	2	2	
Platte.....		4	4	4	
Ray.....	3	1	4	2	2
DeKalb.....	2	2	4	3	1
Caldwell.....	2	2	4	3	1
Holt.....	6	1	7	6	1
Charlton.....	3		3	3	
Linn.....		5	5	4	1
Nodaway.....	7	3	10	8	2
Lafayette.....	2	3	5	4	1
Cape Girardeau.....		1	1		1
Macon.....	2	2	4	4	
Gasconade.....	1		1	1	
Marion.....	2		2	2	
Worth.....	1		1	1	
Polk.....	1		1	1	
Livingston.....	3		3	3	
Scotland.....	1		1	1	
Gentry.....	2	2	4	4	
Davies.....		2	2	2	
Jackson.....	2	3	5	1	4
Franklin.....	1		1	1	
Lewis.....		1	1	1	
Cooper.....		2	2	2	
Andrew.....	1	2	3	3	
Johnson.....	2	1	3	2	1
Saline.....	1		1	1	
Balls.....		1	1	1	
Boone.....	1		1		1
Texas.....		1	1	1	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>25</b>



## OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Farmers.....	49		49
Domestic pursuits.....		53	53
Coopers.....	1		1
Hostlers.....	1		1
Laborers.....	4		4
Telegraph operators.....	1		1
Clerks.....	2		2
Shoemakers.....	1		1
Peddlers.....	2		2
Bricklayers.....	1		1
Physicians.....	2		2
School teachers.....		2	2
Bootblacks.....	1		1
Without occupation.....	8	10	18
Total.....	73	65	138

## DEATH, AND THE CAUSES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Pneumonia.....		1	1
Consumption.....	1	3	4
Maniacal exhaustion.....	1	3	4
Epilepsy.....		1	1
Cerebral degeneration.....	1		1
Total.....	3	8	11

## FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania.....	1	1	2
Chronic mania.....	2	5	7
Delusional mania.....		1	1
Epileptic mania.....		1	1
Total.....	3	8	11

## AGES AT DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Twenty to thirty years.....	1	1	2
Thirty to forty years.....		3	3
Forty to fifty years.....	1	2	3
Seventy to eighty years.....		1	1
Unknown.....	1	1	2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>

## FORMS OF INSANITY OF THOSE REMAINING.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Acute mania.....	17	12	29
Chronic mania.....	42	51	93
Epileptic mania.....	18	16	34
Cataleptic mania.....	2		2
Imbecility.....	2	2	4
Melancholia.....	3	5	8
Progressive paralysis.....	1		1
Puerperal mania.....		1	1
Delusional mania.....	13	6	19
Kleptomania.....	1		1
Monomania.....	2		2
Dementia.....	1		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>195</b>

## PROSPECT OF RECOVERY OF THOSE REMAINING.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Favorable.....	16	14	30
Unfavorable.....	80	66	146
Doubtful.....	6	13	19
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>195</b>

Table showing admissions and readmissions from opening of the Asylum in 1874 to 1881.

<b>Cases admitted :</b>	
Total cases under treatment.....	716
Readmissions.....	50
<b>Total persons under treatment.....</b>	<b>666</b>
<b>Persons admitted :</b>	
Readmitted once.....	40
Readmitted twice.....	9
Readmitted four times.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50</b>

Of this number there have been twenty-three readmitted during the last two years, or period of this report.

It should be noticed that from February, 1879, to May, 1880, a period of fifteen months, during the rebuilding of the asylum, an average of one hundred patients were provided for and maintained in temporary quarters. During this period only a few urgent cases were admitted. On April 1st, 1880, the reconstructed asylum was opened for the admission of the insane. During this period of eight months there have been admitted 105 patients, although this is a large number of admissions for so short a period. From the numerous urgent applications that were made before the reopening of the institution, it was expected that it would have been filled to repletion by the expiration of this biennial period. One influential reason for this expectation not being realized is that in consequence of the great demand for asylum accommodation during the reconstruction of this institution several of the most populous counties have converted their poor-houses into places to maintain their insane, and there are now supported at several of the county farms sixty or seventy insane, most of whom have been inmates of this institution. Notwithstanding the provision made by some of the counties, and the increased capacity of this institution over the former one of about one hundred, yet if the demand for admissions in the future approaches that of the past eight months, this institution will soon be crowded to its utmost capacity. In this connection it may be worthy of remark that the experience of providing for over one hundred excitable insane in cottages and farm dwellings for fourteen months has established the expediency, in my judgment, and practicability, of providing for all classes of insane in far

less expensive dwellings than the model asylum edifice. In consequence of the crowded condition of these temporary buildings, both the male and female patients were kept out doors under the shade trees of the grassy yard and lawns, engaged in swinging, playing football and other extemporized amusements, from early morning until late in the evening, whenever the weather would admit of it; and often inclement weather was not an obstacle to out door life, which had become a most desirable and coveted manner of spending their days. Never, in a somewhat extended experience, both in civil and army hospital life, have I seen such marked beneficial effects, both physically and mentally, as was manifested in these irritable, enfeebled, excitable insane. A few months of this life enabled them to enjoy a healthful, physical, and, many of them, an improved intellectual existence. Again, I extract from this valuable crucible of experience lessons in therapy and provisions for the insane which tend to convince me that the model asylum edifice of this era of psychological activity is perhaps erected both at the too great expense of the humane public, as well as opposed to the best hygienic and curative interest of the improved and chronic insane; or, in other words, I am almost persuaded to assert my belief that less expensive segregated cottages, erected on asylum farms, for the treatment of the improved and chronic insane, sufficiently near the main edifice, where all can be under one supervision, and where exchange of patients may readily be made, when the condition of the patient requires it, would be a very great improvement in the present mode of provision and treatment of the insane.

In this connection it is, however, proper to remark that with increased liberty of the insane there is increased liability of escape. From the insecurity of the temporary buildings, as well as from extended liberty granted to many of the patients to uncontrolled freedom of the grounds, the report shows more frequent escapes than usual. One of the escaped, a young man from Bates county, has not been heard from. Another acute maniacal male patient from Nodaway county escaped from his apartment, made his way sixty or seventy miles into Daviess county, and, while attempting to gain entrance into a farm house, was shot and killed by the owner. By this sad accident the institution lost the only patient by death by the destruction of the asylum, or as the result thereof.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the fourth story of the center building there can be constructed ten apartments, capable of comfortably accommodating fifty inmates. The appropriation for rebuilding the asylum was not sufficient to finish

these apartments. It is estimated that three thousand dollars will complete these apartments and finish the central dome, which is also unfinished. There are two frame cottages on the asylum farm, one located two hundred feet from the asylum building, the other on the western line of the farm. If the distant building was moved and joined to the one near the institution, and reconstructed and furnished with water, gas and other necessary hospital accommodations, they would accommodate thirty inmates. These buildings would be sufficiently near the main building to be supervised by the same officers, and also be supplied with food from the general kitchen. Thirty chronic or improved harmless insane can thus be provided for at the very small cost of not more than twelve hundred dollars. As has been shown by the numerous admissions into this institution within the period of eight months past, it will soon be completely filled. The preparation of these buildings would not only increase the accommodation, but would afford a means of separating or better classifying the insane, which is a most important curative provision. I would therefore impress this suggestion on your attention, which I deem both an economical and beneficial one. In consequence of the intense heat during the burning of the asylum the surface of the cellar walls are scaling off and leaving the walls rough and full of excavations, or holes, which renders it impossible to keep the walls free from unhealthy accumulations. These irregularities are convenient receptacles for germs that generate infectious and contagious diseases. To insure health in asylums or hospitals, their basement apartments must be kept scrupulously clean. In order to be able to do this these basement walls will have to be made smooth by cementing their entire surface. There are 2,463 square yards of these walls that should be cemented, that will cost, at 25-cents per yard, \$613.36. The basement floors and walks around the additions should be paved. It will cost \$500 to do this necessary improvement.

It will be remembered that the greatest expense that the institution is subjected to for one article of consumption, is coal. To economize in the use of this article, a coal house is absolutely necessary to preserve the coal against damage from exposure, and so that it can be stored up during the seasons of the year when transportation is low, the roads are good, and miners not striking, etc.

I am compelled to urgently recommend an appropriation to build an ice house. The temporary house now in use (the only one the institution has had) is too small and too imperfectly constructed to preserve the ice. The institution cannot be maintained without ice; if there are no means provided to store and preserve it, it must be purchased at an increased inconvenience and cost to the institution. It is

both more safe, as well as economical, to propel the food elevators by steam or hydraulic power than by manual efforts. This change would greatly benefit the asylum's culinary efficiency.

The institution is not protected from lightning. From its elevated exposed location, its high ventilating pipes, smoke stacks and cupolas, its danger to damage from lightning is increased ; it should be protected by rods.

It has long been a just complaint, made both by the institution and the public, that there are not a sufficient number of physicians employed in asylums. It is too often the case that the general management and other official duties of institutions are so onerous that too little time can be spent by the physicians in the study and investigation of the individual cases presented for treatment. This is both injustice to the insane, who are entitled to the best medical services, and detrimental to the cultivation of science and the treatment of insanity. This institution will, in a few months, have in its charge two hundred and fifty to three hundred insane, and should have the services of a second assistant physician.

Again, also, I must call your attention to the great necessity of providing an increased supply of water by enlarging the pond to three times its present size, which would increase the supply of water, and furnish fish for the institution. Many of the surgical and medical instruments were lost during the destruction of the building ; others are greatly needed.

The lawns, drives and avenues surrounding the institution are greatly in need of further improvement that they may afford the inmates opportunities for healthful open air recreation and amusement. To supply mental and physical occupation for inmates of large asylums in order that the tedium and wearisomeness of confinement, mental and nervous irritability and excitability, as well as physical torpor and debility, may be prevented and relieved renders such improvements, absolutely essential. Change of scene and employment is a subject of great solicitude, yet to be overcome.

It is, therefore, a part of the treatment that a variety of occupations and amusements are instituted for the use of the insane. Varied amusements and occupations, when therapeutically employed, are more potent general curative agents than medicines. Therefore, it is that appropriations for gymnasiums, bowling alleys, billiard tables, stereoscopic instruments, musical and other appliances of amusement and occupation, are so urgently demanded.

The regular holding of divine service is one of the most important and appreciated occupations of the insane. The minister in this case

is surely worthy of his compensation. I, therefore, duly appreciating the benefits to the insane of religious services, recommend the appropriation of two hundred and fifty dollars to pay a chaplain.

The following is a tabulated statement of the recommendations, with the amount of cost of each, based upon actual computation:

FOR SUPPORT OF PATIENTS AND PAY OF EMPLOYES.

For completion of Asylum building.....	\$3,500
For cementing basement walls.....	620
For paving floors and walks.....	500
For repairing and improving cottages.....	1,200
For building coal house.....	1,200
For ice house.....	1,000
For enlarging pond.....	1,500
To complete culinary and asylum furnishing.....	1,500
To improve food elevators.....	600
For lightning rods.....	500
For surgical and medical instruments.....	400
For improvement of lawns and avenues.....	500
For building bowling alley, purchasing musical instruments and other amusements.....	500
Pay of chaplain.....	250
Salary of second assistant physician.....	400

In consequence of the destruction of the personal clothing of the patients, the bedding and furniture, kitchen utensils, stores, laundry, machinery, etc., the Legislature appropriated eight thousand, five hundred and seventy dollars, termed an appropriation for immediate support of the insane of Asylum No. 2. An itemized statement of the expenditure of this appropriation is shown below in a tabulated form.

The Board of Managers in their report have explained the reason for, and the necessity of, expending a part of the appropriation for the support of the patients in the purchase of laundry and other machinery, partly refurnishing the Institution, and making necessary repairs, additions and improvements, the whole of which will also be shown in a tabulated form, separated from expenditures, for support of inmates.

#### FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

The exhibit in the report of these several departments presents a compensative yield to the institution, and also satisfactory results of the efforts to make these departments supply all of the varieties of vegetables and fruits, and much of the hay, pork, lard and bacon, milk, butter and eggs, used by the Institution. Some of the articles above named, were produced in excess of demand, and were sold as the report shows. When considering the increase of responsibility and labor, and necessarily somewhat confused condition of affairs consequent upon reconstruction of the Asylum, the results of the farming and gardening are most satisfactory.

It is just to the gardener and the dairyman, to note the awarding of the premiums for the greatest and best variety of vegetables and the best butter to the Asylum, by the St. Joseph Inter-State Exposition last October.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

State charitable institutions are too apt to be neglected by the charitably disposed public, upon the erroneous supposition that the State aid supplies everything needed for the maintenance, relief, comfort and pleasure of the inmates, while in truth, the State appropriations only contemplate the provision for their support and cure.

The kindness of the public manifested by their visiting the insane, by their donations of papers, periodicals, books and articles of amusement and employment, furnishes them with that which the State cannot furnish, and which is greatly appreciated by them.

The institution with pleasure acknowledges its indebtedness to the following contributors for considerations shown the insane, to the editors of the following papers: The "Peoples' Tribune," the "Richmond Conservator," the "Missouri Statesman," St. Louis Christian Advocate," the "Plattsburg Lever," and the "Weston Commercial." Especially are the patients indebted to Col. John Doniphan for the very frequent contributions of reading matter: Also, to Capt. F. M. Rosegate for a place in the post-office for an Asylum contribution box, and to the many known and unknown contributions through this box.

To the Rev. Dr. Watts we are greatly indebted; although pressed with ministerial duties, he now supplies a long felt want of the Institution by holding divine service every Sabbath afternoon. We are again indebted to Gov. Woodson for eighty bushels of superior summer and fall apples. To Mr. A. DeLeur, the institution is greatly indebted for



the interest he has himself manifested and stimulating in others in contributing to the amusement and entertainment of the patients. As a result of their efforts, we are indebted to a party of young gentlemen and ladies of St. Joseph for an evening pleasantly spent in listening to recitations, music and songs; and, also, to the Amateur Old Virginia Minstrel troupe, for an excellent entertainment on Christmas Eve.

The institution is also indebted to the State Fish Commissioners for twenty German carp.

#### REMARKS.

It is a proper and natural desire of the general public, and especially of the relations and friends of the insane who are confided to the care of asylums for treatment, to know what manner of institutions they are, and what treatment their relations and friends are subjected to while residing in them. These remarks are intended to furnish this desired information, and also to correct false and erroneous impressions in regard to insane asylums, insanity and its treatment.

The liability of asylums to be destroyed by fire has created, in the public mind, a fear for the safety of those confided to their care. In the reconstruction of this institution care has been taken to remove all causes likely to occasion conflagrations.

The laundry and workshops have been located in buildings distant from the asylum edifice. The institution is heated by steam, generated by boilers located some distance from the main building. It is lighted by gas, the safest manner of supplying light. There are large water reservoirs placed in the building kept constantly supplied with water, pipes leading from these tanks open in accessible parts of the building, to which hose are attached and may be instantly used, if needed, in case of fire. Commodious indestructible iron stairways are situated in the inmates' apartment, which affords means for easy and rapid egress; all the doors open externally so that they may be forced open from within. The institution is amply provided with bathing facilities, and supplied with cold and hot water; every room occupied by the inmates has one or more windows; sunlight and fresh air has free access to the whole institution, and impure and foul air need not accumulate in the institution to the impairment of the health of the inmates. Comfortable bedsteads, mattresses and bed clothing is universally furnished; the daily food supplied consists of soup, fresh and cured meats, a variety of fresh vegetables, bread, baked daily in the institution, coffee, tea, milk, butter and eggs. Persons who become very sick are furnished with diet specially suitable to their taste and condition.

The Institution is open at all times to the friends and relations of patients, and at all proper times to the general public. A Board of Managers, constituted of most excellent and prominent citizens, supervise the management of the institution, who have no other interest to subserve except to promote the welfare of those entrusted to the Institution.

That it may be seen that the institution is open to the inspection of the public, the following report of the grand jury of Buchanan county, who visited the Asylum, unofficially, is inserted.

The following is the report of the grand jury :

*To Hon. Joseph P. Grubb, Judge of the Circuit Court:*

We, the grand jurors at the special term in November, 1880, visited the State Insane Asylum No. 2, and beg leave to report that we examined each and every ward, the kitchen, dairy, bakery, carpenter shop, engine room, laundry and machinery department, finding everything in most complete order. The wards are kept warm and most comfortable. We heard no complaints from attendants or inmates, which reflects great credit upon the Superintendent and management of that institution. We, as your grand jurors, stand ready to endorse whatever appropriations that may be asked of our Legislature soon to assemble, for the maintenance and improvement of that institution, as our worthy Superintendent and managers may, in their wise judgment, ask, believing that they will not ask for anything more than is necessary. All of which is most respectfully submitted to your honor, asking that the clerk of your court be instructed to forward a copy of this report to the Governor of the State, with a request that it be read before both houses of our Legislature.

JOHN C. EVANS,  
Foreman.

Disorder of the intellectual faculties, or insanity, in all ages has, by a majority of mankind, been erroneously considered to have its origin in some supernatural manner, and that its cause or causes are dissociated from physical conditions, or do not depend upon disease or disordered conditions of the body. It is most important that this erroneous superstition concerning insanity should be arrested by intelligent investigation of the subject. Its existence does incalculable injury to the insane, as he who believes that insanity is of supernatural origin will not resort to timely natural or humane means for its relief. The sooner the public mind comes to understand that insanity is merely a symptom of bodily disease or disorder, and that it is like small-pox

pneumonia or rheumatism, that it is a condition dependent on a disease of the tissues of the body, the brighter will be the prospect for the recovery and improvement of the insane. The treatment of insanity then, in asylums as well as out of asylums, should be directed to the relief of all disorders and diseases of the body, that either directly or indirectly impair the general health, or more directly produce disease or derangement of the brain and nervous system, so that the best and most intelligent treatment of insanity is that by the discriminating use of all the moral, medical and hygienic means known to learned and skilled profession, to relieve physical disease and disorders, and restore physical health. Therefore, it is that the profession universally advise that the insane be immediately placed under proper treatment, while yet the physical disorders, causing the insanity, are acute and remediable, and before too great delay induces chronic and incurable conditions.

#### CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it may be well to remember that the journey through the past biennial period has been full of thistles and brambles, and that sometimes the shadows of portentous and ominous clouds would almost forbid further progress. Then in the midst of these hostile, unfriendly, bristling thistles and brambles, a courageous little delicate flower was seen to have made its habitation, and its little tinted leaflets, illuminated and smiling beneath the single ray of light that was beaming upon it through the threatening clouds, bade the dispirited and discouraged traveler continue the struggle of life, though thorns and clouds threatened his way. And thus through all the cares, responsibilities and onerous labors that adverse circumstances have brought upon us, we have been encouraged and strengthened to labor and persevere by the prospect and hope of seeing an institution, far excelling the former one, extending through its open portals an invitation to all the unfortunate afflicted to come, who require its friendly and humane offices.

During this period of trial, there were some gratifying circumstances that gave us pleasure. The insane were comfortably cared for, and but few were sufferers from acute physical disorders. Considering the class of insane under treatment, the recoveries have been large, and the deaths unusually small.

It is also gratifying to me to make, at this time, an acknowledgment of my appreciation of the services rendered by those employees who so faithfully remained in the service of the institution through all of its difficulties, and to whom I am indebted for so much disinterested assistance in the management of the institution. Some have been so long connected with the institution that their interest in its welfare

and success, is inseparable from their own. The great and minor difficulties that, of necessity, daily arise in the diversity of affairs of an Institution for the insane, involves responsibilities which cannot be delegated, and which require ceaseless vigilance and constant mental and physical efforts to obviate, remedy and surmount; whoever, therefore, assumes these responsibilities, need not contemplate a placid stream with fair prospects to greet his journeyings.

Nevertheless, continuing in the charge of this Institution, which has so rapidly emerged from the ashes of its predecessor, and which is capable, if properly conducted, of affording relief annually to hundreds of the afflicted, and cheered by the harmonious feeling and united efforts of official associates, and also by the higher motive of affording relief to the afflicted, and trusting to a continuation of your counsels and guidance, I again dedicate my efforts to the faithful discharge of my duties, in providing the welfare of the institution.

GEO. C. CATLETT,

Physician and Superintendent.

# Steward's Report.

## PRODUCTS OF FARM AND GARDEN FOR 1879 AND 1880.

Articles.	1879.	1880.	Total.	Estimated value.
Asparagus, bunches.....	210	540	750	\$37 50
Beans, green, bushels.....	14½	20½	35	21 00
Beans, dry, bushels.....	52	20	72	126 75
Beets, bushels.....	44	125	169	84 50
Cabbage, heads.....	8,527	1,120	9,647	897 08
Corn, green, dozens.....	846	750	1,096	47 88
Carrots, bushels.....	10	80	40	20 00
Cucumbers, bushels.....	80	36	66	66 00
Lettuce, bushels.....	50	42	92	36 80
Okra, bushels.....	25	25	50	50 00
Onions, green, bushels.....	115	87	152	56 80
Onions, dry, bushels.....	45	110	155	210 00
Parsnips, bushels.....	80	90	170	105 00
Peas, green, bushels.....	15½	12	27½	27 50
Pepper, red, bushels.....	2½	5½	8	10 50
Potatoes, Irish, bushels.....	1,264	1,260	2,524	1,888 40
Potatoes, sweet bushels.....	173	67½	240½	309 25
Radishes, bushels.....	6	25	31	12 40
Rhubarb, bushels.....	39	80	69	17 60
Salsafy, bushels.....	80	130	160	134 50
Tomatoes, bushels.....	200	274	474	142 20
Turnips, bushels.....	130	163	293	107 50
Turnip greens, bushels.....	75	50	125	50 00
Artichokes, bushels.....		½	½	25
Celery, plants.....		400	400	5 00
Egg plants, dozens.....		1	1	1 00
Melons, water, number.....		1,269	1,269	63 45
Melons, nutmeg, number.....		1,188	1,188	28 45
Squash, summer, dozens.....		51	51	10 20
Squash, winter, number.....		829	829	41 45
Rutabagas, bushels.....		67	67	50 25
Grapes, pounds.....	12,000	9,150	21,150	428 00
Plants and seeds.....				27 20
Raspberries, gallons.....	25	42	67	55 00
Blackberries, gallons.....		22		22 00
Broom corn, for.....			282	48 00
Apples, bushels.....	30	250	280	70 00
Hay, tons.....	28	51	79	790 00
Hogs, slaughtered, pounds.....	19,500	5,100	24,600	801 75
Calves butchered.....	8	9	17	102 00
Butter, pounds.....	1,767	1,405	3,172	475 80
Milk, gallons.....	11,981½	10,039	21,970½	3,295 57
Eggs, dozens.....	448	555½	1,003½	100 35
Lard, pounds.....	1,225	500	1,725	159 56
Corn, bushels.....	80		80	24 00
Stock fodder, tons.....		10	10	100 00
Tobacco.....				3 00
Total.....				\$10,156 44

**ARTICLES MANUFACTURED UPON THE PREMISES FOR USE OF THE  
ASYLUM DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.**

Articles.	1879.	1880.	Total.	Value.
Soap, hard, pounds.....	6,600	2,000	8,600	\$430 00
Soap, soft, barrels.....		75	75	225 00
Vinegar.....		7	7	50 00
100 settees.....				400 00
100 bedsteads.....				500 00
1 desk.....				5 00
2 sideboards.....				40 00
4 chairs.....				12 00
Cabinet shop machinery.....				500 00
1 washing machine.....				50 00
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>\$2,212 00</b>

**LIVE STOCK ON HAND.**

Mules.....	5	Chickens.....	230
Horses.....	3	Guineas.....	11
Cows.....	23	Ducks.....	17
Hogs fattening.....	25	Geese.....	24
Hogs, stock.....	84	Turkeys.....	5
Bulls.....	1	Peafowls.....	1
Heifers, two years.....	15		

**EXHIBIT SHOWING AMOUNT OF SALES DURING 1879 AND 1880.**

Hides and unserviceable property.....	\$810 88
Potatoes.....	155 60
Empty barrels.....	41 00
Grapes.....	161 86
Plants, seeds, etc.....	12 30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,180 64</b>



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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

OF THE

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

MADE FOR FURNISHING

NECESSARY SUPPLIES

FOR THE SUPPORT OF PATIENTS, CONSEQUENT UPON THE  
BURNING OF ASYLUM No. 2, MARCH 24<sup>TH</sup>, 1879.

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# ITEMIZED STATEMENT

OF

## EXPENDITURES OF IMMEDIATE EXPENDITURE FUND.

Date.	CLOTHING.	Amount.
1879 January 27...	1 gro. laces, 30; 1 pk. pins, 20.....	50
	1 ps. bro. cotton, \$2.80; 2 doz. thread, \$1.10.....	\$3 90
	Needles, 44; 2 gro. buttons, 90.....	1 34
	3 ps. ticking, \$20.61; 1 pk. pins, 60.....	21 21
	3 ps. blea. cotton, \$8.51; 5 doz. thread and 1 gro. but- tons, \$3.25.....	11 76
	1 box and drayage, 75; 12 ps. ticking, \$74 94.....	75 69
	1 ps. crash, \$2; 8 doz. thread, \$4.40.....	6 40
	12 ps. bro. cotton, \$85 01; 8 ps. blea. cotton, \$22.48...	57 49
	4 ps. bro. cotton, \$11.87; 4 doz. thread, \$2 20; 1 gro. laces, 60 .....	14 67
	2½ doz. comorts, \$31.25; 24 pr. blankets, \$58.50.....	89 75
	Oil cloth, buttons, thread and knlt cotton.....	9 68
	2 doz. hose, \$3.50; thread and buttons, \$2.20 .....	7 70
	2 ps. tick, \$14.72; 1 ps. duck, \$9 40.....	24 12
	6 ps. cotton, \$24.03; thread and buttons, \$6 35.....	80 88
	Total.....	\$354 59
	FURNISHING.	
	Pails, mop-sticks and brooms.....	\$7 80
	Candles, dippers, matches and pails.....	4 90
	1 basket, 56; soap, pails and tubs, \$6.18.....	6 74
	Toweling, \$3.75; blankets, \$287.50; sheeting and tick- ing, \$44 69.....	885 94
	Dry goods, \$12.05; lamps and tools, \$14.45.....	26 50
	Writing paper, 55; lanterns, rope, shears, etc., \$18.42	18 97
	½ doz. shears, \$1.88; 1 hatchet, 90; hinges and screws, \$1.....	3 78
	69 ft. lumber, \$2.42; gas fixtures and work on same, \$25.83.....	28 25
	Pipe and elbows, \$2 55; zinc and thimbles, \$2.10 .....	4 65
	Elbows and pans, \$7.80; 160 ft. lumber, \$2.40.....	10 20
	2 stoves, \$5; 2 stoves, \$15; 8 door keys, \$2.20.....	22 20
	42 joints pipe, \$5.25; zinc and elbows, \$5 20.....	10 45
	Spoons and boiler, \$1.56; 24 mattresses, \$78.00.....	79 53
	2 stoves, \$20; pipe, 78; 4 pokers, \$1.10; bath tub, \$2.15	24 03
	1 bath tub, \$1; 7 staples, \$2; ½ doz. locks, \$2.50.....	5 50
	1 boiler, \$8.25; 24 bedsteads, \$78. saw and nails, \$2.85	89 10
	Bolts, shovels, hods and dust-pans.....	6 75
	144 ft. lumber, \$2.20; 91 ft. lumber, \$1.86; 80 mat- tresses, \$50 .....	54 16
	5,856 ft. lumber, 7 windows and 7,000 shingles.....	121 59
	Repairing clocks, \$3.50; 25 window shades, \$17.50....	21 00
	9 staples, \$3.10; 1 hatchet and knife, \$2.40; 8 pitch- ers, \$2.70.....	8 20

## ITEMIZED STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	FURNISHING.	Amount.
1879 January 27...	1 cord wood, s. and s., \$5.75; 51 loads water, \$30.80...	\$36 05
	1 sloop tank, \$18.50; brooms and candles, \$1.70.....	15 20
	1-6 doz. shears, 2.17; 862 lbs. moss, \$30.77; 1 doz. plates and cups, \$4.....	86 94
	26 keys and door locks, \$12.95; $\frac{1}{2}$ cord wood, \$2.25.....	15 20
	1 ventilator, \$1.65; 1 pump, \$3.20; nails and rope, \$2.25.....	7 10
	159 lbs. moss, \$18.51; 46 lbs. castings, \$4.60; 6 shades, \$6 25.....	24 36
	1 mirror, \$1.25; 2 jars, 60; 24 crocks, \$2.40.....	4 25
	Total .....	\$1,029 34
	KITCHEN UTENSILS AND FURNISHING.	
	Cups, basins and spoons.....	\$5 28
	1 can, 70; 3 gro. knives and spoons, \$17.60; 2 doz. pans and cups, \$7.90.....	26 20
	4 knives, 8 hods and 1 hone, \$5.45; 5-12 gro. knives and forks, \$8.....	8 45
	1 tank, \$15; 4 boilers, \$12; pans and dippers, \$25.48.	52 48
	$\frac{1}{4}$ doz. milk pans, \$1 85; 1 pr. scales, shovel and poker, \$7.75.....	9 10
	1 kettle, \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ doz. L. g'asses, \$3.....	5 00
	1 ladle and repairing pans, \$1.65; 4 doz. tumblers, \$1.60.....	3 25
	1 doz. hanging lamps.....	13 50
	1 pan, \$1; 1 boiler, \$1.50; 1 kettle, \$1.25.....	3 75
	Total.....	\$127 01
	SUNDRIES.	
	4 record books.....	\$2 10
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords wood, sawed and split.....	8 50
	Ink, \$1.25; 1 arm-rest, \$1.15; 2 cords wood, \$9.....	11 40
	1,000 voucher blanks, \$9.38; rep. clock, \$2.....	11 88
	Carriages for Legislature Committee.....	12 00
	Express wagon. hauling 5 trips.....	5 00
	100 blanks, \$6.50; rep. gloves and straps, \$1.....	7 50
	Carriages to Asylum.....	13 00
	3 lights glass, \$5; repairs on pump, \$11.50.....	16 50
	Returning escaped patients.....	19 45
	Laundry pay-roll for 5 months.....	490 84
	Insuring and cleaning court-house.....	983 25
	Temporary building at Asylum grounds and use of McNeal property.....	1,600 00
	Returning escaped patients.....	5 00
	Sawing wood.....	8 00
	Total.....	\$3,128 92
	Use of Hospital College and subsistence from January 26 to February 8, and repairs on same.....	178 00
	Building temporary laundry and dry house.....	125 00
	Making estimates for Legislature Committee.....	17 50
	Board of 1 patient from Jan. 25 to May 7.....	37 50
	Board of Superintendent and Assistant 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.....	247 00
	Allowance made for Steward's rent and subsistence from May 15th to April 15th, 1880, 11 months at \$65 per month.....	715 00
	Official trip to Jefferson City, Gov. Woodson.....	85 50
	Total.....	\$4,484 42

## ITEMIZED STATEMENT—Continued.

Date.	SUNDRIES.	Amount.
	PROVISIONS.	
1879 January 27...	Boarding 7 insane men and 1 attendant 6 days.....	\$24 00
	240 loaves bread, \$12; 10½ lbs butter, \$1.60.....	18 60
	11 boxes crackers, \$21.15; coffee and bread, \$1.60....	22 75
	Board of 225 patients and emp. 1 day, 50 each.....	112 50
	“ 175 “ 8 “ .....	261 75
	“ 161 “ 2 “ .....	161 00
	“ 137 “ 4 “ .....	274 00
	Board of 139 patients 8½ days, \$248.25; less 1,272 lbs of meat, 7, \$89.04.....	154 21
	Supper for 225 patients and emp., 25 each.....	56 25
	40 loaves bread, \$1; ham and syrup \$9.85..	10 85
	Use of oven lights, fuel, etc., for baking.....	66 00
	Roasting and grinding 1,080 lbs coffee.....	18 92
	Total.....	\$1,175 88
	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	
	Whisky, \$3.70; ½ gal. oil, 85.....	\$4 05
	1 bottle chloroform, 65; 1 oz. cinchonidia, 90.....	1 55
	1 pres., \$1 40; 2 syringes, 50; 2 gals. whisky, \$5.45..	7 35
	1 gal. oil, 80; 1 gal. lard oil, 80.....	1 10
	Tinct. iron and white lead, \$2 60; 1 speculum, \$6....	8 60
	1 pr. forceps, \$2 45; 1 brush, \$1.25; oil, 50.....	4 20
	Total.....	\$26 85

## RECAPITULATION.

Clothing.....	\$854 59
Furnishing.....	1,029 34
Kitchen utensils and furnishing .....	127 01
Sundries.....	4,484 42
Medical supplies.....	26 85
Provisions.....	1,175 88
Total.....	\$7,198 04
Amount of appropriation..	\$8,570 00
Amount expended.....	7,198 04
Amount unexpended .....	\$1,371 96

Which has been carried to General Current Expense Fund for Support of Patients,  
and has been so applied, as will be seen by Treasurer's report.

**EXHIBIT SHOWING EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES AND FOR ADDITIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, MACHINERY, FURNITURE AND FURNISHING.**

Current expense.....	\$33,477 80
Additions, improvements, machinery, furniture and furnishing.....	30,412 52
Total .....	\$63,890 32

**INVOICE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 2.**

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

Furniture and furnishing.....	\$2,348 15
Kitchen and table ware ..	1,010 25
Dairy utensils .....	65 00
Beds and bedding.....	4,353 55
Queensware.....	209 80
Total .....	\$7,887 05
Drugs and medicines.....	220 65
Total.....	\$8,107 70

**MACHINERY AND TOOLS.**

Five steam pumps.....	\$1,800 00
Four hand pumps.....	40 00
Laundry machinery.....	1,200 00
Engineers' and blacksmiths' tools.....	225 00
Cabinet and carpenter shop machinery.....	500 00
Total.....	\$3,765 00

## INVOICE OF STOCK AND FARM IMPLEMENTS.

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Waggons.....	5	Butcher knives.....	4
Carts.....	2	Cleavers.....	2
Sleds.....	1	Scrapers.....	8
Sets of harness.....	9	Saws.....	2
Plows.....	6	Sausage mills.....	1
Cultivators.....	2	Sausage stuffers.....	1
Fanning mills.....	1	Meat barrels.....	5
Cutting box.....	1	Axes.....	4
Mowers.....	1	Hatchets.....	2
Hay rakes.....	2	Wheel-barrows.....	5
Scales, platform.....	2	Grass Strippers.....	1
Corn markers.....	1	Water buckets.....	6
Hand rakes.....	2	Lanterns.....	4
Dirt scrapers.....	1	Rollers, two-horse.....	1
Harrows.....	2	Hay frames.....	1
Pitchforks.....	6	Hand cultivator.....	1
Spades and shovels.....	9	Garden roller.....	1
Hot beds.....	1	Pruning utensils.....	1
Picks and hoes.....	14	Vegetable baskets.....	1
Crow-bars.....	6	Sprinklers.....	1
Ice saws and tongs.....	10	Hand saws.....	1
Ice drag.....	1	Hay knives.....	6
Ice hooks.....	5	Garden lines.....	3
Block and tackle and ropes.....	6	Potato diggers.....	8
Mule and garden shears.....	2	Krout and pickle barrels.....	18
Estimated value.....			\$1,265 25

## LIVE STOCK.

5 Mules.....	\$750 00
8 Horses.....	250 00
23 Cows.....	805 00
1 Heifer.....	25 00
1 Bull.....	30 00
25 Hogs fattening.....	250 00
34 Hogs, stock.....	200 00
15 two-year old heifers.....	300 00
230 Chickens.....	46 00
24 Geese.....	9 60
5 Turkeys.....	5 00
1 Peafowl.....	75
17 Ducks.....	4 50
11 Guinea.....	2 75
Total value.....	\$2,678 60

All of which is submitted.

LOUIS H. VORIES,  
Steward.

# MATRON'S REPORT.

## EXHIBIT NO. 3.

Articles.	Articles made in sewing room in 1879 and 1880....	Articles repaired in sewing room in 1879 and 1880
Dresses .....	384	152
Aprons .....	163	45
Skirts.....	193	
Chemise.....	167	45
Drawers.....	119	469
Under waists.....	123	
Night gowns .....	81	41
Bonnets.....	83	9
Hoods.....	1	
Handkerchiefs.....	58	2
Collars .....	48	
Cuffs.....	2	
Night caps.....	9	1
Bakers' caps.....	34	
Straight jackets.....	20	35
Barber cloths .....	6	
Butcher cloths.....	8	
Infant wrappers .....	1	
Calico basques.....	1	11
Shrouds .....	3	
Bed spreads.....	178	
Pillow cases .....	589	13
Bolster cases.....	10	
Sheets .....	263	91
Comforters.....	181	
Bed ticks .....	99	90
Pillow ticks.....	153	79
Mattress ticks.....	215	
Roller towels.....	240	
Hand towels .....	42	
Dish towels.....	169	
Table cloths .....	6	
Table napkins.....	24	13
Window curtains.....	30	
Shirts .....	858	644

## EXHIBIT NO. 3—Continued.

Articles.	Articles made in sewing room in 1879 and 1880....	Articles repaired in sewing room in 1879 and 1880.
Men's drawers .....	180	
Straight suits .....	15	6
Overalls .....	4	
Suspenders .....	8	
Garments tagged.....	886	
Socks and hose.....		772
Coats and pants.....		887
Pieces not itemized ..		307
	4,652	3,712

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF FRUIT CANNED AND PICKLED DURING  
1879 AND 1880.

Articles.	1879.	1880.
Canned tomatoes, gallons .....	106	222
Canned grapes, gallons.....		33
Canned tomatoes and okra, gallons.....		65
Canned apples, gallons .....		40
Tomato catsup, gallons.....	24	86
Chili sauce, gallons.....	87	21
Small cucumber pickles, gallons.....	6	12
Small onion pickles, gallons.....	42	17
Chopped pickles, gallons .....	42	17
Pepper pickles, gallons .....		17
Red cabbage pickles, gallons.....		29
Sliced tomato pickles, gallons .....	14	84
Chow chow, gallons.....	15	9
Apple butter, barrels.....	1	24
Apple marmalade, gallons.....		24
Apple jelly, gallons .....	6	12
Grape jelly, gallons .....	82	18
Grape jam, gallons.....	90	75
Pear preserves, gallons.....		124
Tomato preserves, gallons .....		16
Raspberry jam, gallons.....		8
Blackberry jam, gallons.....		24
Dried okra, barrels.....	4	4
Spiced peaches, gallons .....		13
Krout, barrels .....	9	12
Cucumbers, barrels.....	54	2



STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM No. 2,  
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH, Mo., January 1, 1881.}

*To the Honorable Board of Managers:*

GENTLEMEN: I hereby submit my biennial report of receipts and disbursements of Asylum funds, as follows, viz:

RECEIPTS.		
To balance from last biennial report.....		\$185 65
To cash received for support of patients in 1879 and 1880 from counties for county patients.....		43,829 01
From individual patients, private.....		4,359 92
From appropriations from Legislature on Auditor's warrants.....		47,320 00
From Steward, for sales of Asylum property.....		1,156 40
From interest on county warrants.....		25 25
From freight refunded, on gasoline.....		19 60
Total.....		\$96,895 83
EXPENDITURES.		
Paid warrants drawn on your treasurer.....	\$70,224 77	
Refunded to counties and individuals.....	5,608 90	
Paid on Steward's monthly checks.....	4,750 00	
Paid traveling expenses committee to Jefferson.....	100 00	
Exchange on collections.....	15 87	
Postage stamps for treasurer's office.....	26 95	
3 per cent. discount on \$9,000 Auditor's warrants sold by order of Board of Managers.....	270 00	
Interest on Asylum warrants taken up.....	1,403 84	
		82,400 33
Balance on hand.....		\$14,495 50

A. M. SAXTON, Treasurer.

Resources and liabilities on the 1st January, 1881.

RESOURCES.		
Cash on hand.....		\$14,495 50
Amount of accounts on counties and individuals uncollected.....		911 80
Total.....		\$15,406 80
LIABILITIES.		
Warrants outstanding.....	\$808 94	
Outstanding accounts for December, 1880.....	2,950 18	
		3,759 12
Assets over liabilities.....		\$11,647 68

A. M. SAXTON, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON  
DEAF AND DUMB  
AND  
INSANE ASYLUMS  
AT  
FULTON,  
TO THE  
THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI.

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JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI,  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.

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Read and 1,500 copies ordered printed, 1,000 for appendix to the journal and 500 for the use of members of the House.

J. H. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk

February 2, 1881.

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# REPORT.

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**MR. SPEAKER:** Your Committee on Deaf and Dumb and Lunatic Asylums, by permission of this House, have visited Fulton, Callaway county, and now desire to make a report on the condition of the Asylums located there.

## ASYLUM NO. 1.

We found this institution in good condition. All the wards and halls are kept clean and nice. The clothing of the inmates, the beds and bedding was warm and clean. The food served to the patients is abundant and nutritious. On every hall are water closets and bath-rooms, so that all filth is removed without any accumulation. The water from the reservoir is conducted through pipes to tanks in the Asylum, so that a constant stream of water passes through the water closets, washing away the filth through sewers, removing it some half mile from the institution.

The ventilation affords easy escape for all noxious gasses, and the heating apparatus keeps the wards pleasant in the coldest weather.

## ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

The Asylum buildings are large and capacious. The number that can be cared for is nearly 400, but there are now in the institution more than 500 insane patients, a number much too large for successful treatment.

## WATER SUPPLY.

In respect to watersupply, the institution is unfortunately situated. Except for drinking purposes, all the water used at the Asylum is pumped from a small creek, three-fourths of a mile distant. Such is the condition of the pipes through which the water is forced into the reservoir and the boiler of the engine, that the institution may be forced to

close on any day. The pipes were laid in 1851, and are now giving way at every point, and the boiler of the engine having been used since 1859, and patched all over, is liable to give way any day. Your committee would emphasize the need of new boiler and pipes to take the place of the old ones.

A competent engineer and machinist has calculated the cost of the pipes, boiler, freight and laying down as follows :

4,960 feet 5-inch pipe.....	\$5,821 00
Boiler.....	600 00
Freight on pipe and boiler.....	315 00
Putting and connecting with lead.....	800 00
Total.....	\$7,536 00

While it is not the purpose of your committee to recommend an appropriation for the extension of the Asylum buildings, it is but just to say that the managers of Asylum No. 1 presented plans and specifications of a proposed extension whereby it is claimed that 296 patients can be provided for at a cost of \$68,000; that the same gas, water and heating apparatus will be sufficient without additional cost. An infirmary ought to be built upon the Asylum grounds. The building, as now constructed, has no isolated halls to be used in case epidemic diseases, such as cholera, small-pox or diptheria, should such invade the Asylum. The condition of the insane is very much improved from being removed from noise; but this Asylum has no such means of isolation—even while these words are being penned, the cries and groans of a furious maniac are heard—sounds that grate harshly on nervous organisms in healthful state must have wonderful influence on those laboring under the various forms of insanity.

Should the Legislature reject the proposition to enlarge the building at the expense as herebefore mentioned, your committee are of opinion that a sum of money ought to be appropriated sufficient to erect an infirmary, and also a hall in which the furiously insane could be confined that their cries and piteous appeals would not be heard by the other inmates. The two halls would probably cost something near thirty thousand dollars.

It is only a question of time as to whether we will add to our present Asylums or construct other Asylums in different parts of our State, if it is the purpose of the State to care for all its insane.

#### FARM—GARDEN—ORCHARD.

During the last two years the Steward has realized from the products of the farm, garden and orchard, \$8,000, clear of all expenses. These were exceptional years. The average is not much above \$4,000.

## IMPROVEMENTS.

Since the last report to the Legislature, some valuable improvements have been made. The center building has been enlarged; the roof in many places renewed; a kitchen, workshop, washing and ironing rooms have been added; all costing \$20,000.

## SUPPORT OF PATIENTS.

For the support of the patients, the following has been derived from the State:

Assets, December 31, 1878.....	\$9,032 00
Appropriations for 1879 and 1880.....	60,000 00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$69,032 00
Paid out for buildings.....	20,000 00
<hr/>	
	\$49,032 00

Leaving \$49,032 for the support of 468 patients during the years 1879 and 1880.

Thus it will be seen that the State paid \$104.80 per patient for two years, and if the present number should be the average for the next two years, the State would have to appropriate \$52,400. This estimate is made on the basis that there will be no increase in the prices of food, coal, etc., over that of 1879 and 1880, but there will be an increase in the price of coal of \$1,350, and of beef \$2,600, so that the appropriation will be \$56,350. But there is now on hand, out of the last appropriation, \$1,689, leaving \$54,661 necessary to sustain the institution for the years 1881 and 1882.

Should this Legislature see fit to appropriate a sufficient amount, purchase pipes and boilers, and have them properly fitted up, it will require an appropriation of \$61,897.

## DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

This institution is situated near the Insane Asylum. It is not properly an asylum, but should be called "*A School for the Deaf and Dumb.*" The Superintendent, Mr. Kerr, has been with it from its beginning. He has been fifty years instructing this class of pupils, and is considered one of the finest teachers in our country. His extreme age renders it certain that he must soon retire from the superintendency of the institution.

This institution is supported entirely by the State; it is expected, however, that parents and friends will furnish the necessary clothing, but often this is not done. It appears, at least to a portion of this committee, that before children are sent to this school, some such regulation ought to be had as would compel parents or guardians to partly support their children or wards, or, if too poor, to make oath before the county court that they have not sufficient means to assist in their education. This conviction grows out of the fact that there are children in that school wholly supported by the State, whose parents are worth tens of thousands. The whole number of deaf and dumb enrolled during the years of 1879 and 1880, is 196.

The whole number of teachers employed are 10; the wages of teachers is not greater than is paid in our graded schools. The teacher of the highest grade gets \$1,200 a year; second grade, \$1,000; three teachers in the third grade each receive \$700, and three others receive \$350, while one teacher receives \$400.

It is claimed that the teachers in our school receive less compensation for like work than in any other schools in the country; it is certain that several have resigned within the last few years, having been offered higher wages elsewhere. Lately one was elected superintendent of instruction in the Deaf and Dumb School of Louisiana, and another as teacher in the Mississippi Deaf and Dumb School. Thus it seems that Missouri is preparing teachers for other States.

The school at the present time does not show to much advantage; the measles having entered the school, there are now ninety children down with that disease. So far, no deaths have occurred among the students.

As far as your committee were able to judge, the school is well conducted.

The same conditions exist here as in the Asylum for the Insane; there are no means of preventing the spread of an epidemic—they have no infirmary or hospital.

In connection with the school are shops for the manufacture of furniture and shoes; here many of the boys are instructed in these two trades. At present twenty boys are instructed in the cabinet shop, and eighteen in shoe making. All the furniture needed in the institution is made here, such as chairs, tables, bedsteads, besides the repairs. This department is about self-sustaining. The shoe department is running at a loss to the State. There is also a printing press, where ten boys are learning to print. They are now printing a paper which is self-sustaining. The education in any of the various trades or pursuits is an important matter; by learning these various trades, they become self-supporting; and even if the State does lose in running the shop,

it gives back to society a producer instead of a pauper. The committee believe that no better investment could be made than to increase the size of the shops, that a larger number of boys may be taught useful trades.

It is not the object of your committee to recommend appropriations for additions, but the managers believe that if they should receive an appropriation of \$75,000 for all purposes, they could, out of that sum, make the needed improvements.

#### FINANCES.

At the close of December, 1878, the assets of this school was.....	\$9,713 00
Appropriation for 1879 and 1880.....	71,000 00
Total from the State.....	\$80,713 00
Spent in improvements.....	16,626 00
Leaving to support the school.....	\$64,087 00

The expense for the next two years will not differ materially from the past two, except in the price of coal and beef.

#### ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR 1881 AND 1882.

Support for 1881 and 1882....	\$64,087 00
Extra for coal.....	750 00
Extra for beef.....	1,040 00
Total.....	\$65,877 00
Funds on hand.....	9,313 00
Leaving.....	\$56,564 00

Should an appropriation of \$20,000 be made for building hospitals, it would require an appropriation of \$76,564 to support the patients and make the improvements.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. RILEY,  
D. P. BAILEY,  
J. S. RICHARDSON,

F. B. WEBB, but I do not recommend an appropriation for the infirmaries at this session.





REPORT  
OF THE  
REGISTER OF LANDS

OF THE  
STATE OF MISSOURI

FOR THE YEARS  
1879 and 1880.

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.

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Received from the Governor and laid over informally, January 8, 1881.

F. C. NESBIT, Secretary Senate.

Taken up and referred to Committee on State Lands, January 17, 1881.

W. H. MAYO, Ass't Secretary Senate.

Reported back by the Committee on State Lands, and that portion relating to the condition of the records in office of Register of Lands, and asking an appropriation for additional clerk hire, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; that portion recommending that authority be given the Governor to direct the Register of Lands to correct the records in certain cases, referred to Committee on Judiciary; that portion referring to Swamp Lands, referred to Committee on Swamp Lands, and 1,600 copies of the report ordered printed, 1,000 for the appendix, 250 for the General Assembly and 250 for the Register of Lands.

F. C. NESBIT, Secretary Senate.

SENATE CHAMBER, January 19, 1881.

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# REPORT.

OFFICE REGISTER OF LANDS, }  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 5, 1881. }

*To His Excellency, John S. Phelps, Governor of the State of Missouri:*

SIR—In compliance with your request of the 3d inst., I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the years 1879 and 1880.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, there were disposed of at the local United States Land Offices at Boonville, Springfield and Ironton, by homestead entries and otherwise, 48,248.53 acres, and during the year ending June 30, 1880, 38,321.21½ acres.

The public lands within the State thus disposed of are situated as follows:

COUNTIES.	Acres.
Adair.....	320.00
Benton.....	1,665.00
Cedar.....	400.00
Crawford.....	2,136.00
Camden.....	5,219.79½
Callaway.....	39.65
Dallas.....	860.00
Franklin.....	471.48
Hickory.....	600.00
Harrison.....	144.84
Holt.....	1,246.74½
Jefferson.....	180.03
Linn.....	200.00
Laclede.....	1,074.18½
Miller.....	1,678.71

## COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres.
Marion.....	80.00
Macon.....	160.00
Maries.....	1, 088.07
Mercer.....	80.00
Osage.....	160.00
Phelps.....	1, 162.90½
Polk .....	477.53
Putnam.....	146.43
Pike.....	37.80
Pulaski.....	3, 850.15
St. Clair.....	2, 676.95½
Schuyler.....	118.48
Sullivan.....	40.00
Washington .....	50.96
Total number of acres entered at Boonville, Mo.....	25,725.02½

## Lands entered at Ironton, Mo.:

COUNTIES.	Acres.
Bollinger.....	974.83
Butler.....	809.36
Crawford.....	360.00
Carter.....	160.00
Cape Girardeau.....	164.44
Dent.....	638.38
Dunklin.....	74.02
Howell.....	11, 202.27½
Iron.....	440.00
Madison.....	183.83
Mississippi.....	40.00
Oregon.....	2, 000.89½
Pemiscot.....	837.95

## COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres.
Perry.....	50.44
Phelps.....	4,138.15
Pulaski.....	77.52
Ripley.....	1,788.08
Reynolds.....	780.00
Scott.....	413.15
Shannon.....	956.06
Stoddard.....	160.00
St. Genevieve.....	727.35
St. Francois.....	441.08
Texas.....	8,504.04
Washington.....	42.56
Total number of acres entered at Ironton, Mo.....	28,840.38

## Land entered at Springfield, Mo.:

COUNTIES.	Acres.
Barry.....	1,537.57
Cedar.....	472.00
Christian.....	968.93
Douglas.....	3,924.08
Dade.....	480.00
Dallas.....	914.34
Greene.....	560.09
Jasper.....	48.98
Laclede.....	1,834.76
Lawrence.....	160.00
McDonald.....	1,859.68
Newton.....	675.88
Ozark.....	1,967.75
Pulaski.....	80.00

## COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres.
Polk.....	544.20
Stone.....	655.23
Taney.....	3,953.42
Texas.....	3,063.59
Vernon.....	80.00
Webster.....	3,772.34
Wright.....	4,861.99
Total number of acres entered at Springfield, Mo.....	32,004.35

These lands are taxable under the act of Congress approved June 10, 1852. I therefore prepared lists, as required by law, and certified them to the clerk of the county court of each county in which the land is located, to be placed on the assessor's book.

## TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LAND.

There were sold by the different counties, and patented to individuals during the year 1879, 5,139.99 acres of township school land, at an average price of \$10.02 per acre, and during the year 1880, 13,030.62½ acres, at an average price of \$2.60 per acre, thus adding to the school fund of these counties the sum of \$35,440.00.

The counties in which this land is located, the number of acres sold and the amount received by each county, are as follows :

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount.
Atchison.....	1,040.00	\$5,166 00
Adair.....	720.00	2,308 00
Audrain.....	80.00	380 00
Boone.....	320.00	5,589 00
Barton.....	240.00	1,265 00
Butler.....	200.00	250 00
Barry.....	80.00	100 00
Benton.....	200.00	440 00
Bates.....	440.00	1,148 00

## COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount.
Bollinger.....	120.00	\$150 00
Camden.....	240.00	800 00
Carter.....	1,280.00	2,000 00
Crawford.....	560.00	7,000 00
Cass.....	40.00	100 00
Christian.....	120.00	150 00
Callaway.....	40.00	50 00
Dunklin.....	440.00	647 00
Dent.....	720.00	942 00
Douglas.....	200.00	250 00
DeKalb.....	820.00	940 00
Dade.....	40 00	81 00
Franklin.....	640.00	87,500 00
Greene.....	40.00	50 00
Howell.....	200 00	250 00
Hickory.....	400.00	518 00
Harrison.....	600.00	1,423 60
Henry.....	120.00	202 00
Jasper.....	400.00	1,115 00
Jefferson.....	269 04	729 82
Knox.....	280.00	646 40
Lawrence.....	860 00	1,095 00
Lafayette.....	40.00	172 00
Linn.....	320.00	896 00
Morgan.....	160.00	200 00
Madison.....	149.18	500 00
McDonald.....	360.00	450 00
Miller.....	280.00	350 00
Macon.....	280.00	810 80
Mississippi.....	100.00	125 00
New Madrid.....	240.00	2,260 00
Newton.....	80.00	100 00



## COUNTIES—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Amount.
Nodaway.....	240.00	\$1,384 00
Oregon.....	80.00	100 00
Osage.....	400.00	500 00
Ozark.....	120.00	150 00
Phelps .....	360.00	450 00
Pulaski.....	200.00	256 00
Putnam.....	200.00	280 00
Pemiscot.....	113.20	142 03
Ripley.....	40.00	50 00
Reynolds.....	200.00	250 00
Stoddard.....	160.00	468 00
Stone.....	40.00	50 00
St. Charles.....	275.96	475 00
St. Francois.....	200.00	298 00
Scotland.....	200.00	250 00
Schuyler.....	90.03	159 55
St. Louis.....	40.00	1,560 00
Sullivan.....	80.00	100 00
St. Clair.....	280 00	2,701 00
Texas.....	280 00	350 00
Vernon.....	800.00	2,350 00
Wayne .....	575.92½	1,058 00
Webster.....	200.00	285 00
Worth.....	40.00	77 00
Aggregate.....	18,170.61½	\$85,440 00

In my report to you of December 31, 1878, I called your attention to the condition of the records of patents in this office, and made some suggestions which I think should be adopted. In order to bring the matter to the notice of the Legislature, I herewith copy that portion of my report referring to this subject.

"I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the records in this office of the township school lands, the seminary and Saline and swamp land patents. There are neither indexes nor abstracts to these records, and their present condition renders it very inconvenient and laborious in making examinations. Were these numerous volumes indexed and abstracted, it would greatly tend to facilitate the duties of this office. It would not only be useful to the office, but beneficial to the owners of the land as a means of detecting and correcting errors. With my present limited clerical force, I have been unable to do the work, though I have made some effort in that direction. It would take a good clerk at least one year to make these indexes and abstracts. If such a clerk were furnished me, I could complete the work in that time. The necessity for this work can be demonstrated to any one who will take the trouble to examine into the matter. Again, there is a considerable amount of land in this State now held by operation of the Statutes of Limitation, under title conveyed by tax deeds. There are a large number of volumes of these records; frequent inquiry is made respecting them, and they should also be indexed. I would also call your attention to the many errors that abound in the records of patents in this office, particularly the records of patents of township school lands and swamp land patents. The titles to many tracts of valuable land, some of them embracing the finest farms in the State, depend upon the records of this office for evidence to complete the chain of title by which they are held. This office is in constant receipt of applications for certified copies of patents, accompanied with the statement that the original has been lost or destroyed, and in very many cases it is found that the record is fatally defective by reason of the omission of the great seal, the misdescription of the land, or the omission of the name of the Governor or Secretary of State.

These errors mainly occurred while the records were in custody of the Secretary of State. Some provision should be made by law to remedy these defects, otherwise it may subject the grantees to vexatious law-suits and heavy expense. I would suggest that provision be made giving the Governor authority, upon the application of any person interested, to direct the Register of Lands to correct the record, when it is shown to his satisfaction that the person to whom the patent was issued was entitled to receive the same at the time it was issued, and that the rights of others will not be affected by such corrections."

## SWAMP LAND.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, the State is entitled to land indemnity in lieu of swamp and overflowed land disposed of by the United States prior to March 3, 1857, by military land warrants or scrip, and to cash indemnity for land sold for cash. As provided in these acts, the United States has issued certificates of location during the past two years as land indemnity for 8,788.27 acres, belonging to the following counties, viz :

COUNTIES.	Acres.
Butler .....	261.00
Barton.....	1,720.00
Cedar .....	562.78
Cass.....	80.00
Clinton.....	762.98
Daviess.....	120.00
Franklin.....	360.00
Jasper.....	1,284.01
Marion.....	160.00
Monroe.....	1,759.86
Pemiscot.....	80.00
Sullivan.....	878.72
Scott.....	158.97
Vernon.....	600.00
Total number of acres .....	8,788.27

Of these certificates I have located those belonging to the following counties: Clinton, Daviess, Monroe, Pemiscot, Sullivan, Scott and Vernon.

For swamp land sold for cash by the United States, there has been received during the two years as cash indemnity the sum of \$15,408.05.

This sum has been paid to the counties to which it belonged, in amounts as follows:

COUNTIES.	Amounts.
Barton.....	\$3,018 23
Butler.....	1,843 18
Clinton.....	526 12
Cedar.....	1,534 37
Cass.....	850 00
Davies.....	222 84
Franklin.....	1,578 84
Jasper.....	3,447 06
Maries.....	462 17
Sullivan.....	2,980 74

Proof of swamp land indemnity for Dunklin and Stoddard counties was taken in September, 1880, and forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but the claims have not yet been passed upon and adjusted. The amount due these counties is about \$8,550, making the total amount of cash indemnity proved up in the last two years \$23,958.05.

During the years 1879 and 1880, the following swamp land, amounting in the aggregate to 25,273.12 acres, were selected, approved and patented to the State by the United States, and by the State patented to the counties entitled to the same, and in which the lands are located, viz :

COUNTIES.	Acres.
Cedar.....	200.00
Dunklin.....	15,852.31
Dallas .....	40.00
Laclede.....	5,722.59
Livingston.....	1,278.33
Mississippi.....	52.27
New Madrid.....	578.29
Reynolds.....	40.00
Scott.....	2,009.33

The amount of cash indemnity received from the United States and paid to the counties entitled to it, up to date, is \$107,077.80.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. E. McHENRY,

Register of Lands.

# **REPORT**

**OF THE**

**COMMITTEE SELECTED BY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 7602, OF  
THE REVISED STATUTES, TO SETTLE WITH THE**

# **STATE AUDITOR**

**AND**

**STATE TREASURER,**

**AND TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE OTHER  
STATE OFFICERS, AND THE VALIDITY OF THE BONDS OF STATE  
OFFICERS, AND ALSO TO REPORT UPON THE CONDITION OF  
THE OFFICE OF**

**REGISTER OF LANDS.**

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**JEFFERSON CITY:**

**TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.  
1881.**

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Presented, laid on the table and 1,500 copies ordered printed, 500 for the use of the Senate and 1,000 for the Appendix.

F. C. NESBIT,  
Secretary Senate.

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# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-first General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

The committee selected by the Governor under section 7602 of Chapter 164 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, entitled "Of the Treasury Department," consisting of T. J. O. Morrison, Senator from the 23d district, James O. McGinnis, Representative from the 1st district of the city of St. Louis, and H. Clay Ewing, Representative of the county of Cole, met, in pursuance of such appointment, at the Capitol, in the city of Jefferson, on the 10th day of December, 1880, and proceeded to organize said committee by choosing T. J. O. Morrison chairman, and appointing Wm. G. McCarty clerk.

The committee made a very careful examination of the books and accounts of the different State offices, and find that the books are well and correctly kept, are neat and clean, showing, conclusively, that the clerks employed are fully competent, careful and impressed with the duties entrusted to their care. The heads of the various departments afforded the committee every facility to enable it to make a complete, thorough and searching investigation into the condition and affairs of their several departments.

The Auditor being the chief accounting officer of the State, his office was the first examined by the committee. The method of accounts in this office, with its complete system of checks and balances with the books kept in the Treasurer's office, is such that an error cannot occur without being speedily detected.

Although the committee subjected the books and vouchers in this office to the most searching scrutiny, not a single error or omission was found. The vouchers for moneys disbursed were all properly endorsed and numbered, and warrants for their payment drawn on the proper appropriation.



Section 19 of article 10 of the State Constitution provides that "no moneys shall ever be paid out of the Treasury of this State, or any of the funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made, or warrant shall have been issued therefor, within two years after the passage of such appropriation act." \* \* \* \* \*

This prohibition of the Constitution has been scrupulously adhered to by the State Auditor during the past two years. All warrants drawn on the Treasury were covered by appropriations made for the support of the government for the years 1879 and 1880, and none of these appropriations have been overdrawn.

#### RAILROAD TAXES.

In examining the books in the Auditor's office, the committee found that a number of railroad companies in this State are in arrears for taxes long since due, and also a number of counties that retained the State revenue under an act of March 23d, 1868, and which afterwards was decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court for the reason that the Constitution of 1865 prohibited the State giving aid, directly or indirectly, to railroads, and it was held by the court that this act was giving aid indirectly. Under this act many of the counties retained a part of the State Revenue, and some retained all of it. The accounts for these taxes stand open and unsettled on the books in said office. The committee would, therefore, recommend that the State Auditor inquire into the condition of all such unsettled accounts for taxes against any and all railroads and counties, with a view of ascertaining the true amount due the State by said railroads or counties, and that he be authorized, empowered and instructed to collect the same by legal process or otherwise.

#### THE BONDED DEBT.

The committee made as careful an investigation of the condition of the bonded debt of the State as the records in the office of the State Auditor would enable them to do. The system of keeping accounts of the bonded indebtedness of the State prior to the passage of the act of the General Assembly, approved May 16th, 1879, was found to be very incomplete and unsatisfactory, failing to show the condition of the State debt, or the amount and series of bonds outstanding, the only source of information being the bond registers kept in the Auditor's office. At the session of the General Assembly above referred to, an act was passed requiring all bonds with the coupons thereto attached which have been paid and cancelled should be placed in the "scrap-

book bond register." This system, whilst it performs the important duty of preserving evidences of the bonds and coupons paid, does not show the amount or condition of the bonds still outstanding and unpaid.

In order to arrive at a correct statement of the exact condition of the State's indebtedness, the committee went back to the date of the issue of bonds made by authority of law in the year 1837, and followed their inquiry through the various years, noting the different series of bonds authorized by legislative enactment to the present time. As a result of such inquiry, the committee submit the following condensed statement of the present condition and amount of the bonded debt of the State.

OUTSTANDING BONDS, JANUARY 1st, 1880.

*St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad.....	\$1,361,000
*Missouri Pacific Railroad.....	2,971,000
*North Missouri Railroad.....	1,694,000
*Cairo & Fulton Railroad.....	287,000
*Platte County Railroad.....	504,000
†Consolidated.....	2,727,000
†State University.....	201,000
†Northwest Lunatic Asylum.....	200,000
†State Bank Stock Refunding.....	104,000
†State Debt Proper.....	439,000
†State Refunding.....	1,000,000
†Renewal Refunding.....	3,850,000
†Penitentiary Indemnity.....	41,000
School Certificate of Indebtedness.....	900,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$16,259,000</b>

This amount does not include \$3,000,000, issued to the Hinnibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company for the payment of which that company is responsible, and revenue bonds issued in 1877, \$250,000, which makes a total of \$19,509,000.

Those marked * are straight thirty-year bonds.....	\$6,797,000
Those marked † are straight twenty-year bonds.....	4,712,000
Those marked ‡ are five-twenty bonds.....	3,850,000
School Certificate of Indebtedness.....	900,000
	<b>\$16,259,000</b>

Of this amount \$3,850,000 are five-twenty bonds and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the State; but 2,080,000 of this series of bonds are held by the State School Fund and Seminary Fund, leaving a balance of \$1,770,000, redeemable at the option of the State.

The committee recommend that an account of the bonded indebtedness of the State be opened on the ledger of the Auditor's office,

(which, to their surprise, has never been done) charging the State with the various series and the numbers of the same, with the date of the act under which they are issued, of the outstanding bonds as appears January 1st, 1881, from the foregoing statement, and crediting "bond account," with the amount, and also a "coupon account" for the interest paid, and as the payment of the bonds and coupons occur, charge these respective accounts with the amounts paid, so that hereafter they will show, at a glance, the amounts paid and still due without an interminable examination of the bond registers.

#### BOND REGISTER AND COUPONS.

At the last session of the General Assembly an act was passed requiring all bonds "hereafter paid" to be kept in his office in a book, to be known as the "Scrap-book, Bond or Coupon Register."—[See Sec. 7586 R. S.] Acting under this provision of law the State Auditor procured books, as in such act provided, and proceeded to place all redeemed and canceled bonds and coupons therein; but, owing to the irregularity with which interest coupons upon outstanding bonds were presented to and paid by the fiscal agent of the State, it was found difficult to preserve regular order in thus placing coupons on the different series of bonds yet outstanding, in consequence of which a large number of such coupons remained in the keeping of the State Auditor canceled by punching, as required by law, but not entered in said Scrap-book, Bond and Coupon Register. These coupons were examined by the Committee and found to be correct in amount as credited by the Fund Commissioners to the fiscal agent of the State, and may now be assorted and pasted in their proper places in said Scrap-book Register, as required by law.

In this connection, the Committee would suggest the propriety of holding all paid coupons, after first being canceled in the Auditor's office, until after the examination and computation of the same by the Committee selected by the Governor to settle the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer prior to the meeting of each biennial session of the Legislature, in order that said committee may the more readily and accurately determine the amount of the same and the correctness of the credits given therefor.

#### DANGER FROM FIRE.

The committee find that the large amount of valuable books and papers required by law to be preserved and kept in the State Auditor's, Treasurer's, Secretary of State, Register of Lands and Superintendent

of Public Schools' offices, and more especially in the office of the Register of Lands, wherein is deposited the old French and Spanish archives relating to land grants made to citizens of the Territory by the French and Spanish Governments prior to the cession of Louisiana to the United States by France, together with all the maps, charts, field-notes of surveys and awards of the board of commissioners, acting under authority of Congress to settle the claims of parties under such grants; the records of the State Seminary, school, agricultural and swamp lands, and all matters pertaining to land titles (not strictly confined to the United States Land Office,) within the State, are *entirely unprotected from fire*, there not being a single fireproof compartment in either of the offices or in the Capitol building of sufficient capacity to contain the valuable books, papers and records of the smallest among them. The destruction of these valuable archives, books, records and papers would entail an irreparable loss upon the State and the people, destroying, as in many cases it would, the evidences of title to millions of dollars worth of property in this State, and involving hundreds of our citizens in perplexing litigation, and, perhaps, financial ruin.

#### UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURES.

Under this head the committee desire to call the attention of the legislative body to what they deem an undue expenditure of money by the Thirtieth General Assembly. The committee is aware that it has no power to correct this evil but by bringing it to the attention of the two Houses. By an examination of the vouchers on file in the Auditor's office and a comparison of such vouchers with the books of accounts of expenditures kept by the respective Houses, it was found that for room rent for use of the various committees there was expended the sum of eleven hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-six cents, and for committee and extra clerical force the sum of forty thousand, two hundred and twenty-two dollars, whilst the amount of compensation to the regular elective clerks of the two Houses only foot up the sum of four thousand, two hundred and five dollars. The number of extra clerks employed, as appears from the pay-roll of employes kept by the respective Houses, foots up over one hundred. This number trebles the membership of one branch of the Assembly and almost equals that of the other.

In addition to the above the committee found vouchers for unusual expenditures of money made by committees visiting the eleemosynary institutions of the State. Whilst the amount of money expended for carriage hire was not large, yet, in the opinion of the committee, it was

unnecessary and ought to have been avoided. The committee, in the discharge of its duty, calls the attention of the two Houses to these matters for their correction in the future.

#### SETTLEMENT WITH AUDITOR AND TREASURER FOR THE YEARS 1877 AND 1878.

The committee find that the settlement made with the Auditor and Treasurer for the years 1877 and 1878 was not approved by the General Assembly, as provided for by law. By reason of this want of proper legislative action, the accounts on the books of these departments were not closed, as contemplated by law, and the vouchers for warrants drawn by the Auditor still remain uncanceled in his office, and the warrants drawn on such vouchers are still on file in the Treasurer's office, there being no authority for destroying them, in compliance with the law.

The committee therefore recommend that either the authority be given to this committee to settle and close the accounts and make the proper entries in the books of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices, showing the result of such settlement for the years of 1877 and 1878, cancel the vouchers and destroy the warrants drawn and paid during the above mentioned years, or that a special committee be appointed for that purpose.

#### THE TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The books in the Treasury Department present an equally satisfactory exhibit; were found properly and accurately kept, and upon comparison with the accounts in the Auditor's office found to agree.

The receipts and disbursements have all been properly entered, all warrants drawn on the Treasury promptly paid and canceled as the law directs, and the credit of the State fully sustained.

A statement of the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer for the two fiscal years ending December 31, 1880, together with the balances belonging to the various funds, are as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, DECEMBER 31, 1880.

##### RECEIPTS.

Balance January 1, 1879.....	\$472,465 92
Receipts, year 1879.....	3,150,355 08
Receipts, year 1880.....	2,815,581 36
Total.....	\$6,438,402 31

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants paid in 1879.....	\$2,984,247 00
Warrants paid in 1880.....	2,022,689 85
Balance.....	531,515 96
<b>Total.</b> .....	<b>\$6,438,402 81</b>

This balance belongs to the following funds :

State Revenue Fund.....	\$296,600 74
State Interest Fund.....	73,629 77
State School Fund.....	792 66
State School moneys.....	121,922 11
State Seminary Fund.....	95 08
Executor's and Administrator's Fund.....	17,822 18
Redemption of Land Fund.....	9 58
Insurance Department Fund.....	149 15
Road and Canal Fund.....	412 49
Militia Fund.....	82 25
Earnings Penitentiary.....	20,000 00
<b>Total.</b> .....	<b>\$531,515 96</b>

Warrants outstanding January 1, 1881.....	\$14,998 69
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In the balance of \$531,515.96, five hundred, eighteen thousand, seven hundred, sixty-nine dollars and twelve cents is included the sum of \$183,522.65 due the State from the Mastin Bank, Kansas City, which amount is now on deposit in the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis in trust for the liquidation of said debt, which trust is conditioned as follows :

## " COPY OF TRUST."

The Bank of Commerce of St. Louis has received from Calvin F. Burnes the sum of one hundred and eighty-four thousand, nine hundred seventy and 31-100 dollars, (\$184,970.31) to be held by said Bank in trust for the following purposes, to wit : If the Thirty-first General Assembly of Missouri shall, at any time during its regular session, for the year 1881, enacted into laws two bills of which copies marked respectively A and B are hereto attached, and the same shall be approved by the Governor of the State of Missouri, then, as soon as the Bank of Commerce shall have been officially advised of the fact of the passage

and final approval by the Governor of said two acts, as set forth in the copies hereto attached, the Bank of Commerce shall, without further notice or order from said Calvin F. Burnes, place said sum of one hundred and eighty-four thousand, nine hundred and seventy and 31-100 dollars, (\$184,970.31) to the credit of the State of Missouri. A delivery to said Bank of Commerce of copies of said two acts, certified according to law by the Secretary of State, shall be considered an official advice to said Bank of the passage and approval of said acts. This authority and trust is irrevocable by said Calvin F. Burnes, except as follows, namely: If the two bills marked A and B, or either of them, shall fail to be enacted into laws by said Thirty-first General Assembly, at its regular session, or shall not be approved by the Governor, so that said General Assembly shall finally adjourn its said regular session for the year 1881 without the legislative enactment and executive approval of said two bills marked A and B, or either of them, then, and in that case, the Bank of Commerce shall and will hold said sum of one hundred and eighty-four thousand, nine hundred seventy and 31-100 dollars, (\$184,970.31,) as the money of said Calvin F. Burnes, subject to his order, to be checked for by him as any ordinary deposit for his credit. Executed in triplicate, St. Louis, January 6th, 1881.

BANK OF COMMERCE,

"Signed" by C. B. BURNHAM, President.

The foregoing receipt of the Bank of Commerce is a complete and correct statement of the trust assumed by the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, and this shall be, and is, a full and final acquittance and release from me to said Bank for all my claim to said sum of 184,970 31-100 dollars, or any part thereof, if placed to the credit of the State of Missouri in conformity with the terms of the foregoing receipt and declaration of trust.

Witness my hand and seal this 6th day of January, 1881.

C. F. BURNES, [SEAL.]

#### SETTLEMENT WITH STATE TREASURER.

In the settlement of the accounts of the State Treasurer the committee found a balance in his hands on the close of business on the 10th of January, 1881, of \$518,769.12, of which amount \$335,246.47 was turned over to his successor, Philip E. Chappell, and his receipt taken therefor. The residue of said sum being \$183,522.65, representing balance due the Treasury by the Mastin Bank of Kansas City, is secured by deposit in the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, to be held in trust by that bank for the payment to the State of that amount, upon the conditions and stipulations of an agreement, a copy of which is embodied in this report.

The following bonds and certificate were also turned over to Philip E. Chappell, and his receipt taken therefor, the Treasurer being the custodian of them:

SCHOOL FUND.	
Renewal funding bonds, 20-year 6s, December 1, 1875, (coupons attached, all \$30, except last,) under act March 20, 1875; 80 to 99, 1083, 1097, 1161 to 3087, both inclusive.....	1949
Same bonds, May 15, 1875, (coupons attached, last \$22,) 3548, 3551, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3578, 3590, 3591.....	9
30-year 6s, March 10, 1857, Missouri Pacific Railroad, 4762 to 4781, (coupons attached).....	20
20-year 6s, January 1, 1868, Missouri consolidated, (coupons,) 68 to 74, 1674 to 1680, 648, 2256.....	16
30-year 6s, June 2, 1847, Iron Mountain Railroad, (coupons).....	1
30-year 6s, North Missouri Railroad, 1148, June 13, 1856, with coupons; 2158, September 5, 1856, with coupons; 2789, July 1, 1847, with coupons; 4239, November 12, 1858, with coupons; 8788, June 8, 1858, with coupons, 4245, November 12, 1858, with coupons.....	6
30-year 6s, April 15, 1853, State debt proper, with coupons, (1 fractional).....	1
30-year 6s, Cairo and Fulton Railroad, 845, April 16, 1856, with coupons; 389, July 25, 1851, with coupons.....	2
30-year 6s, Pacific Railroad, 6847, 6849, March 7, 1859, with coupons each; 3580, March 10, 1857, with coupons; 6130, December 7, 1857, with coupons; 3754, March 16, 1856.....	5
Total.....	2009
SEMINARY FUND.	
20-year 6s, May 1, 1875, (with coupons, last \$20,) 100 to 121, 572 to 671; number of bonds.....	122
SCHOOL FUND CERTIFICATE.	
January 1, 1872, six per cent ....	\$900,000

#### DEPOSIT OF STATE MONEYS.

In pursuance of section 2 of an act of the General Assembly relating to the State Treasury, approved March 15, 1879, the State Treasurer issued a circular letter to the principal banks in this State inviting bids for "the safe-keeping and payment of deposits of the State funds." Bids received in response to such circular letters were opened in the presence of the Governor and Attorney-General, and the Bank of Commerce of the city of St. Louis having, in the opinion of the Governor and Attorney-General, offered the best and most favorable terms to the State, that bank was selected as the State depository.

#### SECURITY FOR DEPOSITS OF STATE MONEYS.

The bank selected as the depository of the State moneys, in compliance with the requirements of section 5, of the above recited act, made deposit in the National Bank of Commerce, New York, of an



amount of bonds of the United States, and of the State of Missouri, sufficient to indemnify the State against loss in case of any defalcation on the part of said State depository. The amount of such securities deposited with the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and held by that bank in trust to secure the safe-keeping and payment of State moneys in such depository, is more fully explained in the following correspondence between the Fund Commissioners of this State and the National Bank of Commerce, New York, hereto appended:

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COPY.

STATE OF MISSOURI, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
JEFFERSON CITY, October 24, 1879. }

DEAR SIR: An arrangement has been entered into between the *Treasurer of the State of Missouri* (with the approval of the Fund Commissioners and Governor,) and the *Bank of Commerce of St. Louis*, contemplating the deposit in that bank of the moneys belonging to the State, and as a portion of such deposits will be required from time to time to be remitted to your bank for the credit of the State, we are desirous, in accordance with such arrangement, that you should receive, from time to time, as presented to you by said bank, *bonds of the United States* and of the *State of Missouri*, and hold the same as a *special deposit* without any charge to the State for the custody thereof; the risk of loss to be borne by said Bank of Commerce of St. Louis; and any and all deposit of such bonds to be returned to that bank, only upon the written order of the Treasurer of the State of Missouri, or upon the substitution by said bank of a *deposit of cash* equal in amount to the par value of such bonds. Any cash so substituted to be held by you as a special deposit, subject to the order or direction of the Fund Commissioners and Treasurer of the State of Missouri.

Should the Treasurer and Fund Commissioners at any time direct you to make sale of all or any portion of any of such bonds held by you, we desire that you should, upon receipt of such direction, notify said bank thereof by mail, and after the expiration of ten days therefrom, sell at public or private sale, at your option, such bonds, and hold the proceeds thereof in a similar manner, *i. e., as a special deposit*, subject to the order of the Fund Commissioners and Treasurer of the State of Missouri.

If you are willing to oblige the parties interested, by consenting to this request, please advise us at your earliest convenience.

ELIJAH GATES,

State Treasurer.

JOHN S. PHELPS,

Gov. of the State of Mo.

J. L. SMITH,

Attorney-General.

The Bank of Commerce of St. Louis hereby joins in the foregoing request, and assents to the arrangements set forth in this letter.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

By C. B. BURNHAM, President.

J. C. VAN BLARCOM, Cashier.

HENRY F. VAIL, Esq., Pres't

Nat. Bank of Commerce in N. Y.,

New York City.

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COPY.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK, }  
February 5, 1880. }

HON. ELIJAH GATES,

State Treasurer, City of Jefferson, Mo.

DEAR SIR: I beg to advise that the *Bank of Commerce, St. Louis*, has this day deposited with us \$50,000 State of Missouri 6s, renewal bonds, and \$50,000 U. S. 4 per cent. bonds, making with the \$450,000 U. S. 4 per cents heretofore held by us, a total of \$550,000, which we now hold under the conditions expressed in joint letter of yourself and that bank, dated 24th October last.

Yours respectfully,

RICH'D KING, Cashier.

The committee addressed Mr. Richard King, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, a letter on the 27th December, requesting him to furnish to them the amount and character of the securities held by the bank as trustee between the State of Missouri and the Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, to secure the State deposits in the last mentioned bank, on the 31st December, we hereto append his reply:

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW YORK,  
January 3, 1881. }

T. J. O. MORRISON, Esq., Chairman,  
(Auditor's Office,) City of Jefferson, Mo.

SIR: Your letter of 27th ult., has been received and contents noted.

Without referring to sections 7602 and 7603 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Missouri, (a copy of which we have not at hand,) or to section 7640, to which you also refer us, we assume that you are Chairman of a legally appointed Committee, and, as such, entitled to the information for which you ask. I therefore beg to state that the securities held by this bank, as trustee between the State of Missouri and the Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, to secure moneys deposited by the State in that bank, consist at this date of the following, viz:

\$248,000 Missouri State bonds.
Say \$222,000 Renewal.
16,000 Consolidation.
10,000 North Mo. R. R. State bonds.
97,000 U. S. 5 per cent. of '81 Coupon bonds.
5,000 U. S. 4 per cent. Coupon bonds.
<hr/>
Total - - \$350,000

Which bonds I further beg to state are, by the terms under which we accepted the trust, to be returned to the Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, "only upon the written order of the Treasurer of the State of Missouri, or upon the substitution, by said bank of a deposit of cash equal in amount to the par value of such bonds."

Yours respectfully,

RICH'D KING, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW YORK.

The committee find that there has been no settlement of accounts between the State of Missouri and the National Bank of Commerce, New York, fiscal agent of the State, since the year 1872, commission for the payment of the State's bonds and interest. For more correct understanding of the matter, reference is made to the correspondence of H. F. Vail, then cashier of said bank.

[Copy.]

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,  
NEW YORK, June 26, 1872. }

HON. SAMUEL HAYS, *State Treasurer of Missouri*:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of 10th instant has been received, advising

"that the Legislature, at its last session, fixed your (our) commission at one-tenth of one per cent. for payment of the State interest." The late period at which we are apprised of this act of the Legislature, is accounted for by your stating that you supposed the bill had failed, but find, since the publication of the laws, that you were mistaken.

We respectfully decline the payment of coupons for the compensation named, as thus fixed, without consultation with us. Our usual charge of one-fourth of one per cent., and which has heretofore been paid to us for a series of years by your State, being a very moderate compensation for the services performed.

The agency of your State has been with us for a long period, and has received, at our hands, most faithful attention. Many services have been performed without compensation, and the credit of the State has certainly benefitted largely from the connection. Any change of the agency would assuredly prove more disadvantageous to the State than to ourselves.

We will make the payment of the July interest upon the State debt, trusting to the justice of the Legislature, at its next session, to correct its probably hasty, and certainly not well considered, action in the matter.

I remain, yours very respectfully,

(Signed.)

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

In the month of March, 1873, the State Auditor received from said bank a statement accompanying the canceled coupons and bonds paid during the year 1872, claiming thereon for compensation a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. on the amount. This charge the Auditor could not allow, and notified the Bank of Commerce, reciting (as his reason therefor) the act of the General Assembly approved March 10th, 1872, which reduced the commission or compensation which said bank shall be allowed to "one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount thus paid by it. There has been no adjustment of this difference up to this date. The bank refusing to receive one-tenth of one per cent. commission in full compensation for its services, and the Fund Commissioners having no power or authority, under the law, to exceed that sum. In this connection the committee ventures to recommend that some action be taken to adjust the difference between the Fund Commissioners and said Bank, as to sever financial connection with such Bank at this time would seriously embarrass the financial arrangements for the payments of interest on our bonds, and would most probably result in loss to the State.

## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 105 of an act entitled "an act to revise and amend the insurance laws of the State of Missouri," approved May 24th, 1879, the State Treasurer turned over to Wm. S. Relfe, Superintendent of the Insurance Department, thirty-three thousand dollars, (\$33,000,) in United States bonds, belonging to the following named companies, and took his receipt therefor, on Nov. 8th, 1879.

United States registered four per cent. bond No. 13,166, for ten thousand dollars, belonging to the Virginia Fire Marine Insurance Company, of Richmond, Va. United States registered five per cent. bond No. 20,455, for ten thousand dollars, belonging to the Granite Insurance Company of Richmond, Virginia. United States registered four and one-half per cent bonds Nos. 4,594 and 4,787, for five thousand dollars each; also, Nos. 9,499 and 9,500, for one thousand dollars each, belonging to the Merchant's and Mechanic's Insurance Company of Richmond, Virginia. United States registered five cent. bond No. 2,384, for one thousand dollars, belonging to the Farmville Banking and Insurance Company of Virginia.

The receipts and payments into the State Treasury in conformity to law, and warrants drawn on the same by the Auditor, is as follows:

By balance January 1st, 1879.....		\$2,964 29
By receipts in the year 1879.....		15,281 43
By receipts in the year 1880.....		15,814 97
To warrants drawn in 1879.....	\$17,669 02	
To warrants drawn in 1880.....	16,342 52	
To balance January 1st, 1881.....	149 15	
Total.....	\$34,060 69	\$34,060 69

## OFFICIAL BONDS.

The committee examined the official bonds of officers remaining in office, and find all to be satisfactory, with the exception of R. D. Shannon, Superintendent of Public Schools. One of the securities on his bond died since the adjournment of the session of the last General Assembly. The committee thought it unnecessary to make any examination of the bonds of officers whose term of office has expired with the date of the incoming administration.

## FEES OF STATE OFFICERS.

In order to ascertain the amount of fees paid into the State Treas-

ury, by the different State officers, required by law to pay all fees for services into the State Treasury, the committee obtained from the Secretary of State, Register of Lands, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, a statement of all fees received and paid over by them during the last two years, which statements are as follows:

#### SECRETARY OF STATE.

Tax paid by associations incorporated by the Secretary of State in 1879 and 1880, and paid into the State Treasury, for the year 1879.....	\$10,610 00	
For the year 1880.....	20,382 00	\$30,992 00
Fees collected during the years 1879 and 1880, for services rendered by the Secretary of State and paid into the State Treasury, for the year 1879.....	1,819 65	
For the year 1880.....	4,867 90	6,687 45
Total.....		\$37,679 45

Statement of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of fees received and payments made by him into the State Treasury, and amount disbursed for salaries and expenses of his office:

Receipts for 1879 .....		\$5,641 86	
Receipts for 1880.....		6,426 53	
Expenditures for 1879.....			\$5,133 30
Expenditures for 1880.....			6,200 00
Balance paid into the State Treasury in 1879....	\$508 06		
Balance paid into the State Treasury in 1880. .	226 53		734 59
Total.....		\$12,067 89	\$12,067 89

#### STATEMENT OF FEES RECEIVED BY REGISTER OF LANDS FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

For the year 1879.....		\$170 50
For the year 1880.....		154 40
Total.....		\$325 40
In August, 1880, the county court of Oregon county ordered the Field Notes of the entire county, which have been completed and bound and are now held for payment. Sec. 5641, Revised Statutes. Fee for this work.....	\$75 00	

**Fees received for issuing Township School Patents:**

For the year 1879.....	\$79 00
For the year 1880.....	164 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$243 00</b>

List of township school lands sold by the different counties and patented to individuals for the years 1879 and 1880, showing the number of acres sold and the amount received:

	Acres.	Dollars.
For the year 1879.....	5,189 99	\$51,540.87 61-100
For the year 1880.....	13,030 62½	33 899 12½

Swamp land indemnity collections for the years 1879 and 1880, being for land disposed of by the United States, subsequent to the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, and prior to the acts of Congress of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857.

Amount for two years, \$15,408 05.

Indemnity proof for swamp land sold in Dunklin county by the United States, was taken in September, 1880, and forwarded to Commissioner General Land Office, October 22, 1880:	
Amounting to.....	\$3,900 00
Same as to Stoddard county .....	4,650 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$8,550 00</b>

This not yet received from United States.

Land indemnity being for swamp land disposed of by the United States by warrant location.

Total number of acres, 8,788.27.

Owing to the insufficiency of the appropriations for expenses of swamp and overflowed lands, the foregoing cash and land collections were actually made since September 2, 1879, and the land locations not all made for want of means and will go over to the incoming administration.

New swamp land selections under the provisions of the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, which have been selected, approved and patented to the State in 1879 and 1880.

For 1879, acres.....	10,776.23
For 1880, acres.....	14,496.89
Total number of acres.....	25,273.12

### PENITENTIARY.

The books and accounts of the Penitentiary presents a most gratifying condition of that institution. The system of purchases and judicious management of expenditures under the supervision of Warden J. R. Willis, has, instead of being a heavy burden on the State Treasury, made the institution practically self-supporting; the receipts from convict labor and other sources of income having been found almost sufficient for the support and maintenance of the institution for the past two years, and no part of the appropriation made for its support by the last General Assembly has been required or drawn for that purpose. It is gratifying to be able to report the improved condition of this institution. Not only has its financial management been able and economical, but the general *morale* of the entire force greatly improved. The inmates of the prison are under strict discipline, are humanely treated but firmly governed. They are well fed and comfortably clothed, and under the contract system now in successful operation, in the prison, a very large per cent. of the prisoners are profitably employed.

Which is respectfully submitted,

T. J. O. MORRISSON,  
JAS. C. MCGINNIS, } Committee.  
H. CLAY EWING, }





**BIENNIAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**BOARD OF INSPECTORS**

**OF THE**

**MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,**

**TO THE**

**THIRTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY,**

**FOR THE**

**YEARS 1879 AND 1880.**

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**JEFFERSON CITY :**  
**TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.**  
**1881.**

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SENATE, January 18, 1881.

Senator Walker presented the biennial report of the Warden and Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary, which was laid upon the table and 1,750 copies ordered printed, 1,000 for the appendix, 500 for the use of the Senate and 250 for the use of the Warden.

ATTEST :

F. C. NESBIT. Secretary Senate.

Mr. Bonham moved that 1,500 copies of the report be ordered printed, 1,000 for the appendix to Journal and 500 for the use of the House ; which was carried. [House Journal, page 252.]

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# Officers of the Penitentiary.

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## BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

ELIJAH GATES, State Treasurer.  
THOMAS HOLLADAY, State Auditor.  
J. L. SMITH, Attorney-General.

WARDEN,  
J. R. WILLIS.

DEPUTY WARDEN,  
W. H. BRADBURY.

CLERK,  
RALPH D. WILLIS.

PHYSICIAN,  
W. B. WINSTON, M. D.

MATRON,  
MRS. E. SANDFORD.

CHAPLAIN,  
REV. W. B. PALMORE.



# REPORT OF INSPECTORS.

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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, }  
CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI, January 14th, 1881.

*To the Honorable the Thirty-first General Assembly of the State of Missouri:*

The Inspectors of the Penitentiary in this their biennial report respectfully state that the condition of the Penitentiary and the convicts therein confined, an account of all moneys received and expended, and for what purpose and to whom paid ; a statement of all contracts entered into during the two preceding years for the employment of convicts and for other purposes, together with the terms of such contracts, showing what portion of such contracts have been performed, and the several sums of money received on the same, will fully and truly appear by reference to the elaborate and extensive report of the Warden made therein, which is hereto appended and made a part of this report.

The Inspectors further state that pursuant to the requirements of section 6518 of said statute, they have caused to be made a full, accurate and complete inventory and appraisement of all and singular the machinery, fixtures, tools, goods, chattels and property of every kind and description belonging to the State, in or about the said Penitentiary, to be made under oath by two competent appraisers, a copy of which is hereto appended and made a part of this report.

They further report that they have kept regular minutes of all their proceedings at said Penitentiary and have caused the same to be recorded in a book kept at said Penitentiary for that purpose as required by said statute.

They are gratified at being able to further report that the present Warden has demonstrated by his wise and economical administration of the said Penitentiary that it can be made self sustaining.

They further report that as far as they have been able to discover, the management and government of the said Penitentiary by the said Warden and his faithful subordinates has been faultless, and that during the two preceding years the convicts have been well fed and clothed, and due regard has been had for their health and physical comfort, and they have been generally treated with that considerate kindness and humanity which it is believed was at the same time promotive of their moral improvement and reformation, and not inconsistent with the internal police and discipline of said Penitentiary.

They further report that while the present statute in relation to the Penitentiary is wanting in symmetry and perfect harmony in all its provisions, experience leads them to conclude that the same is quite sufficient for the successful operation and management of said Penitentiary.

ELIJAH GATES,  
THOS. HOLLADAY,  
J. L. SMITH,  
Inspectors.

# REPORT OF WARDEN.

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OFFICE OF MISSOURI STATE PENITENTIARY, }  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15, 1881. }

*Honorable Board of Inspectors, Missouri State Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN: As required by law, I have the honor to submit a biennial report of the operations and general management of the Missouri State Penitentiary for the two years ending December 31, 1880.

Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, show the financial operations, the amounts received from all sources, the amounts disbursed, for what purpose and to whom paid.

Exhibit A shows the earnings and expenditures for maintenance of the Penitentiary from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880.

Exhibit B shows the statement of amount of deposits and receipts with the State Treasurer from July 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880.

Exhibit C shows a detailed statement of receipts of the Penitentiary from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880.

Exhibit D shows a detailed statement of disbursements of the Penitentiary from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880.

Exhibit E shows statement of amounts received from the Treasurer on account of appropriation for pay of the penal department.

Exhibit F shows statement of amounts collected from United States Government for keeping United States prisoners, and amounts collected for sales of hides, tallow, etc.; also statement of purchases and sales of hogs for 1879 and 1880.

Exhibit G shows statement of convict fund.

Exhibit H shows in detail the cost of feeding and clothing the prisoners per year, per month, per day, and per capita; also the daily cost per capita for feeding, clothing and guarding prisoners.



Exhibit I shows statement of receipts and disbursements for repairs of the Penitentiary for the years 1879 and 1880.

Exhibit J shows the statement of contracts in existence and renewed during the years 1879 and 1880.

Exhibit K shows the statement of contracts for supplies during the years 1879 and 1880.

By reference to Exhibit A, it will be seen that the receipts are \$38,733.87 more than it has cost to maintain the Penitentiary. There is on hand, as per inventory in commissary stores, clothing and fuel \$3,220.19 in excess of the amount on hand December 31, 1878. There has been 2,151,546 brick put into permanent improvements at the prison, which at \$4.60 per thousand, would amount to \$9,897.09. There has been performed 30,053 days labor on permanent improvements, which at 40 cents per day, would amount to \$12,021.20. There has been delivered to the City of Jefferson, for macadamizing Main street, 4,231 yards of macadam, which at 50 cents per yard would amount to \$2,115.50. Total \$27,253.98, for which no pay has been received.

The purchases and sales on account of the Broom Factory fully appear in exhibits "C" and "D."

The blacksmith and repair shop has been operated for the purpose of keeping up the repairs of the Penitentiary, such as making and repairing wagons, shoeing mules and horses, and doing such iron work as is necessary in erecting new buildings and keeping others in repair. When not so employed the labor has been used in the manufacture of wagons and buggies. The purchases and sales of this department fully appear in exhibits "C" and "D."

Also submitted herewith is a statement of the number of prisoners remaining in the Penitentiary at the close of each year since the establishment of the prison in 1836; also the number received and discharged each year.

Tables 1 to 10, inclusive, exhibit the prison statistics, as follows:

Table No. 1. Ages of convicts received.

Table No. 2. Sex and color of convicts received.

Table No. 3. States and countries of which convicts are natives.

Table No. 4. Periods for which convicts were sentenced.

Table No. 5. Crimes of convicts received.

Table No. 6. Counties and places where convicts were convicted.

Table No. 7. Former trades and occupations.

Table No. 8. Classification of convicts received and remaining in prison.

Table No. 9. Various relations and characteristics.

Table No. 10. Convicts under sentence of life.

I also submit herewith a list of convicts received from December 31, 1878, to December 31, 1880; also, a list of full pardons granted from December 31, 1878, to December 31, 1880; also, a list of pardons granted under the three-fourths rule from December 31, 1878, to June 1, 1879; also, a list of convicts discharged under the three-fourths law from June 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880; also, a list of convicts pardoned by the President of the United States, discharged by act of Congress, died or otherwise disposed of, from December 31, 1878, to December 31, 1880.

I also transmit herewith a detailed statement of the improvements made in 1879 and 1880.

I also inclose herewith the reports of the Physician, Matron and Chaplain.

In closing this report I desire to acknowledge my personal obligations to you, gentlemen, severally and as a board, for ready and valuable advice and courteous treatment in all official intercourse and relations. My appreciation is also here expressed for the valuable services rendered by Deputy Warden W. H. Bradbury and all other officers of the prison.

Respectfully,

J. R. WILLIS, Warden.

EXHIBIT A.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JANUARY 1, 1879, TO DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Balance on hand January, 1st, 1879.....					\$828 20
Total cash received.....					263,647 95
Total cash expended.....					<u>\$284,876 15</u>

EARNINGS OF THE PENITENTIARY.		EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE PENITENTIARY.			
Proceeds of labor for 1879.....	\$103,160 28	Subsistence account.....	1879	\$45,308 97	
Proceeds of labor for 1880.....	103,424 90		1880	45,712 91	\$91,021 88
		Clothing and shoe account.....	1879	13,964 60	
			1880	13,865 47	27,880 07
		Hospital account.....	1879	3,276 02	
			1880	1,911 86	5,187 88
		Fuel and light account.....	1879	13,202 97	
			1880	15,224 10	28,427 07
		Discharged convict account.....	1879	3,271 60	
			1880	3,475 55	6,747 05
		Reward account.....	1879	664 95	
			1880	832 80	1,497 75
		Forage and teaming account.....	1879	3,419 55	
			1880	4,088 13	7,507 68
		Expense account.....	1879	1,900 72	
			1880	1,273 09	3,173 81

Tool account.....	1879	1,077 10	
	1880	481 52	
Balance in treasury.....			1,558 62
Material on hand.....			23,668 22
			14,975 65
			<u>\$211,585 18</u>



## EXHIBIT C.

## RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1879.

1879.			
Jan'y.	1...	From balance on hand.....	\$828 20
	3...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Dallmeyer, repairing wagon.....	\$ 20
	6...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Mike Skein, 1 sleigh.....	12 00
	7...	Labor accounts collected from employes...	78 50
	7...	Subsistence account collected from employes.....	44 17
	7...	Hospital account collected from employes...	5 55
	7...	Wagon shop account collected from employes.....	17 80
	7...	Storehouse account collected from employes.....	2 08
	7...	Broom factory account collected from employes.....	50
	7...	Fuel and light account collected from employes.....	4 50
	8...	Labor account collected from Henry Shoup, cut stone.....	15 00
	9...	Labor charged labor account and put on pay-roll also.....	11 29
	10...	Labor account, Mrs. Lindley, repairing boy's boots.....	50
	11...	Broom factory, Udell, Schmelding & Co., brooms.....	2 00
	15...	Clothing account, overcharge collected.....	1 80
	15...	L. C. Lohman & Co., error in cash debit December 81.....	1 00
	17...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., on account January labor.....	1,000 00
	17...	Giesecke, Mysenburg & Co., on account January labor.....	1,000 00
	22...	Martin & Ware, one wagon.....	55 00
	24...	Broom factory, 4 dozen brooms.....	8 30
	24...	Governor's Mansion account for fuel, storm doors, &c.....	278 08
	24...	Fuel account, Permanent Seat of Government account, 40 cords wood, 3.15.....	128 00
	25...	Broom factory, O. G. Burch, for brooms...	2 25
	25...	Broom factory, Jacob Tanner, for brooms...	12 75
	25...	Broom factory, Hemmel & Bro., for brooms...	11 75
	25...	Seovern & Wagner, repairing wagon.....	20 95
	25...	Wagon shop, J. C. Babbitt, repairing wagon...	2 50
	25...	Wagon shop, Christ Wagner, repairing wagon.....	3 25
	27...	Goddard, Peck & Co., for brooms.....	87 74
	27...	Wagon shop, Mrs. Miller, repairing wagon...	5 00
	27...	Wagon shop, E. L. King, repairing wagon...	2 60
	28...	Wagon shop, J. W. Edmondson, repairing wagon.....	8 60
	30...	Commissioner Permanent Seat of Government, Secretary State's office.....	16 65
	31...	J. S. Sullivan, balance account.....	695 56
			\$3,478 35

WARDEN'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1879.

Febur'y 1...	From Goddard, Peck & Co., for brooms.....	\$59 32	
1...	Broom factory, sundry sales.....	4 25	
5...	A. Priesmeyer, January labor.....	492 98	
5...	V. B. Buck, January labor.....	631 87	
5...	Montserrat Coal Co., January labor.....	2,067 47	
6...	Udell, Schmelding & Co., for brooms.....	676 27	
6...	Jacob Straus & Co., January labor.....	1,700 00	
6...	W. C. Boon & Co., on account Jan. labor	15 00	
10...	Wagon shop, Peter Bolton, spring wagon	120 00	
10...	Labor account, J. R. Lamkin, 9182 brick....	36 73	
10...	Labor account, Mrs. Lindley, brick.....	55	
10...	Wagon shop, John Hohm, repairing wagon	8 60	
11...	Mrs. Maria Long, for labor.....	780 00	
18...	W. C. Boon & Co., on account Jan. labor..	12 50	
18...	Mrs. Maria Long, for labor.....	10 35	
13...	Labor account, collected from employees..	49 45	
18...	Food account, collected from employees....	21 80	
13...	Forage account, collected from employees..	23 05	
13...	Broom factory, collected from employees..	1 60	
13...	Fuel account, collected from employees.....	6 76	
18...	Hospital account, collected from employees..	4 75	
18...	Clothing account, collected from employees..	9 50	
18...	Teaming account, collected from employees..	70	
13...	E. Y. Mitchell, for labor.....	60 00	
14...	Labor account, Henry Shoup, cut stone....	15 00	
14...	Teaming account, W. M. Johnson on account, mule.....	10 00	
15...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., on account January labor .....	400 00	
15...	C. W. Thomas, for brooms.....	31 90	
15...	Labor account, E. S. Rowland, repairing shoes.....	55	
15...	B. S. Briggs, for repairing wagon.....	5 00	
17...	Discount and interest, J. B. Price & Co., discount on draft.....	6 65	
20...	Wagon shop, R. Allen, repairing wagon...	6 60	
20...	Subsistence account, R. Allen, 1 empty bbl	75	
20...	Wagon shop, T. M. Ward, repairing wagon	8 00	
22...	J. S. Dicus, for 87 dozen brooms.....	50 45	
22...	Wagon shop, Wm. Jones, repairing wagon	10 00	
22...	J. H. Bauer, on account wagon.....	8 00	
24...	Giesecke, Mysenburg & Co., on account February labor.....	1,000 00	
24...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., on account February labor.....	1,000 00	
27...	Wagon shop, Wm. Bredeman, repairing wagon.....	5 00	
27...	Broom factory, Sinks & Clarke, for brooms	10 65	
28...	Sales.....	6 60	
			\$2,857 90

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH,  
1879.**

March	1...	From Wagon shop, H. Schubert, repairing wagon	\$8 50	
	1...	Hog and slop account, J. S. Madden, 14 hogs	147 46	
	4...	A. Priesmeyer, February labor.....	469 60	
	4...	Udell, Schmieding & Co., for brooms.....	1,568 62	
	5...	Montserrat Coal Co., February labor.....	1,522 31	
	5...	Clothing account, John Conley, making clothing.....	3 75	
	5...	V. B. Buck, February labor.....	625 88	
	5...	Jacob Straus & Co., February labor.....	1,701 79	
	6...	Labor account, E. S. Rowland, making coat	2 97	
	6...	Teaming account, E. S. Rowland hauling-	85	
	10...	Labor account, Mrs. Lindley, making pair pants.....	75	
	10...	Giesecke, Mysenburg & Co., Feb. labor.....	221 02	
	10...	W. O. Boon & Co., February labor. ....	45 65	
	22...	Wagon shop, J. H. Ehler, repairing wagon	1 40	
	12...	Labor account, Thomas Sone, making coat and vest.....	8 00	
	13...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., on acc't March labor.	1,000 00	
	13...	Giesecke, Mysenburg & Co., on account March labor.....	1,600 00	
	13...	Food account refunded on potatoes.....	4 00	
	15...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance Feb. labor....	220 48	
	15...	A. Priesmeyer, on account March labor.....	500 00	
	18...	Wagon shop, Keltzer, bellows and anvil....	13 00	
	21...	Labor account, Gundelfinger, sign.....	75	
	22...	Broom factory, Wyman Nelson, brooms....	10 20	
	24...	Broom factory, Jno. Jacobs, Brooms.....	8 75	
	25...	Labor account, collected from employees....	80 30	
	25...	Food account, collected from employees....	80 66	
	25...	Forage account, collected from employees....	11 60	
	25...	Broom factory, collected from employees....	2 60	
	25...	Fuel account, collected from employees.....	3 00	
	25...	Hospital account, collected from employees....	95	
	25...	Teaming account, collected from employees....	1 55	
	25...	Teaming account, W. M. Johnson, on account mules.....	10 00	
	26...	Labor account, Henry Shoup, cut stone.....	15 00	
	27...	Wagon shop, Pat Gleemen, repairing wagon.....	40 00	
	28...	Governor's Mansion for coal and wood.....	186 13	
	28...	Wagon shop, E. Manchester, one Wagon	60 00	
	28 ..	Forage account, E. Manchester, manure....	5 00	
	28...	Commissioner Permanent Seat of Government, for wood and coal.....	888 71	
	29...	Broom factory, sundry sales.....	18 20	
				<b>\$10,378 88</b>



RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL,  
1879.

April 1...	From blacksmith and repair shop, J. G. Wiley, repairing wagon.....	\$3 35
8...	Montserrat Coal Co., March labor .....	2,885 55
8...	W. C. Boon & Co., March labor .....	85 50
4...	Commissioner Permanent Seat of Government, fuel, Supreme Court.....	114 98
5...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., March labor .....	807 03
5...	A. Priesmeyer, March labor.....	20 26
5...	V. B. Buck, March labor.....	734 33
7...	Clothing account, pair shoes sold .....	2 00
7...	Eberhard Vogel, for one farm wagon .....	60 00
7...	Jacob Straus & Co., March labor .....	1,867 13
7...	Teaming account, W. M. Johnson, account, mule.....	10 00
7...	Labor account collected from employes...	44 41
7...	Food account, collected from employes.....	36 95
7...	Broom factory account, collected from employes.....	2 25
7...	Forge account, collected from employes..	8 00
7.	Teaming account, collected from employes .....	3 05
7...	Hospital account, collected from employes .....	1 65
7...	Subsistence account, collected from employes.....	54
7...	Blacksmith and repair shop account, collected from employes .....	5 00
7...	Clothing account, collected from employes .....	2 75
7...	Commissioner Permanent Seat of Government, fuel, Armory.....	37 80
8...	Clothing account, collected by W. M. Todd.....	50
8...	Udell, Schmieding & Co., brooms.....	327 48
9...	Broom factory, overcharge on freight....	5 16
9...	United States account, keeping United States prisoners, first quarter.....	1,859 75
10...	Labor account, Mrs. Lindley, making boys' pants.....	1 75
11...	Labor account, J. B. Montgomery, pair boots.....	5 00
12...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance March labor,	516 84
12...	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Singer, repairing wagon.....	16 00
12...	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Champlin, one wagon .....	65 00
14...	Clothing account, discount on Browning & Coyle account.....	2 10
14...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., April labor,	1,000 00
14...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., April labor.....	1,000 00
15...	Blacksmith and repair shop, McBride, 2 wagons and shipping .....	183 00
15...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Noland, work done in shop.....	8 00
17...	L. James, on account of wagon .....	38 46
19...	Broom factory, J. P. McAfee, for brooms.	14 50
21...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Burrese, toy wagon .....	5 00
23...	Watson & Co., for 7 dozen brooms.....	13 85
23...	Labor account, T. J. Sone, repairing boots.....	1 00
24...	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. H. Stillwell, repairing wagon .....	43 88

## RECEIPTS FOR APRIL—Continued.

April 24...	From teaming account, W. H. Stillwell, 2 bay horses .....	\$100 00	
29...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. G. Schott, makin box and table.....	8 00	
29...	Commissioner Permanent Seat of Government, brooms .....	8 00	
30...	Broom factory, sundry sales .....	12 75	
			\$10,298 48

## RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1879.

May 5.....	From W. C. Boon & Co., April labor.....	\$40 30	
5 .....	A. Priesmeyer, April labor.....	496 08	
5.....	V. B. Buck, April labor .....	846 30	
5.....	Montserrat Coal Co., April labor.....	1,889 74	
7.....	Labor account, J. O. Guffey, making pants.....	2 10	
7.....	Teaming account, J. O. Guffey, hauling 4 loads.....	1 40	
9.....	J. Straus & Co., brooms .....	6 00	
9.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Frazier on account, wagon.....	15 00	
9.....	Forage account, John Gates, 2 bushels corn .....	80	
9.....	Jacob Straus & Co., April labor.....	1,938 66	
10.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co., brooms .....	1,818 82	
10.....	Labor account, W. G. Vaughan, pair of boots.....	7 00	
10.....	Labor account, John Stewart, repairing boots.....	1 25	
10.....	Labor account, Mrs. Lindley, making boys' suit and shoes .....	5 50	
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Mrs. Lindley, 1 pair gate hinges.....	60	
10.....	Hospital account, John Stuart, medicine ..	25	
10.....	Broom factory, John Stuart, 1 broom.....	20	
12.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. J. Gers-tenkorn, repairing wagon.....	5 15	
18.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance April labor..	442 92	
18.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., on account May labor.....	1,000 00	
16.....	Clothing account, sale of 1555 pounds of rags and old shoes.....	24 50	
16.....	Broom factory, John Radmacher, brooms ..	12 00	
17.....	N. Springer, for brooms.....	57 60	
17.....	Labor account, G. A. Sheppard, male labor, December, 1878.....	3 00	
17.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, G. A. Shep-pard, sleigh runners, tires, etc.....	18 00	
19.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, F. Pittrich, repairing and painting wagon.....	30 00	

## RECEIPTS FOR MAY—Continued.

May 20.....	From labor account, E. M. Hutchison, male labor.....	\$2 75	
22.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., on account, May, labor .....	1,000 00	
23.....	A. Priesmeyer, on account, May labor.....	500 00	
23.....	Mrs. M. Long, on account of labor.....	60 00	
24.....	Teaming account, T. Pendleton, hauling 1 load.....	85	
24.....	Fuel account, T. Pendleton, $\frac{1}{2}$ cord wood.....	1 50	
30.....	Broom factory, sundry sales .....	4 00	
			\$9,726 22

## RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1879.

June 4.....	From W. C. Boon & Co., May labor.....	\$26 88	
5.....	Montserrat Coal Co., May labor.....	2,083 10	
5.....	Jac. Strauss & Co., May labor.....	1,905 77	
5.....	V. B. Buck & Co., May labor.....	949 03	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, balance May labor.....	15 80	
5.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance May labor.....	849 85	
5.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	88 78	
6.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., on acc't labor	1,000 00	
7.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Ahrens, repairing wagon.....	25 00	
9.....	Labor acc't, fixing Governor's office.....	26 44	
9.....	Labor acc't, collected from employees.....	23 80	
9.....	Forge acc't, collected from employees.....	7 80	
9.....	Broom fact'ry acc't, collected from employees	8 25	
9.....	Food acc't collected from employees.....	8 93	
9.....	Hospital acc't collected from employees.....	2 10	
9.....	Teaming acc't, W. M. Johnson, on account mule .....	10 00	
9.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, collected from employees.....	5 18	
10.....	Labor acc't, J. D. Ferguson repairing shoes	25	
11.....	Labor acc't, Mrs. Lindley, making boy's suit	2 80	
13.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, P. F. Fowler, one wagon.....	51 50	
13.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, E. B. Lumpkin, one wagon.....	50 00	
14.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co. for brooms.....	847 57	
14.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Dr. McWorkman, repairing wagon.....	22 05	
14.....	Hospital acc't. collected from employees.....	4 00	
14.....	Broom fact'ry acc't, collected from employees	2 85	
14.....	Labor acc't, collected from employees.....	55 30	
14.....	Teaming acc't, collected from employees...	2 45	
14.....	Blacksmith and repair shop acc't, collected from employees.....	18 02	
14.....	Food acc't, collected from employees.....	49 12	
14.....	Forge acc't, collected from employees.....	2 50	
14.....	Fuel acc't, collected from employees.....	1 50	
14.....	Teaming acc't, M. Taylor, manure.....	1 50	
			\$7,086 62

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF JULY,  
1879.

July 1.....	From proceeds of empty coal oil barrels.....	\$98 38	
1.....	Steamer Headlight, brick.....	8 65	
5.....	V. B. Buck, June labor.....	906 61	
5.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, M. U. Payne, wagon.....	61 00	
8.....	Jacob Strauss & Co., June labor.....	1,749 92	
8.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., June labor.....	1,535 89	
8.....	W. C. Boon & Co., June labor.....	45 00	
8.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	57 98	
8.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co., brooms.....	867 17	
10.....	A. Priesmeyer, June labor.....	508 38	
10.....	Montserrat Coal Co., June labor.....	1,958 52	
10.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., June labor...	2,000 00	
11 .....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	7 17	
11.....	Jacob Tanner, brooms.....	21 75	
11.....	Scovern & Wagner, brooms.....	14 40	
11.....	O. W. Thomas, brooms.....	18 25	
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. P. Andrae, repairing wagon.....	17 75	
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Stampfl & Karges, repairing wagon.....	25	
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, L. A. Lambert, repairing wagon.....	9 50	
11 .....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. S. Fleming, repairing wagon.....	8 00	
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Clark, repairing wagon.....	6 00	
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Wood Noland, repairing wagon.....	50	
11.....	Teaming acc't, W. Wilkerson, hauling.....	50	
11.....	Teaming acc't, Jno. T. Sears, hauling.....	50	
11.....	T. E. Schultz, brooms.....	8 25	
11.....	Clothing acc't, Browning & Coyle, discount	1 46	
14 .....	Labor acc't, T. B. Tichnor, labor in May....	50	
17.....	Labor acc't, J. O. Guffey, on house.....	20 00	
17.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, C. W. Samuels, repairing wagon.....	2 00	
17.....	Labor acc't, Dr. Root, car brick.....	24 75	
22.....	Daniel Wade, stone.....	10 18	
23.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co. on acc't July labor.....	750 00	
23.....	A. Priesmeyer, on acc't July labor.....	250 00	
23.....	W. C. Boon & Co., on acc't July labor.....	17 75	
29.....	Mrs. M. Long, labor.....	70 00	
29.....	B. H. McCarty, repairing wagon .....	8 90	
29.....	Forage acc't, J. W. Ruthven, feeding horse	2 50	
29.....	Teaming acc't, W. M. Johnson, acc't of mule	10 00	
31.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., on acc't July labor.....	300 00	
31.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. Wyatt, re- pairing wagon.....	14 17	
			\$11,376 58

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
AUGUST, 1879.**

August 1...	From blacksmith and repair shop, C. H. Dewey, repairing wagon.....	\$4 50	
1...	Labor account, L. Chapell, target.....	75	
1...	Labor account, Hobbs, target.....	75	
5...	A. Priesmeyer, balance July labor.....	217 45	
5...	V. B. Buck, July labor.....	1,210 36	
5...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., July labor....	1,722 01	
5...	Jacob Straus & Co., July labor.....	1,669 86	
5...	W. C. Boon & Co., July labor.....	83 85	
5...	Blacksmith and repair shop, fellows.....	45	
7...	Udell, Schmelding & Co., brooms.....	612 65	
7...	Labor account, mortar and brick.....	22 50	
9...	Monterrat Coal Co., July labor.....	1,866 90	
9...	Labor account of J. C. Guffey on house....	20 00	
11...	Food account, B. M. Claypool, May acc't....	3 50	
11...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance July labor....	787 76	
14...	Blacksmith and repair shop, repairing wagons and buggy.....	18 90	
14...	Repairs Penitentiary, erroneously charged.	647 24	
14...	Clothing account, discount on Browning & Coyle's account.....	1 00	
14...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Robert Besinger, wagon.....	57 50	
19...	Blacksmith and repair shop, E. N. Howard, repairing wagon.....	18 55	
21...	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	49 45	
23...	Jno. W. Gordon, repairing wagons.....	55 10	
25...	Mrs. M. Long, on account labor.....	25 00	
25...	Hog and slop account, proceeds of hogs....	822 75	
25...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Emil Henry, wagon.....	57 50	
25...	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. J. Musick, wagon.....	55 00	
29...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Jno. Brede- man, painting wagon.....	6 00	
31...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. Ed. Belch, painting wagon.....	8 00	
31...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Quigley, repair- ing wagon.....	10 00	
			\$9,499 28

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1879.**

Sept.	3...	From Montserrat Coal Co., August labor.....	\$1,838 19	
	3...	W. O. Boon & Co., August labor.....	40 80	
	5...	V. B. Buck, August labor.....	1,066 17	
	8...	Jacob Straus & Co., August labor.....	1,788 84	
	8...	Employee, for sundries in May.....	17 95	
	9...	Udell, Schmeiding & Co., brooms.....	1,061 55	
	9...	H. J. Gerstenkorn, 3 calves.....	20 65	
	9...	Blacksmith and repair shop, F. M. Dixon, repairing wagon.....	3 05	
	11...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Conrad Beek, wagon.....	57 50	
	11...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Jacob Smith, balance on wagon.....	35 72	
	11...	A. Priesmeyer, August labor.....	488 00	
	12...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., August labor	1,802 28	
	12...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Standifer, repairing wagon.....	7 40	
	12...	Labor account, J. C. Guffey, on house.....	20 00	
	12...	Broom factory, sale of brooms.....	2 00	
	12...	Hog and sloop account, proceeds 62 hogs.....	856 18	
	16...	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	71 46	
	16...	Labor account, 5,300 brick.....	23 90	
	16...	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. E. Lockett, wagon.....	58 00	
	18...	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	80 70	
	18...	Blacksmith and repair shop, M. J. T. Leonard, repairing wagon.....	3 00	
	18...	Labor account, Lamkin, brick.....	5 00	
	20...	W. O. Boon & Co., August labor.....	20 00	
	22...	J. S. Sullivan, August labor.....	1,806 02	
	22...	Teaming account, W. M. Johnson, on account mule.....	10 00	
	22...	W. O. Boon & Co., on account September labor.....	10 00	
	22...	Broom factory, sales of brooms.....	10 20	
	22...	Fuel account, sales 5 cords wood.....	8 75	
	30..	Blacksmith and repair shop, Erhardt, painting buggy.....	11 35	
				\$10,674 66

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1879.**

Octob'r 1...	From Broom factory, for handles.....	\$1 20	
1...	Blacksmith and repair shop, repairing rocking horse.....	75	
1...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. C. Babbitt, repairing wagon.....	1 50	
3...	W. C. Boon & Co., balance Sept. labor.....	6 10	
4...	A. Priesmeyer, Sept. labor.....	490 65	
6...	V. B. Buck, Sept. labor.....	1,055 89	
6...	J. S. Sullivan & Co. on account Sept. labor.	1,700 00	
7...	Montserrat Coal Co., Sept. labor.....	1,959 43	
12...	Nave. McOord & Co., brooms.....	264 65	
12...	Jacob Straus & Co., Sept. labor.....	1,520 60	
12...	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. J. Gersten- korn, repairing wagon.....	80	
12...	Blacksmith and repair shop, A. T. Wade, on account wagon.....	10 00	
14...	Woolen factory, Geo. Gordon, carding wool.....	3 00	
14...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., Sept. labor....	2,024 55	
15...	Fuel account, steamer Undine, two cords wood.....	8 00	
15...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Carrington Cavil, on account wagon.....	10 00	
18...	Udell, Schmelding & Co., brooms.....	377 92	
18...	Broom factory, A. Grolock, brooms.....	4 00	
18...	Broom factory, A. J. Hoefler, brooms.....	7 50	
18...	Broom factory, T. E. Schultz, brooms.....	8 00	
18...	Broom factory, Geo. Wagner, brooms.....	6 00	
18...	Broom factory, O. W. Thomas, brooms.....	9 00	
18...	Broom factory, Scovern & Wagner, brooms	25 05	
18...	Blacksmith and repair shop, G. A. Parsons, repairing wagon.....	1 65	
18...	Blacksmith and rapair shop, John Raithel, repairing wagon.....	28 20	
18...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Mrs. Hom- brock, repairing wagon.....	11 00	
18...	Fuel account, Mrs. Vetsburg, coal.....	2 08	
18...	Labor account, Mrs. Vetsburg, labor in May	1 75	
20...	United States for keeping U. S. prisoners, 8d quarter.....	1,162 25	
20...	J. O. Linhardt, brooms.....	10 10	
31...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Jno. Edwards, repairing wagons.....	11 00	
31...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Wm. Brede- man, shaft.....	80	
31...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. T. Berg, repairing wagon.....	11 50	
			\$10,727 92

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1879.**

Nov.	3...	From Broom factory, for brooms.....	\$8 75	
	8..	Blacksmith and repair shop, R. E. Davis, repairing wagon.....	19 05	
	4...	A. Priesmeyer, October labor.....	482 80	
	4...	V. B. Buck, October labor.....	1,081 10	
	4...	Jacob Straus & Co., October labor.....	1,623 50	
	4...	W. C. Boon & Co., October labor.....	42 70	
	4...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., October labor.....	1,892 14	
	4...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance Sept. labor....	132 55	
	7...	Montserrat Coal Co., October labor.....	1,884 80	
	7...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. Street, repairing wagon.....	5 00	
	7...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. H. Dierks, repairing wagon.....	12 50	
	7...	Teaming account, W. M. Johnson, on mule	10 00	
	7...	Labor account, J. C. Guffey, on house.....	20 00	
	7...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. W. Wallace, one wagon.....	60 00	
	7...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Wallace & Northway, spring seat.....	8 50	
	7...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. D. Standefer, spring wagon.....	100 00	
	10...	L. C. Lohman & Co., wheel barrows.....	38 00	
	10...	Hog and slop account, proceeds 41 hogs....	276 80	
	10...	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. T. Pullum, repairing wagon.....	4 00	
	10...	Broom factory, C. W. Thomas, brooms.....	6 25	
	10...	Giesecke, Meysenberg & Co., October labor	1,833 54	
	10...	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Jones, repairing wagon.....	18 65	
	12...	Udell, Schmeiding & Co., brooms.....	1,286 80	
	12...	Broom factory, Geo. Holmes, brooms.....	2 00	
	15...	Clothing and shoe account, underclothing..	1 50	
	17...	Blacksmith and repair shop, A. D. Sellers, painting wagon.....	12 00	
	17...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. W. Fire, repairing wagon.....	13 00	
	22...	Clothing and shoe account, underclothing..	6 00	
	22...	Blacksmith and repair shop, M. R. Tarlton, repairing wagon.....	55	
	22...	Forage account, J. W. Ruthven, boarding horse.....	17 50	
	25...	Blacksmith and repair shop, M. Somerer, spring wagon.....	102 25	
	26...	Food account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, 1 calf....	6 56	
	26...	Broom factory, Geo. Holmes, brooms.....	8 50	
	28...	W. C. Boon & Co., on account.....	15 00	
	28...	Blacksmith and repair shop, G. Felltrop, wagon.....	60 00	
	28...	Blacksmith and repair shop, N. C. Hagans, wagon.....	60 00	
	28...	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. K. Lyons, wagon.....	65 00	
				\$11,201 29



**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1879.**

Dec. 1.....	From Fuel account, 180 cords wood for burning brick.....	\$427 50	
1.....	W. C. Boon & Co., balance November labor.....	5 85	
1.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, S. Kaufman, spring wagon.....	100 00	
4.....	Labor account, W. K. Bradbury, repairing clothing.....	3 75	
4.....	Labor account, J. C. Guffy, on house.....	20 00	
4.....	Teaming acc't, W. M. Johnson, on mules.....	10 00	
4.....	Teaming account, J. T. Lewis, use of team.....	3 00	
4.....	Teaming account, J. B. Ruthven, use of team.....	5 00	
4.....	Forage account, J. W. Ruthven, boarding horse.....	5 00	
4.....	Broom factory, sales of brooms.....	6 25	
5.....	V. B. Buck, November labor.....	926 77	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, November labor.....	474 80	
5.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, A. T. Wade, wagon.....	50 00	
6.....	Jacob Straus & Co., November labor.....	1,630 81	
6.....	Clothing and shoe account, underclothing.....	4 00	
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, S. P. Holt, repairing wagon.....	24 30	
6.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co., brooms.....	1,689 05	
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Joseph Huegel, wagon.....	50 00	
11.....	Monterrat Coal Co, November labor.....	1,593 18	
12.....	Clothing and shoe account, underclothing.....	5 00	
13.....	Giesecke, Meyenburg & Co., November labor.....	1,031 81	
18.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., on account, November labor.....	1,700 00	
16.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. T. Sears, wagon.....	71 00	
16.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. S. Fleming, wagon.....	70 00	
16.....	Labor account, T. M. Hampton, brick.....	13 20	
16.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, A. M. Davison, repairing wagon.....	8 00	
16.....	Broom factory, A. M. Davison, brooms.....	1 50	
16.....	Westlake & Button, on account.....	10	
23.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. E. Bramlett, resetting shoes.....	1 00	
24.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Biggs, wagon.....	65 00	
27.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. E. Bramlett, shoes and resetting.....	5 30	
27.....	Labor account, W. D. Morris, window and door sills.....	24 95	
29.....	Blacksmith and repair, Jos. Hollander, wagon.....	54 50	
29.....	Capitol Improvement account, labor.....	1,008 85	
30.....	E. Y. Mitchell, labor.....	22 45	
30.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Joseph Huegel, balance on wagon.....	30 00	
31.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance November labor.....	59 16	
31.....	Nave McCord & Co, brooms.....	126 40	
31.....	Forage account, E. T. Manchester, manure.....	11 40	
31.....	Food account, J. J. Church, agent, freight refunded.....	8 28	
			\$11,836 06

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
JANUARY, 1890.

Jan'y 5.....	From V. B. Buck, December labor.....	\$980 90	
6.....	A. Priesmeyer, December labor. ....	405 25	
6.....	Labor account, J. O. Guffey, on house.....	19 00	
6.....	Teaming acc't, W. M. Johnson, on mule...	5 00	
6.....	Forage, J. W. Ruthven, boarding horse. ..	5 00	
9.....	Jacob Straus & Co., December labor.....	1,784 44	
9.....	Montserrat Coal Co., December labor.....	1,860 90	
9.....	Broom factory, Joseph Straus, brooms.....	1 43	
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, steamer Statie Fisher, repairing.....	6 10	
10.....	Food account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, calf.....	8 95	
10.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., December labor .....	1,642 38	
10.....	W. C. Boon & Co., December labor.....	38 10	
12.....	Broom factory, steamer Aggie, brooms.....	1 75	
12.....	Labor account, R. E. Davis, elbow joint....	40	
14.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., December labor.....	1,032 20	
15.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co., brooms.....	2,016 93	
15.....	Jacob Tanner, brooms.....	13 00	
15.....	Sinks & Clark, brooms.....	16 55	
15.....	T. E. Schultz, brooms.....	4 00	
15.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. Raithel, repairing wagon .....	7 60	
15.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Jno. G Schott, painting buggy and sleigh....	10 00	
15.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. K. Lyons, repairing wagon .....	4 10	
15.....	Labor account, H. K. Lyons, from August to December, 1878.....	24 30	
16.....	Tennessee Mathews, 10,500 brick.....	43 60	
16.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, M. Bass, wagon .....	65 00	
17.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. E. Bram- lett, repairing wagon.....	5 50	
19.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, A. Punger, repairing wagon.....	2 50	
19.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, T. W. Morgan, wagons.....	94 95	
19.....	United States, for keeping U. S. prisoners, 4th quarter.....	\$96 25	
20.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Joseph Snider, repairing wagon.....	1 00	
22.....	Wm. Brown for building fence around pas- ture.....	206 95	
22.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	85 15	
24.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, G. A. Shep- pard, setting tire.....	2 00	
24.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Carrington Cavil, on wagon.....	20 00	
29.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. Baber, re- pairing wagon.....	20 00	
29.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, for 200 log pins.....	20 00	
			\$11,256 16

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1880.**

Feb.	4...	From blacksmith and repair shop, A. P. Wade, repairing wagon.....	55	
	5...	Udell, Schmeling & Co., brooms.....	\$698 74	
	5...	V. B. Buck, January labor.....	1,069 78	
	5...	A. Priesmeyer, January labor.....	563 16	
	6...	Blacksmith and repair shop, I. J. Oliver, repairing wagon.....	32 00	
	6...	Blacksmith and repair shop, S. L. Griffin, repairing wagons.....	70 60	
	7...	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. H. Morelock, repairing wagon.....	7 70	
	7...	Jacob Straus & Co., January labor.....	2,257 67	
	9...	Montserrat Coal Co., January labor.....	1,547 34	
	9...	Teaming account, J. W. Gordon, one mule.....	70 00	
	9...	W. C. Boon & Co., January labor.....	20 66	
	9...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Harlin, repairing wagon.....	1 20	
	9...	Labor account, sale of brick.....	1 60	
	9...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., January labor.....	1,541 85	
	10...	Broom factory, Bodenheimer & Co., brooms.....	10 00	
	10...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. E. Edwards, one wagon.....	80 00	
	10...	Forage account, J. W. Ruthven, boarding horse.....	5 00	
	10...	Blacksmith and repair shop, A. Campbell, 2 wagon beds.....	20 00	
	10...	Broom factory, Samuels & Sons, brooms...	4 36	
	10...	Broom factory, sundry sales.....	9 16	
	10...	Blacksmith and repair shop, A. Campbell, spring seat.....	3 60	
	11...	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	88 20	
	12...	Teaming account, W. M. Johnson, on account mule.....	5 00	
	18...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., on account of January labor.....	1,000 00	
	14...	Nave & McCord, brooms.....	184 37	
	16...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Thos. R. Moore, repairing buggy.....	3 50	
	17...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Carrington Cavil, on account wagon.....	10 00	
	17...	Hog and slop account, J. W. Gordon, proceeds car hogs.....	643 80	
	21...	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	89 06	
	21...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Isaac Rowland, painting buggy.....	7 50	
	28...	Broom factory, sales.....	2 40	
	28...	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Hager, 1 wagon.....	65 00	
				\$10,096 41

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH,  
1880.

March 2...	From J. S. Sullivan & Co., on account February labor.....	\$500 00	
3...	Forage account, J. W. Ruthven, boarding horse.....	5 00	
3...	Teaming account, J. B. Adams, use of team.....	2 50	
3...	Teaming account, Nat. Adams, use of team.....	1 25	
5...	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Heinrichs, repairing buggy.....	3 00	
6...	A. Priesmeyer, February labor.....	513 45	
6...	V. B. Buck, February labor.....	976 02	
6...	Jacob Straus & Co., February labor.....	1,825 29	
6...	Labor account, steamer Aggie, brick.....	10 00	
10...	W. C. Boon & Co., February labor.....	35 00	
10...	Montserratt Coal Co., February labor.....	1,547 28	
10...	Gliesecke, Maysenburg & Co., Feb'y labor..	1,853 59	
10...	Gliesecke, Maysenburg & Co., balance January labor.....	181 58	
11...	John Zimmerman, brooms.....	5 25	
11...	Udell, Schmelding & Co., brooms.....	967 67	
11...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., February labor.....	1,212 40	
11...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. J. Rowland, repairing and painting buggy.....	16 00	
12...	W. C. Boon & Co., February labor.....	18 80	
18...	Udell, Schmelding & Co., brooms.....	50	
15...	Subsistence account, capitol improvement, rope.....	2 80	
15...	Expense account, express charge returned.	50	
15...	Capitol improvement account, labor and teaming.....	1,292 92	
17...	Broom factory, C. W. Thomas, brooms.....	13 59	
17...	Broom factory, Hoefter & Bro., brooms.....	6 50	
17...	Broom factory, T. E. Schultz, brooms.....	8 80	
17...	Blacksmith and repair shop, steamer Sport, cutting thread.....	5 20	
18...	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. M. Todd, second-hand wagon.....	50 00	
23...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Carrington Cavil, on account wagon.....	5 00	
23...	Blacksmith and repair shop, C. A. Peabody, on account wagon.....	8 75	
27...	Broom factory, rebate of freight on broom corn.....	26 35	
29...	Fuel account, steamer Ida Stockton, wood..	7 00	
31...	Broom factory, sale of brooms.....	1 00	
			\$11,042 94

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
APRIL, 1880.

April 3.....	From W. C. Boon & Co., March labor.....	\$39 45	
3.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Carrington		
	Cavil, on wagon.....	5 00	
5.....	Labor account, Allen Miller, brick.....	1 60	
5.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., March labor.....	2,206 49	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, March labor.....	674 03	
5.....	G. B. Winston, brick and new spokes.....	6 05	
5.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, F. H. Clarenbach, coupling pole.....	1 95	
5.....	Jacob Straus & Co., March labor.....	1,854 59	
6.....	V. B. Buck, March labor.....	1,100 83	
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Stampfl & Karges, repairing wagon.....	8 00	
9.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	57 90	
9.....	Capitol improvement account, teaming and labor.....	413 30	
10.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., March labor.....	1,940 52	
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, P. M. Hamlin, wagon.....	100 00	
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, P. M. Hamlin, repairing wagon.....	1 00	
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. R. Moore, lumber.....	1 26	
11.....	Montserrat Coal Co., March labor.....	1,789 00	
19.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. W. Chapell, wagon.....	80 00	
21.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	172 65	
22.....	Hog and slop account, J. W. Gordon, proceeds 61 hogs.....	554 57	
24.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Carrington		
	Cavil, on wagon.....	10 00	
30.....	Broom Factory, sale of brooms.....	8 15	
			\$10,976 84

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF MAY,  
1890.**

May 1.....	From Udell, Schmelding & Co., brooms .....	\$1,744 48	
4.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, I. G. Wright, repairing wagon.....	1 50	
4.....	Labor account, Mrs. Ruthven, door sills.....	7 55	
4.....	Forage account, J. W. Ruthven, boarding horse.....	5 00	
4.....	Nick. Melcher, for blacksmith work.....	20 00	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, April labor.....	529 88	
5.....	V. B. Buck, April labor.....	1,187 20	
7.....	Jacob Straus & Co., April labor.....	1,774 85	
10.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., April labor...	2,245 90	
10.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., April labor.....	1,722 48	
10.....	Broom Factory, Bodenheimer & Co., brooms.....	16 00	
11.....	Broom Factory, C. Wagner & Co, brooms...	6 75	
13.....	Montserrat Coal Co., April labor.....	1,500 79	
15.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, one set small wagon wheels.....	2 00	
19.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. L. Smith....	140 93	
22.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. C. Young, spring seat.....	8 50	
22.....	Blacksmith shop, Thos. Ward, repairing wagon.....	18 00	
28.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	38 60	
			<b>\$10,965 36</b>

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE,  
1890.**

June 1.....	From labor acc't, Henry Gotler, 3 loads rock.....	\$1 05	
1.....	Jacob Smith, wagon and new tire and fel- loes.....	73 45	
5.....	Montserrat Coal Co., May labor.....	1,584 60	
5.....	Udell, Schmelding & Co., April, brooms....	1,514 12	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, May labor.....	576 64	
9.....	Jacob Straus & Co., May labor.....	1,650 10	
9.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., May labor....	2,269 98	
11.....	V. B. Buck, May labor.....	1,144 36	
11.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	74 06	
12.....	C. Wagner & Co., brooms and repairing wagon.....	18 35	
14.....	W. C. Boon & Co., April labor.....	88 80	
14.....	W. C. Boon & Co., May labor.....	40 10	
14.....	Nave & McCord, brooms.....	221 75	
15.....	Capitol improvement account, labor and teaming.....	561 00	
17.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	167 90	
19.....	Brick yard acc't, J. B. Kelsey, 13 cars brick	844 64	
26.....	J. A. Egan, labor in 1877.....	80 00	
30.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., May labor.....	1,742 97	
30.....	Broom factory, sale of brooms.....	10 14	
			<b>\$12,014 02</b>

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF JULY,  
1880.**

July 2.....	From Udell, Schmeiding & Co., for May brooms	\$888 21	
2.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Wm. Slater, for small wagon.....	10 00	
2.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Thos. Kuntz, repairing wagon.....	16 00	
8.....	Cooper, Patterson & Co., June labor.....	1,209 95	
8.....	A. Priesmeyer, June labor.....	567 45	
8.....	Montserrat Coal Co., June labor.....	1,569 85	
8.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. W. Cameron, for buggy.....	75 00	
8.....	Jacob Straus & Co., June labor.....	1,687 10	
10.....	Nave & McCord, brooms.....	117 85	
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Jno. T. Ora ven, repairing spring wagon.....	45	
12 .....	Food acc't, H. J. Gerstenkorn, 1 calf 190 lbs. at 4 c.....	7 60	
8.....	Fox, Corby & Co, for brooms.....	55 13	
15.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Mrs. Woolfert, second-hand spring wagon.....	62 50	
17.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., June labor...	2,162 25	
19.....	Brick yard, Thos. B. Price, 34,500 brick....	165 60	
19....	Labor acc't, Thos. B. Price, window sills...	9 45	
19.....	United States acc't, keeping U. S. prisoners first quarter, 1880.....	627 00	
22.....	United States acc't, keeping U. S. prisoners second quarter, 1879.....	1,449 25	
23.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Linden March, 1 small wagon.....	10 00	
26.....	Forage acc't, Mr. Taylor, 9 loads manure...	1 80	
26.....	Brick yard acc't, 2,000 brick at \$4.80.....	9 60	
26.....	Labor acc't, 2 steps.....	6 00	
26.....	J. W. Gordon on acc't hogs .....	458 02	
28.....	W. O. Boon & Co., June labor .....	39 65	
28.....	Hog and sloop acc't, Raithel Bros., three hogs 540, 34.....	20 25	
			\$11,225 96

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
AUGUST, 1880.**

August 2...	From Blacksmith and repair shop, H. T. Greenway, for spring wagon .....	\$85 00	
2...	Blacksmith and repair shop. Louis Schmidt, spring wagon.....	120 00	
2...	Blacksmith and repair shop, James C. Babbitt, spring wagon.....	120 00	
8...	Udell, Schmieding & Co., May brooms.....	1,111 85	
8...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., June labor.....	1,797 11	
4...	Steamer "Morning Star," on account.....	175 00	
4...	W. C. Boon & Co., July labor.....	47 55	
4...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. H. Fitzgibbons, for small wagon.....	10 00	
5...	Nave, McCord & Co, 100 doz. brooms.....	164 50	
5...	United States account, keeping U. S. prisoners, 2d quarter, 1880.....	650 00	
5...	A. Priesmeyer, July labor.....	566 73	
7...	Jacob Straus & Co., July labor.....	1,605 28	
7...	Cooper, Patterson & Co., July labor.....	1,204 48	
9...	Montserrat Coal Co., July labor.....	1,455 65	
9...	Broom factory, Thos. R. Moore one-third doz. brooms .....	1 00	
9...	Broom factory, Jacob Tanner, brooms.....	15 25	
9...	Broom factory, C. W. Thomas, brooms...	20 25	
9...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. T. Sears, repairing spring.....	75	
9...	Blacksmith and repair shop, G. A. Shepard, repairing wagon.....	21 00	
9...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Robt. Basinger, wagon .....	65 00	
9...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Joseph Hogg, wagon.....	65 00	
10...	Blacksmith and repair shop, John T. Craven, setting axle.....	1 50	
10...	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. M. Sone, fitting shoes and repairing tongue.....	1 70	
10...	Blacksmith and repair shop. W. M. Sone, for 1 spindle.....	1 00	
10...	Broom factory, A. J. Shockley, brooms.....	2 75	
10...	Broom factory, O. Wagner & Co., 5 doz. brooms.....	9 50	
10...	Labor account, O. Wagner & Co., 800 brick	3 20	
11...	Fox, Corby & Co., for brooms.....	39 22	
11...	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. J. Gerstenkorn, repairing knives.....	1 25	
11...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., July labor....	2,200 90	
12...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., July labor.....	1,000 00	
12...	Broom factory, steamer "Aggie," 1 doz. brooms.....	3 00	
12...	Blacksmith and repair shop, P. T. Ohristian, repairing wagon.....	5 80	
12...	Udell, Schmieding & Co., on account brooms.....	5 70	
14...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Jos. Railton, repairing wagon.....	2 25	
14...	Montserrat Coal Co. on account buckets...	10 87	
21...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. T. Musick, 1 wagon.....	65 00	
30...	J. A. Eagan, on account.....	20 00	
30...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance July labor.....	1,229 15	
31...	Broom factory sales.....	7 28	
28...	Brick yard account, J. B. Kelsey, for brick.	100 00	
28...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Geo. Dustler, repairing spring wagon. ....	37 65	
			<b>\$14,048 60</b>



**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1880.**

Sept. 2...	From blacksmith and repair shop, Thos. Ward, new shaft and bolt.....	\$1 75	
2...	Blacksmith and repair shop, B. Margeson, repairing buggy.....	7 90	
2...	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, boarding horse 4 months.....	28 50	
2...	Forage account, John W. Ruthven, boarding horse 1 month.....	7 50	
2...	Udell, Schmieding & Co., July, brooms....	975 69	
4...	Blacksmith and repair shop, M. J. Couch, car 3-inch wagons, net.....	631 45	
4...	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. S. Fleming, wagon.....	50 00	
4...	Dallmeyer & Co., one spring wagon.....	120 00	
4...	W. C. Boon & Co., August labor....	39 45	
4...	A. Priesmeyer, August labor.....	571 48	
6...	Blacksmith and repair shop, F. M. Stokes, spokes and fire bolts.....	8 90	
6...	Woolen factory, J. B. Lumpkin, 9½ lbs. yarn, 15.....	1 45	
6...	Cooper, Patterson & Co., August labor....	1,429 87	
7...	Jacob Straus & Co., August labor.....	1,705 60	
10...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., Aug. labor....	2,253 40	
10...	Forage account, J. T. Craven, boarding horse.....	7 75	
10...	Fox, Corby & Co., brooms.....	87 50	
11...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Geo. W. Gordon, repairing wagon.....	2 10	
11...	Brick yard account, James Dunn, Jr., 4 cars brick.....	105 70	
18...	Broom factory, O. Wagner & Co., 6 doz brooms.....	11 50	
13...	Blacksmith and repair shop, O. Wagner & Co., painting carriage.....	12 00	
14...	Nave & McCord, 100 doz. brooms.....	153 00	
16...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Samuel Ming, 1 wagon.....	70 00	
17...	Nave, McCord & Co., 160 doz. brooms.....	268 80	
17...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Henry Theoler, repairing wagon.....	17 50	
18...	Clothing account, W. P. Howard & Co., proceeds old rags.....	8 56	
18...	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Hanley, for wagon.....	65 00	
18...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Foster, wagon	65 00	
18...	James McCann, repairing wagon.....	8 90	
20...	Brick yard account, Mrs. Wulser, 300 brick	1 60	
20...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Lockwood, setting tire.....	2 15	
23...	Blacksmith and repair shop, R. E. Davis, 1 wagon and repairing wagon.....	76 00	
28...	Labor account, R. E. Davis, making dinner bucket and repairing shoes.....	1 00	
25...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., on account Aug. labor	1,500 00	
25...	Labor account, Phillip Lunt, lot of stone..	21 25	
28...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance August labor.	586 73	
30...	Broom factory, sundry sales.....	1 45	
			<b>\$10,906 38</b>

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1880.**

Oct. 1.....	From Udell, Schmieding & Co., August brooms...	\$1,196 91	
2.....	Forage account, J. W. Ruthven, boarding horse.....	7 50	
4.....	Cooper, Patterson & Co, September labor..	1,470 83	
4.....	Nave, McCord & Co., September brooms...	80 95	
4.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Mrs. Wulfert, repairing wagon.....	1 00	
8.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, T. B. Payne, repairing wagon.....	8 75	
8.....	W. C. Boon & Co., September labor.....	38 60	
11.....	A Priesmeyer, September labor.....	626 66	
11.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., September labor.....	2,345 65	
11.....	Jacob Straus & Co., September labor.....	2,043 50	
11 ..	Blacksmith and repair shop, F. H. McKinney, cutting tire.....	1 00	
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, O. Wagner & Co., repairing and painting buggy....	10 50	
11.....	Broom factory, O. Wagner & Co., brooms..	9 60	
11.....	Broom factory, J. T. Craven, brooms.....	5 85	
11.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co. on account of September labor.....	1,000 00	
12.....	Brick yard account, Peter Helslin, 2,000 brick.....	8 00	
14.....	Nave, McCord & Co., October brooms.....	87 65	
16.....	Capitol improvement account, labor.....	89 55	
16.....	Labor account, repairs on Armory.....	38 40	
16.....	Labor account, painting fence around Governor's Mansion.....	9 60	
19 .....	Hog and slop account, J. W. Gordon, proceeds 60 hogs.....	574 40	
20.....	Broom factory, Henry Mals, 1 doz. brooms..	2 25	
20.....	Nave, McCord & Co., brooms.....	92 68	
20.....	Brick yard account, Countz, 200 brick.....	1 00	
21.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Jas. McCann, painting buggy.....	8 00	
28.....	United States acc't, keeping U. S. prisoners third quarter, 1880.....	770 50	
28.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Louis Stulte, wagon bottom.....	2 00	
28.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance September labor.....	1,277 16	
27.....	Labor account, Bruns, 12 loads rock.....	4 80	
27.....	Fox, Corby & Co., brooms.....	22 45	
			<b>\$11,834 74</b>

**RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1880.**

Nov. 1.....	From forage account, S. K. Parsons, boarding horse.....	\$12 35	
1.....	Forage account, J. W. Ruthven, boarding horse.....	7 50	
1.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co., Sept. brooms.....	755 93	
1.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, John Bright, for wheelbarrow.....	4 00	
1.....	Broom factory sales October.....	6 11	
5.....	W. C. Boone & Co., October labor.....	39 45	
5.....	Jacob Straus & Co., October labor.....	1,879 91	
5.....	Cooper, Patterson & Co., October labor....	1,537 78	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, October labor.....	662 11	
6.....	Thos. L. Hammen, wagon and repairs.....	72 00	
8.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., Oct. labor....	2,247 75	
9.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., account labor.....	1,500 00	
10.....	Broom factory, J. T. Craven, for brooms...	5 85	
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, D. Wingert, for wagon.....	68 00	
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, M. Moore, for spring wagon.....	75 00	
10.....	Broom factory, Bodenheimer & Co., 1 broom	50	
10.....	Broom factory, Dallmeyer & Co., brooms...	8 07	
10.....	Broom factory, C. Wagner & Co., brooms...	7 85	
15.....	Forage account, Gerstenkorn, 2 bales hay...	8 40	
15.....	Subsistence, Gerstenkorn, for calf.....	5 60	
16.....	Broom factory, Fred Rommel.....	1 50	
20.....	Clothing account, received from prisoners for underclothes.....	18 00	
20.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., balance Oct. labor....	844 04	
21.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, repairs on buggy.....	2 75	
23.....	Nave, McCord & Co. 312 doz. brooms.....	320 96	
23.....	Broom factory, W. H. Morelock, brooms...	6 00	
27.....	Nave & McCord, brooms for September....	197 87	
27.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, 2 sleighs for Dr. Bryant.....	16 00	
30.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, repairs on wagon.....	16 85	
30.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. A. Wade, for 1 pole.....	12 00	
30.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, cushion and carpets.....	19 75	
30.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, G. Walthers for 1 wagon.....	65 00	
			\$10,508 88

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF DE-  
CEMBER, 1880.

Dec. 2.....	From Woolen factory, carding for Tollinger.....	\$1 05
3.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co., Oct. brooms.....	1,400 15
3.....	Clothing account, prisoners for under- clothes.....	6 00
3.....	Nave, McCord & Co, brooms.....	180 68
3.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, X. Schwaller, repairs.....	5 60
4.....	Broom Factory, cash sales November.....	16 00
6.....	Ooper, Patterson & Co., November labor.....	1,511 58
6.....	Jacob Straus & Co., November labor.....	1,828 58
6.....	Giesecke, Meysenberg & Co., Nov. labor....	2,201 35
6.....	Labor account, Victor Zuber for rock.....	50
6.....	Labor account, Franz & Bro., rock.....	11 60
6.....	Labor account, Geo. Wagner & Co., rock..	15 20
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, L. A. Lam- bert, spring wagon.....	110 00
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, S. W. Cox, re- pairs on wagon.....	10 00
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, I. D. Wright, repairs on wagon.....	8 00
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. S. Flem- ing, wheelbarrow.....	8 00
6.....	Broom factory, T. E. Schultz for brooms...	4 00
6.....	Broom factory, L. A. Lambert, broom- wire.....	4 88
6.....	Broom factory, J. Tanner, brooms.....	18 75
6.....	Broom factory, C. W. Thomas, brooms.....	12 80
6.....	Broom factory, Hemmel & Bro., brooms...	9 85
6.....	John Edwards, balance on wagon.....	20 00
6.....	A. Priesmeyer, November labor.....	669 75
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, 1 wagon to H. M. Kirschner.....	68 00
8.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., November labor.....	2,289 96
9.....	Brickyard account, D. Wulfert, brick.....	8 00
9.....	Casper Tillman, balance on account.....	3 05
9.....	Hog and slop account, sale of 61 hogs.....	579 31
11.....	Hog and slop account, Gerstenkorn for one hog.....	8 19
11.....	Subsistence account, Gerstenkorn, one calf	6 08
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, R. E. Davis for one sleigh.....	10 00
11.....	Clothing account, R. E. Davis for repairing shoes.....	1 50
11.....	Forage account, R. E. Davis for hay.....	1 80
16.....	Blacksmith and repair account, J. C. Lin- hardt, repairs wagon.....	7 55
18.....	Blacksmith and repair account, E. Dodge for one small wagon.....	8 00
18.....	Blacksmith and repair account, Jno. Neigh- horn, for one small wagon.....	5 00
18.....	Broom factory, refunded on b. acc't, J. Ty- gard.....	10 00
18.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. J. Gordon, on account repairs.....	5 00
18.....	Labor account, Mrs. Montgomery for two boxes.....	5 00
23.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. J. Gordon, balance repairs.....	4 20
23.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. Antweller, one wagon.....	65 00
27.....	Messrs. Udell, Schmieding & Co., brooms..	1,499 03
27.....	Nave & McCord, November, brooms.....	298 82

## RECEIPTS FOR DECEMBER—Continued.

Dec. 27.....	From Nave, McCord & Co., November, brooms....	\$280 76	
29.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Jack Wrenn for wagon.....	52 50	
29.....	Labor account, labor on desk Masonic Hall.....	8 00	
29.....	Fuel account, steamer Ajax for wood.....	6 48	
29.....	Broom factory, Hoefer & Bros. for brooms.....	16 50	
31.....	A. Priesmeyer, December labor.....	551 21	
31.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., December labor.....	2,000 00	
31.....	Cooper, Patterson & Co., December labor...	1,261 02	
31.....	Giesecke, Meysenberg & Co., December la- bor.....	1,805 20	
31.....	W. C. Boon & Co, December labor.....	77 90	
31.....	Jacob Straus & Co., December labor.....	1,588 86	
31.....	Hog and sloop account, J. W. Gordon for hogs.....	477 00	
31.....	L. Bodenheimer & Co. for 85 barrels and scrap iron.....	250 00	
31.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., bal. account to date...	58 16	
31.....	Fox, Corby & Co. for brooms.....	150 85	
31.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co., brooms.....	2,083 78	
			\$23,532 98
			\$264,376 15

## EXHIBIT "D."

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
JANUARY, 1879.

Jan. 2.....	To expense account, postage stamps.....	\$6 00
4.....	Discharged convict account, Henry A. Mathews.....	6 00
4.....	Discharged convict account, Martin Flengel..	7 50
4.....	Discharged convict account, Melvina Willis..	10 00
6.....	Expense account, express charges on box from St. Louis.....	90
6.....	Clothing account, express charges on box to Gallaher.....	2 10
6.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. F. Coulter .....	7 50
6.....	Discharged convict account, G. F. Mitchell...	10 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, S. H. Colston....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Franklin Phillips.....	5 00
7.....	Labor account, K. Winston, part of December salary.....	14 00
7.....	Labor account, J. B. Ruthven, overcharge on table.....	2 50
9.....	Labor account, T. A. Risher, 7 days extra labor.....	18 81
9.....	Discharged convict account, Henry B. King..	10 00
10.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on sundries.....	100 71
10.....	Discharged convict account, Richard Elliott..	10 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Willis Beach.....	6 00
11.....	Forage account, James Murray, corn.....	7 00
11.....	Labor account, disbursed by W. M. Todd in December .....	10 00
11.....	Broom factory, Udell, Schmieding & Co., freight and drayage.....	48 90
13.....	Discount and interest account, Udell, Schmieding & Co., on note.....	10 95
13.....	Discount and interest account, James Harding's acceptance.....	8 70
13.....	Discount and interest account, J. B. Price & Co., draft.....	80
13.....	Discount and interest account, exchange on Fulton's draft.....	50
13.....	Discount and interest account, interest on note of J. W. Gordon.....	13 20
13.....	Discharged convict account, Jack Ring.....	7 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, John Sellers.....	7 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. J. Moore....	7 50
15.....	Discharged convict account, Uriah McGee....	6 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Jack O'Brien...	10 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, M. Brummett...	10 00
14.....	Subsistence account, Adam Scherer, pumpkins .....	4 00
14.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	6 00
15.....	Subsistence account, T. J. Oandler, beans....	22 80
16.....	Hospital account, J. G. Riddler, drugs.....	20 65
16.....	Discharged convict account, Jno. J. Rigdon...	7 50
16.....	Discharged convict account, Scott Levecy....	7 50

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY—Continued.

Jan. 16.....	To discharged convict account, Jno. F. Brown..	\$10 00	
16.....	Fuel account, J. J. Rigdon, chopping 12 cords wood.....	6 00	
16.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	641 85	
16.....	Subsistence account, Capitol City Ferry Co., December 1, 1878.....	23 95	
16.....	Food account, Mrs. Vetsburg, one cow.....	26 55	
17.....	Discharged convict account, Jas. H. Brown..	6 00	
17.....	Discount and interest account, discount on \$1,000 draft.....	6 10	
18.....	Discharged convict account, Adaline Dixon..	10 00	
18.....	Reward account, H. N. King for return escaped convict.....	25 00	
18.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Jan. 10.....	116 61	
18.....	Subsistence account, T. J. Chander, beans....	12 00	
18.....	Expense account, express charges, package..	35	
22.....	Expense account, Warden's 2 trips St. Louis and return, November and December.....	27 50	
23.....	Subsistence account, V. Ehler, 10 bushels potatoes .....	5 00	
23.....	Discount and interest account, on \$1,000 due February 5.....	4 15	
24.....	F. P. Corby & Co., water pump and boiler....	1,468 50	
24.....	Expense account, express charges to Gallaher.....	70	
24.....	Discharged convict account, S. W. Richards..	10 00	
25.....	Expense account, postage stamps and box rent .....	6 25	
25.....	Broom factory, overcharge, Scovern & Wagner .....	1 00	
25.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Cox.....	10 00	
27.....	Food account, V. Ehler, potatoes.....	37 85	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Isaac Hall.....	6 00	
28.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Jan. 18.....	199 70	
28.....	Fuel account, J. W. Edmundson, 2½ cords wood.....	8 60	
28.....	Discharged convict account, Ed. Renibold....	5 00	
28.....	Discharged convict account, Emil Renibold..	5 00	
28.....	Discharged convict account, Franz Schmitt...	5 00	
30.....	Discharged convict account, George Schmu-ker.....	5 00	
			\$3,121 68

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
FEBRUARY, 1879.**

Feb. 1.....	To J. J. Church, agent, freight from Jan. 28.....	\$50 75
1.....	Food account, F. Singler, 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ bu. potatoes	6 70
1.....	Broom factory, freight on broom corn from Mexico.....	9 85
1.....	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, 10 M labels	7 50
1.....	Subsistence account, H. J. Gordon, tobacco..	19 50
1.....	Discharged convict acc't Edward Guckert....	6 00
1.....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams..	4 20
1.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	6 00
1.....	Discount and interest account, interest on overdraft.....	3 35
4.....	Expense account, express charges on box....	85
4.....	Woolen factory, J. M. Mitchell, for wool....	6 65
4.....	Food account, E. Propster, 11 bu. potatoes..	5 50
4.....	Forage account, S. Irvine, 49 bushels corn....	19 60
4.....	Discharged convict account, J. B. Lawther..	8 00
5.....	Food account, Geo. Hohm, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes..	2 25
5.....	Food account, C. Beck, 33 bushels potatoes..	16 50
6.....	Food account, C. Beck, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels potatoes..	2 15
6.....	Discharged convict account, Andy Ovans.....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Ed. Ovans.....	5 00
6.....	Discount and interest account, discount on J. Straus & Co., draft.....	6 11
6.....	Discount and interest account, discount on Udell, Schmieding & Co., note.....	5 22
7.....	Clothing account, Morehouse & Gaylord, cleaning 81 hats, 85.....	10 85
7.....	J. J. Church agent, freight from Feb. 1st.....	70 15
7.....	Food account, H. H. Wagner, 23 bu. turnips	5 50
7.....	Food account, J. Propster, 11 bu. potatoes..	5 50
7.....	Food account, J. Schwaller, 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu potatoes	19 34
7.....	Food account, A. Shock, potatoes and kraut..	7 50
7.....	Expense account, F. Schaper, for collecting accounts.....	3 30
7.....	Reward account, Henry League for returning escaped convict, Ed. Summers.....	25 00
8.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland commission for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Asa Mendenhall	8 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Jacob Wheeler..	8 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Jas. Brumfield..	7 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, George Reed...	7 00
8.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., for coal oil.....	90 77
8.....	Food acc't, G. J. Pendleton, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes..	2 75
10.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., for coal oil.....	110 25
10.....	M. & J. Obermayer, for dry goods.....	111 70
10.....	John T. Oraven, groceries.....	268 21
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	114 90
10.....	C. A. Thompson, for coal.....	44 12
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., for groceries and coal oil..	84 88
10.....	J. O. Linhart, for oats and tallow.....	68 95
10.....	Clothing account, H. E. Schultz, for discharged convicts.....	6 00
10.....	Forage account, P. Bolton, 18,770 lbs. hay....	84 45
10.....	Subsistence account, P. Bolton, tobacco.....	48 70
10.....	Woolen factory, Obermayer, 27 lbs. wool....	8 64
10.....	Hospital account, J. G. Riddler, drugs.....	20 15
10.....	Discharged convict acc't., R. Henderson.....	10 00
10.....	Discharged convict acc't., Alfred Emery.....	6 00
10.....	Fuel account, J. R. Lamkin, 16 cords wood..	40 00
10.....	Food account, Mrs. Lindley, 217 gallons milk	48 40
10.....	Food account, John Hohm, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. potatoes	8 75
10.....	Food account, Adam Scherer, 54 bu. potatoes	27 00



## DISBURSEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY—Continued.

Feb, 10.....	Food account, J. Engelbrecht, 3½ bu. potatoes	\$1 75
10.....	Clothing account, Adam Scherer, 1,000 lbs. straw for mattresses.....	2 50
11.....	A. J. Shockley, hardware.....	18 98
11.....	Broom factory, express charges on package..	1 60
11.....	Expense acc't., express charges on package....	95
11.....	Expense account, C. A. Clark, salary.....	16 50
11.....	F. Rommel, for stationery.....	8 65
11.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	331 05
11.....	John Zimmerman, groceries.....	28 84
11.....	Discharged convict acc't, S. J. Rawley.....	10 00
11.....	M. L. Miller, for laying brick.....	185 00
12.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines, Jan....	258 18
12....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from February 7	217 40
12.....	Expense acc't, Warden's expenses to St. Louis and return, 2d.....	12 50
18.....	Expense account, express charges, package..	50
12.....	Food account, Mike Meesman, potatoes.....	4 90
12.....	Land, Fike & Co., for flour.....	160 00
12.....	J. Hirsch, groceries at mines.....	177 20
12.....	Montserrat Coal Co., discount on draft.....	7 45
12.....	Subsistence acc't, H. J. Gerstenkorn, tallow..	39 11
18.....	Food account, J. W. Sulluns, 1 cow.....	25 00
13.....	Forage, H. W. Chappell, 5½ barrels corn.....	10 35
18.....	J. W. Gordon, for beef.....	1,082 45
13.....	Labor expenses, J. B. Ruthven, salary, Jan..	83 85
18.....	Labor expenses, T. A. Risher, salary, Jan....	80 65
13.....	Labor expenses, J. E. Dunscomb, salary, Jan..	30 00
13.....	Labor expenses, C. A. Clark, salary, Jan.....	83 35
13.....	Labor expenses K. Winston, salary, Jan.....	60 00
13.....	Wagon shop, C. G. Spaunhorst, salary, Jan..	50 00
18.....	Penitentiary farm, B. M. Claypool, salary, Jan	45 00
14.....	Governor's Mansion, Binders, 2 glass lights..	8 25
14.....	Food acc't, J. Hentges, 16½ bu. potatoes.....	8 25
14.....	J. S. Dicus, for broom corn.....	75 58
15.....	Reward account, John Laup, capturing escaped convict, Ed. Reed.....	27 50
15.....	Discharged convict account, W. Oline.....	10 00
15.....	B. A. Suppan, paints and oils.....	4 10
15.....	J. W. Gordon, interest on Oct., Nov. and Dec. accounts for beef.....	51 10
15.....	Jacob Smith, lumber for broom factory.....	28 68
15.....	Clothing acc't, T. M. Hampton, 7, 210 pounds straw for mattresses.....	18 02
15.....	J. W. Gordon, for beef.....	1,441 00
15.....	Clothing account, express chagres on box to Gallaher.....	70
15.....	Labor expenses, balance M. L. Miller salary	38 50
17.....	Expense account, 200 postage stamps.....	6 00
17.....	Food acc't, J. Hentges, 83½ bu. potatoes.....	16 75
18.....	Discharged convict account, W. Thompson..	5 00
18.....	Food acc't, J. Engelbrecht, 11½ bu. potatoes	5 89
18.....	Food acc't, H. Hentges, 40½ bu. potatoes..	20 17
18.....	Food acc't, X. Schwaller, 16½ bu. potatoes..	8 17
19....	Expense account, W. B. Winston, inquest on body J. H. Fore.....	22 05
19.....	Discharged convict, John Howerton.....	10 00
19.....	Discharged convict, Morgan Hobby.....	10 00
19.....	Expense account, express charges, package St. Louis.....	25
19.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Feburary 7	336 77
19.....	Clothing account, W. Craighead, 715 pounds straw for mattresses.....	1 78
20.....	Discharged convict, Thomas Lawson.....	5 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY—Continued.

Feb. 20.....	Food acc't, R. Allen, 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bu. potatoes.....	\$16 68	
20.....	Food acc't, X. Schwaller, 32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bu. potatoes.....	16 84	
20.....	Food acc't, J. G. Fischer, 17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bu. potatoes..	8 88	
20.....	Henry Dulis & Co., balance account.....	2 37	
21.....	Discharged convict account, John Vidler.....	5 00	
21.....	Food acc't, T. Goodall, 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bu. potatoes..	6 71	
22.....	Food account, J. G. Fischer, 89 bu. potatoes.....	19 50	
22.....	Fuel acc't, H. Carr, chopping 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> cords wood	3 10	
22.....	F. H. Penfield, barrel sperm machine oil.....	25 75	
22.....	Expense account, exchange on draft.....	25	
22.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	5 00	
22.....	Food acc't, J. Rolfs, 18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bu. potatoes.....	9 38	
24.....	Fuel acc't, R. W. Davis, chopping 9 cords wood.....	4 50	
24.....	W. P. Howard & Co., for dry salt shoulders	566 00	
24.....	Nave, McCord & Co., for dry salt shoulders	603 00	
24.....	Discount and interest, discount on Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., draft.....	8 32	
24.....	Discharged convict acc't, David Barnhardt..	8 00	
24.....	Discharged convict account, R. W. Davis.....	4 00	
24.....	Discharged convict account, John Ward.....	10 00	
24.....	Forage acc't, H. A. Borce, 385 bu. corn, 40 cts	154 00	
24.....	Food acc't, W. Snedes, 20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bu. potatoes..	10 42	
27.....	Food acc't, Adam Melsel, 16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bu. potatoes	8 42	
27.....	Clothing account, express charges on sack to Gallaher.....	1 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Levi Adair.....	10 00	
27.....	Discharged convict acc't, Chas. Warrington..	8 00	
27.....	Discharged convict acc't, Chas. W. Taylor....	5 00	
27.....	Discharged convict acc't, E. M. Gates.....	10 00	
27.....	Discharged convict acc't, John Randall.....	10 00	
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, Geo. B. Parks.....	10 00	
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, Wm. Ward.....	10 00	
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, Frances Warren...	6 00	
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, John Galleck.....	6 00	
28.....	Food account, H. Vogel, 13 46-100th bushels potatoes.....	6 88	
28.....	Forage account, Tranbarger, 27 1-7th bushels corn.....	10 86	
			\$8,419 41

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
MARCH, 1879.

March	1...	To teaming account, John Conley, for 1 horse....	\$40 00
	1...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Feb. 19.....	136 04
	1...	Clothing account, J. W. Garrett, shirts for discharged convicts.....	1 50
	1...	Blacksmith and repair shop, Louis Wolfer- man, carriage lining.....	2 10
	1...	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	1 50
	1...	Food account, C. Hentges, 20 bu. potatoes....	8 00
	1...	Food account, Chas. Renk, 13 45-100th bu. potatoes.....	6 88
	3...	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., tele- grams.....	4 05
	3...	Discharged convict account, Chas. Malasco....	10 00
	3...	Discharged convict account, Elisha McGee....	6 00
	3...	Discharged convict account, Wm. Weaver....	5 00
	4...	Discharged convict account, A. Bryan.....	6 00
	4...	Discharged convict account, W. A. J. La- foon.....	10 00
	4...	Labor expenses, K. Winston, salary Feb'y...	60 00
	4...	Penitentiary farm, G. B. Moore, 9,500 lbs hay	38 00
	6...	Discharged convict account, J. M. William- son.....	6 00
	5...	Discharged convict account, E. Pierce.....	5 00
	5...	Labor account, C. Gunn, rock for county road.....	20 00
	5...	Teaming account, John Conley, wagon and harness.....	40 00
	5...	Expense account, postage stamps.....	6 00
	6...	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
	6...	Labor expenses, C. A. Clark, salary.....	83 35
	6...	J. S. Dicus for broom corn.....	525 00
	6...	Discharged convict account, Charles Mun- day.....	5 00
	6...	Forage account, Nick Tarlton, 24 2-7 bu. corn.	9 71
	7...	St. Louis Lubricator & Oil Co., barrel lard oil.....	38 80
	7...	Fuel account, T. J. Oliver, 22½ cords wood....	37 19
	7...	Gray, Kimbrough & Co., for stationery....	63 09
	8...	Woolen factory, J. M. Mitchell, agent, ma- chinery.....	11 65
	8...	Food account, J. Ruekel, 17 bu. potatoes....	8 50
	8...	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn, oats and wool.....	911 84
	8...	Discharged convict account, R. B. Wilson....	10 00
	8...	Discharged convict account, Harry Garland....	7 00
	8...	Discharged convict account, Edward Jobe....	6 00
	10...	Discharged convict account, Wm. Gallion....	10 00
	10...	Discount and interest account, interest on over draft.....	2 70
	10...	J. T. Craven, groceries.....	175 00
	10...	G. H. Dulle & Sons, flour.....	286 40
	10...	E. Spannagel, agent, for dry salt shoulders...	409 65
	10...	Food account, W. H. Morelock, groceries....	79 14
	10...	Food account, Mrs. Lindley, milk.....	89 20
	10...	Food account, Jno. Schneider, potatoes.....	85 75
	11...	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	18 25
	11...	Labor expenses, Chas. Allen, balance salary..	7 75
	11...	Montserrrat Coal Co., interest on draft.....	6 85
	11...	Broom factory, interest on Udell, Schmieding & Co's. note.....	24 81

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MARCH—Continued.

11...	Woolen factory, J. Engelbrecht, 108½ lbs wool @ 80c.....	\$32 55
11...	Food account, A. Shock, 15 bu. potatoes.....	7 50
11...	Food account, J. Engelbrecht, 9½ bu. potatoes.....	4 81
11...	Food account, J. Engelbrecht, butter and potatoes.....	4 61
12...	Food account, J. Myers, 42½ bu. potatoes.....	19 20
12...	Discharged convict account, Thos. Marion.....	5 00
12...	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, expenses after broom corn.....	20 00
12...	Subsistence account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, tal-low.....	38 22
12...	Food account, J. H. Eveler, 15½ bu. potatoes.....	3 96
12...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from March 1....	73 65
12...	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels....	22 55
12...	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels....	3 00
12...	Montserrat Coal Co., Salary Todd and Jobe..	51 65
12...	Labor expenses, Montserrat pay roll.....	469 45
13...	H. J. Gordon, for tobacco.....	187 47
18...	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods, November and December, 1878, and January, 1879.....	1,588 83
18...	Newton & Sons, for beef at mine.....	472 86
13...	P. E. Chappell, for rent of farm.....	400 00
13...	Beckers & Brooks, for lumber.....	847 47
13...	E. G. Sinclair, for 516 bu. corn.....	206 40
18...	Jno. W. Gordon, for beef.....	1,034 24
18...	Discharged convict account, Chas. Berger....	4 00
18...	Broom factory, Young & Erickson, broom corn.....	50 81
18...	Hospital account, J. G. Riddler, drugs.....	24 60
13...	Fuel account, Wm. Carter, chopping 12½ cords wood.....	6 37
13...	Forage account, J. L. Tarleton, 188½ bus. corn, 40 cents.....	73 29
13...	Food account, J. M. Glennea, 192½ bus. potatoes.....	76 94
18...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., Int. on note....	9 57
13...	Subsistence account, H. A. Swift & Bro., ice..	68 91
14...	Forage account, Tranberger, 27½ bus. corn....	10 86
14...	Discharged convict account, James Sorrels....	8 00
14...	Discharged convict account, S. Simmons.....	10 00
14...	Discharged convict account, E. Lichtenfeld....	5 00
15...	Discharged convict account, Sam. Townsend....	5 00
15...	Discharged convict account, James Jones.....	5 00
15...	Discharged convict account, J. Yommubbee....	5 00
15...	Discharged convict account, James Munn.....	5 00
15...	Discharged convict account, J. Thompson....	5 00
15...	Discharged convict account, C. James.....	5 00
15...	Discharged convict account, Wm. Carter.....	10 00
15...	Discharged convict account, James Miner.....	8 00
15..	Expense account, express charges package from St. Louis.....	60
15...	Broom factory, freight on 5 bales broom corn..	5 70
15...	Food account, C. Renk, 10½ bus. potatoes....	5 29
15...	Food account, Geo. Wade, 27 bus. turnips....	7 98
15...	Forage account, T. J. Park, 53½ bus. corn....	21 40
17...	Food account, R. P. Willis, 427 bus. potatoes..	170 80
17...	Discount and Int. account, discount on \$500 acceptance.....	2 80
17...	Discharged convict, Charles Sidney.....	10 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MARCH—Continued.

March 18...	To Broom factory, freight on 14 balls corn.....	\$13 94	
18...	Forage account, T. J. Park, 19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bus corn...	7 89	
19...	Discharged convict account, E. M. Hough....	6 00	
19...	Discharged convict account, Levi Wilkerson..	10 00	
20...	Discharged convict account, George Carson..	6 00	
20...	Discharged convict account, E. S. Johnson..	6 00	
20...	Discharged convict account, Thomas Hatter..	6 00	
20...	Expense account, express charges box.....	25	
22...	A. J. Shockley, hardware.....	86 77	
22...	Expense account, express charges 2 packages	1 60	
22...	Food account, H. Hentges, 86 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bus. potatoes..	18 83	
22...	Forage account, J. Haskins, 27 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bus. corn..	10 95	
22...	Expense account, postage stamps.....	6 00	
24...	Simmons Hardware Co., hardware material..	18 98	
24...	Expense account, exchange on draft.....	25	
24...	Discharged convict, Henry Carter.....	5 00	
24...	Discharged convict, Bird Bass.....	10 00	
24...	Discharged convict, John L. Dugan.....	10 00	
24...	J. J. Church Agent, freight from March 12...	196 18	
24...	Food account, John Jacobs, 25 lbs. butter.....	8 13	
25...	Discharged convict, A. Brookshire.....	5 00	
25...	Forage account, J. Haskins, 28 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> bus. corn...	11 40	
25...	Food account, J. Eberhardt, 17 bus. potatoes	8 50	
25...	Wagon shop, U. G. Spaunhorst, salary.....	44 65	
25...	Penitentiary farm, B. M. Claypool, salary....	45 00	
25...	Penitentiary farm, A. C. Claypool, salary....	35 00	
25...	Clothing account, J. E. Dunscombe, salary...	80 00	
25...	Labor expenses, A. T. Todd, 5 day's duty in February.....	6 25	
26...	Discharged convict account, Wm. Johnson..	7 50	
26...	James Dorris, for tobacco.....	7 78	
27...	Discharged convict account, Isaac Barnes....	8 00	
28...	Fuel account, W. Thompson, 2,400 bus. coal	168 00	
31...	Discharged convict account, Henry Bailey...	5 00	
			\$10,170 29

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH  
OF APRIL, 1879.**

April	1...	To clothing account, express charges on box to Gallaher.....	\$1 00
	1...	Expense account, express charges on box from St. Louis.....	40
	1...	J. J. Church agent, freight from March 24...	160 80
	1...	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., for telegrams.....	5 60
	2...	Discharged convict account, John Riley.....	6 00
	2...	Food account, B. T. Cole, for potatoes.....	97 76
	3...	Forage account, J. W. Moore, for corn.....	263 45
	4...	Land, Fike & Co., for flour.....	102 00
	4...	Hospital account, Dr. B. J. Fewel, salary at mines 5 months.....	125 00
	4...	Discharged convict account, Albert Bell.....	8 00
	4...	Forage account, J. W. Moore, for corn.....	125 55
	4...	Montserrat Coal Co., interest on \$2,885.56 draft.....	13 60
	4...	Montserrat Coal Co., part of W. M. Todd's salary, February.....	16 65
	4...	Montserrat Coal Co., Jobe's salary, Feb'y..	35 00
	5...	Labor expenses, Montserrat pay-roll, Feb'y.	452 60
	5...	Expense account, stamps and postal cards...	8 00
	5...	Giesecke, Meyenburg & Co., Int. on draft...	4 05
	5...	Discount and interest account, interest on \$1,000, Giesecke, Mysenburg & Co.....	1 35
	7...	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines.....	839 74
	7...	Penitentiary farm account, A. Wolf, potatoes.....	9 00
	7...	Labor expenses, T. A. Risher, balance salary March.....	26 78
	7...	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, com. for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
	7...	Blacksmith and repair shop, C. G. Spaunhorst, salary March.....	50 00
	7...	Penitentiary farm pay-roll for March.....	80 00
	7...	Clothing account pay-roll for March.....	80 00
	7...	Labor expenses, T. A. Risher, balance salary February.....	26 80
	7...	Labor expenses, R. P. Lamb, balance salary March.....	6 75
	7...	Labor expenses, S. K. Miller, balance salary January.....	6 45
	7...	Labor expenses, pay-roll for March.....	127 85
	9...	Discharged convict account, T. L. Hutchinson.....	5 00
	9...	Discharged convict account, J. Fitzsimmons.....	5 00
	9...	J. J. Church agent, freight from April 1.....	196 03
	9...	Nave & McCord, for groceries.....	1,000 00
	9...	Discount and interest account, discount on Udell, Schmieding & Co's. note.....	13 30
	10...	Casper Tillman, balance on account.....	45
	10...	Food account, G. A. Popp, for potatoes.....	123 70
	10...	Food account, M. & J. Obermayer, for potatoes.....	14 70
	10...	Food account, M. & J. Obermayer, for potatoes.....	24 84
	10...	J. S. Ambrose, for gas.....	195 29
	10...	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, for labels.....	1 95
	10...	Expense account, Burch & Ferguson, for bill lading book.....	5 00
	10...	Expense account, express charges from St. Louis.....	25
	10...	Fred. Rommel, for stationery.....	13 80

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
MAY, 1879.

May 1.....	To discharged convict account, Charles Robinson	\$5 00
1 .....	Expense account, telegrams in April.....	1 40
3.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from April 25th..	89 88
3.....	Discount and interest, interest on note \$500..	1 65
5.....	Expense account, express charge on iron.....	1 75
6.....	Discharged convict account, H. R. Massee.....	6 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Ed. Malloy.....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Michael O'Fallon.....	5 00
6.....	Expense account, N. Grieshammer, repairing clock.....	8 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, W. J. Haynes...	5 00
7.....	Labor expenses, salary, C. A. Clark.....	83 85
7.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
7.....	Hog and slop account, Tarlton, hogs.....	97 98
8.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	8 00
8.....	Expense account, express charges from St. Louis .....	80
8.....	Reward account, John Newsom for returning escaped convict, Philip Shelton.....	30 00
9. ....	Expense account, express charges from St. Louis .....	80
9.....	Hog and slop account, Ed. Sinclair, 50 hogs..	126 80
10.....	Labor expenses, W. N. Lundy, 9 days guard duty.....	10 15
10.....	Food account, G. A. Popp, potatoes .....	26 87
10.....	Broom factory, Jacob Smith, lumber.....	63 78
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas .....	85 20
10.....	B. A. Suppan, paints, oils, etc.....	17 63
10.....	Food account, Mrs. Lindley, milk.....	42 00
10.....	Discharge convict account, Geo. P. Miller....	5 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Hargate .....	5 00
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil and groceries .....	145 58
10.....	Hospital account, J. G. Riddler, drugs .....	47 60
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour .....	197 15
10.....	Fred. Rommel, stationery.....	8 60
12.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Miller....	5 00
12.....	Clothing account, express charges from St. Louis .....	2 75
12.....	John T. Craven, groceries .....	147 87
12. ....	Subsistence account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, tal low .....	14 68
12.....	Hospital account, hospital dues paid surveyor of customs, St. Louis, for convict crews, "P. T. Miller and Geo. Spangler" .....	18 01
12.....	G. Chas. Volkert, for flour.....	99 10
12.....	John Zimmerman, groceries .....	27 13
13.....	Discharged convict account, D. Boardman....	5 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Ely.....	6 00
13.....	A. A. Mellier for drugs, January, February and March .....	540 96
13 ....	Newton & Sons for beef.....	863 84
13.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., for dry goods.....	735 05
13.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber .....	428 58
13.....	John W. Gordon for beef .....	1,029 77
13.....	Hogs and slop account, W. Chappell, 15 hogs .....	30 75
13.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, James McCann, lumber .....	44 72
13.....	Food account, A. Grolock, butter .....	12 30
13.....	Discount and interest account, interest on Udell, Schmieding & Co., note.....	18 89

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY—Continued.

May 13.....	To Montserrat Coal Co., interest on check for \$1,889.74 .....	\$5 75	
13.....	Expense account, 200 paper wrappers for reports.....	2 00	
13.....	Hospital account, notary fees on 8 certificates for hospital dues.....	4 00	
13.....	W. P. Howard & Co. for dry salt, shoulders, potatoes.....	1,708 80	
14.....	Discharged convict account, Sam'l Mitchell..	8 00	
14.....	Discharged convict account, Ullis Will.....	10 00	
14.....	Discharged convict account, John Gibson....	10 00	
14.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Gibson....	10 00	
14.....	Labor expenses, J. W. Bottom, 3 months and 23 days, salary \$35.....	181 83	
14.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	8 50	
15.....	Expense account, express charges from St. Louis .....	25	
15.....	Discharged convict account, Michael Welch..	5 00	
15.....	Discharged convict account, John Wilson ....	5 00	
15.....	Expense account, Post-Dispatch, paper.....	9 00	
16.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, M. T. Mahan, overcharge on wagon.....	20 00	
16.....	Expense account, wrappers for reports.....	1 00	
17.....	Discharged convict account, Mollie Howard..	10 00	
17.. ..	Discharged convict account, Ida Johnson.....	10 00	
17.....	Expense account, express charges from St. Louis .....	25	
19.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from May 8d.....	174 70	
19.....	Discharged convict account, Dave Johnson ..	5 00	
20.....	Forage account, Tranberger, hay .....	8 00	
20.....	Reward account, for return of escaped convict, Michael Coffee .....	50 00	
20.....	Expense account, express charges from St. Louis .....	35	
20.....	Discharged convict account, W. B. Richardson..	5 00	
21.....	Discharged convict account, D. A. Merrill....	6 00	
21.....	Discharged convict account, W. E. Hudson ..	10 00	
22.....	Discharged convict account, Hewitt Parks ...	8 00	
22.....	Labor expenses, Montserrat pay-roll.....	428 00	
22.....	Montserrat Coal Co., part salary, Todd.....	18 65	
22.....	Montserrat Coal Co., salary, Jobe.....	35 00	
22.....	Discount and interest account, discount on draft \$1,500 .....	6 60	
22.....	Hospital account, M. J. Nagel, flowers for hospital yard.....	11 00	
22.....	Subsistence account, H. Plemons, tobacco....	10 80	
23.....	Labor expenses, Jack Bonner, 29 days wages, \$40.....	32 00	
23.....	Discharged convict account, Ed. Brown.....	5 00	
23.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines, April,	242 65	
23.....	J. Hirsh, groceries at mines.....	187 50	
23.....	J. H. Kinsel, groceries at mines.....	28 14	
23.....	Land, Pike & Co., for flour.....	132 00	
26.....	W. C. Wolkenitz & Co., lard oil and engine oil.....	56 45	
26.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	3 14	
26.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Banker....	8 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, Christ Vorbeck..	6 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, Geo. Gilmore ...	8 00	
28.....	Fuel account, Harlan, Ford & Co., wood .....	2 00	
29.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	3 00	
			\$8,663 11



**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
JUNE, 1879.**

June 2.....	To J. J. Church, agent, freight from May 19th....	\$140 67
2.....	Discharged convict account, John Burley....	5 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Jasper Sanders..	10 00
3.....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams..	2 45
3.....	M. R. Tarleton, wood and one hog.....	22 80
3.....	Reward account, G. C. Bryan, for returning escaped convict, John Anderson.....	85 00
4.....	Nave & McCord, for groceries.....	600 00
5.....	Hospital account, Goddard, Peck & Co., whisky.....	93 28
5.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	110 15
5.....	B. Horton & Co., galvanized Iron.....	14 28
5.....	John J. Daly & Co., stationery.....	84 50
5.....	L. P. Ewald & Co., iron.....	40
5.....	John Gordon, machinery.....	2 00
5.....	Sligo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	45 98
5.....	Food account, F. B. Chamberlain & Co. beans.	68 40
5.....	Subsistence account, Bridge, Beach & Co., tin plate.....	45 91
5.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., machinery.....	42 81
5.....	St. Louis Stamping Co., dinner buckets at mines.....	101 10
5.....	Watkins & Gilliland, hats for discharged con- vict.....	131 88
5.....	Singer M'fg Co., needles and thread.....	24 06
5.....	Woolen factory, R. Garsed & Co., warp.....	156 05
5.....	Clothing account, J. R. Luson & Co., thread..	63 60
5.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements in May at mines	194 15
5.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
5.....	Farm account, James Vick, garden seed.....	18 45
5.....	Farm account, B. D. Buford & Co., 1 plow...	11 80
5.....	Montserrat Coal Co., discount on draft.....	11 55
5.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Furman..	7 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Pat Nail.....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, John Tussick....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Leander Bean....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Edward Bean....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Benj. Fulsom....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Leander Zane....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Jas. H. Brown....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Jno. W. Leach..	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Barnhardt..	10 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Mary Smith.....	10 00
6.....	Subsistence account, Samuel James, lime.....	10 20
6.....	Subsistence account, Ed. Smith, sand.....	9 00
7.....	Clothing account, J. E. Dunscomb, salary April and May.....	60 00
7.....	Discharged convict acc't, George Whitehall..	6 00
7.....	G. C. Berry, tobacco and vinegar.....	66 16
7.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	36 75
7.....	Clothing account, suit for discharged convict	12 00
9.....	Discharged convict acc't, Chas. F. Lancaster	5 00
9.....	W. P. Howard & Co., potatoes and seed corn	1,062 77
9.....	J. Hirsch, groceries at mines.....	83 95
9.....	Land, Fike & Co., flour at mines.....	138 00
9.....	Labor expenses, J. W. Bottom, salary 28 days	31 91
9.....	Labor expenses, C. A. Clark, salary May.....	83 83
9.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, com. for m'fg brooms.....	75 00
9.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, C. G. Spannhorst, salary May.....	50 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE—Continued.

June 9.....	To Montserrat Coal Co., part W. M. Tood's salary	
	May.....	\$16 65
9.....	Montserrat Coal Co., Jobe's salary May.....	85 00
9.....	Subsistence acc't, H. J. Gerstenkorn, tallow..	22 88
9.....	J. W. Gordon, interest on March, April and May accounts.....	31 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Howard..	5 00
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil.....	92 71
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries.....	269 69
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	87 80
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	438 85
10.....	W. H. Morelock, groceries.....	4 40
10.....	B. A. Suppan, drugs and paint.....	4 65
10.....	J. C. Linhardt, groceries.....	17 67
10.....	Fred. Rommel, stationery.....	8 35
10.....	John Zimmerman, groceries.....	74 01
10.....	A. J. Shockley, hardware.....	46 12
10.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., hardware.....	37 47
10.....	Expense account, express charges on package from St. Louis.....	1 10
10.....	Food acc't, M. & J. Obermayer, dried peaches	12 00
10.....	Jac. Straus & Co., discount on draft. ....	-2 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Lewis...	5 00
10.....	Food account, John Craven, onions.....	4 60
10.....	Labor expenses, L. S. Lincoln, salary 9 days..	10 50
11.....	Discharged convict account, Bob Johnson...	10 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Brown.....	6 00
11.....	Labor expenses, C. A. Clark, salary to June 12, 1879.....	123 88
11.....	Food account, Mrs. Lindley, milk.....	43 40
12.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Blume....	6 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, Parker Wester- ment.....	6 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, Step Brown.....	7 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, Alex. Jenkins...	6 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, John Ryan.....	6 00
13.....	Fuel account, Alex. Jenkins, chopping wood..	8 75
13.....	Fuel account, H. Mickey, chopping wood....	1 50
14.....	J. W. Gordon, beef.....	1,083 57
14.....	C. W. Samuels & Co., potatoes.....	300 25
14.....	Woolen factory, S. Kaufman, wool.....	36 75
14.....	Subsistence account, L. A. Piper, poles.....	9 50
14.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., discount on \$1,000 acceptance.....	15 00
14.....	Broom factory, discount on Udell, Schmied- ing & Co.'s note.....	5 01
15.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Greis...	5 00
16.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from June 2d...	328 45
16.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	4 50
17.....	Discharged convict account, Dennis Gregory..	5 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, A. Anderson....	5 00
17.....	T. Mathews, paints and liniment.....	21 57
17.....	Steamer Geo. Spangler, boating wood.....	334 18
17.....	A. A. Mellier, drugs.....	396 97
17.....	Carrington Cavit, poles for brick yard.....	4 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Amanda Brown	10 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Geo. W. Danley..	8 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, M. G. Baldwin...	6 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Twedel..	8 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Andy Maupin....	7 00
19.....	Discharged convict acc't, Calvin McLaughlin	5 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Wilson....	5 00
20.....	Forage account, H. J. Latshaw & Co., corn..	154 40
21.....	Discharged convict account, T. L. Burnett...	6 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE—Continued.

June 21.....	To Discharged convict account, John Alexander	\$8 00	
21 .....	Food account, Louis McAdams, potatoes.....	12 94	
21.....	Reward account, J. M. Mason, return of es-		
	caped convict, Chas. Lewis.....	52 50	
21.....	Reward account, A. J. Potter, return of es-		
	caped convict, Calvin Eldridge.....	46 70	
22.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Miller....	5 00	
22.....	Discharged convict account, Sand Freeman....	6 00	
24.....	Discharged convict acc't, Richard Webster...	7 00	
24.....	Woolen factory, W. C. Young, wool.....	57 85	
25.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Hoss.....	5 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, Perry Noland....	6 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, Jack Williams..	8 00	
26.....	Woolen factory, G. W. A. Gordon, wool.....	117 84	
26.....	Wm. Tilley, 5½ nights burning brick.....	9 63	
27.....	Food account, Robert Allen, potatoes.....	7 25	
28.....	Food account, B. H. Kopp, potatoes.....	10 25	
28.....	Discharged convict account, Emily Brisco....	10 00	
28.....	Discharged convict account, Ida Cooper.....	10 00	
28.....	Discharged convict account, Kate Hicks.....	10 00	
30.....	Reward account, R. D. Willis and Peter Wul-		
	- ser, expenses to Chicago after escaped		
	convict, Dan Williams.....	84 15	
30.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from June 16th...	197 38	
30.....	Food account, Jacob Barton, beans.....	1 00	
30.....	Food account, John Meyers, potatoes.....	17 45	
30.....	Hospital account, J. G. Riddler, drugs.....	33 85	
			\$8,664 64

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
JULY, 1879.**

July 1.....	To food account, B. H. Kopp, 15½ bu. potatoes...	\$11 44
1.....	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams in June.....	12 15
1.....	Woolen factory, Mrs. Ewing. 55 lbs. wool. 25 cents.....	13 75
1.....	Expense account, U. S. Express Co., express charges.....	3 20
1.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	13 25
2.....	Hog and slop account, Mrs. Frazier, sow and pigs.....	10 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Walter Ward...	5 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Geo. Williams...	8 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Butler...	6 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Eli Webb.....	5 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Phillips...	5 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Jno. N. Simpson	5 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, John Coran.....	5 00
5.....	Food account, P. Gipfelt, potatoes.....	18 97
5.....	Food account, B. H. Kopp, potatoes.....	9 40
5.....	Food account, M. Hawman, potatoes.....	2 50
5.....	Subsistence account, F. Hiatt, rope.....	85
5.....	Expense account, Jansen & Beck, razors and hones.....	7 00
5.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. W. Selfker, iron.....	19 05
7.....	Discharged convict account, L. Cadwallader.	4 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, John Bird.....	4 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, O. W. Morrison.	6 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, G. T. Cain.....	6 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Penn.....	8 00
7.....	Food account, A. J. Tranberger, onions.....	8 33
7.....	Food account, J. A. Barton, beans.....	1 00
8.....	Food account, Henry Horn, beans.....	24 62
8.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines, June..	248 66
8.....	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries at mines..	80 70
8.....	Food account, Land, Fike & Co., flour at mines.....	120 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, A. Butler.....	5 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, L. Weinhausen..	5 00
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries .....	267 91
10.....	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	258 29
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., groceries and coal oil.....	98 86
10.....	Hospital account, Goddard, Peck & Co., whisky for hospital.....	98 91
10.....	Clothing account, Singer's Manufacturing Co., needles and fixtures.....	6 72
10.....	Hospital account, A. A. Meillier, drugs.....	166 04
10.....	F. W. Rosenthal & Co., carpet for Physician's office.....	59 50
10.....	Geo. D. Barnard & Co., stationery.....	31 30
10.....	Silgo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	14 49
10.....	Food account, F. B. Chamberlain & Co., beans	62 62
10.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs and paints.....	396 98
10.....	Browning & Co., thread.....	29 36
10.....	Fred. Rommel, stationery.....	6 16
10.....	W. P. Howard & Co., wool, corn and burlaps	1,271 85
10.....	Food account, Henry Horn, beans.....	9 45
10.....	Teaming account, J. Meyer, collars, etc.....	6 10
10.....	Forage account, S. Flick, hay.....	17 88
10.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	10 00
11.....	Reward account, J. W. Morrow, return of convict Frank Mitchell.....	25 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY—Continued.

July 11.....	To Reward account, T. Hunter, fare to Osage and return.....	\$1 00
11.....	Woolen factory, L. V. Dix, wool.....	112 14
11.....	Light account, J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	81 00
11.....	A. J. Shockley, tools.....	28 42
11.....	G. H. Dulle & Sons, flour.....	894 50
11.....	J. C. Linhardt, groceries.....	18 12
11.....	Woolen factory, L. A. Lambert, wool.....	23 00
11.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., interest on \$2,000 draft.....	26 00
11.....	Broom factory, interest on Udell, Schmieding & Co., note.....	18 20
11.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	656 34
11.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	1,000 00
12.....	Woolen factory, Mrs. Ewing, wool.....	7 92
12.....	Woolen factory, J. W. Gordon, wool.....	25 75
12.....	Discharged convict account, Dennis Barren..	5 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, James N. Blake..	8 00
12.....	Food account, J. W. Gordon, interest on June account.....	8 79
12.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood offal.....	73 17
12.....	Montserratt Coal Co., interest on June account.....	4 82
12.....	Broom factory, L. C. Lohman, ag't, freight..	3 50
12.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, L. C. Lohman & Co., tire iron.....	2 55
12.....	Forage account, J. Rowland, oats.....	19 38
12.....	Forage account, C. W. Samuels & Co., hay...	29 55
12.....	J. W. Gordon, beef.....	988 69
14.....	Subsistence account, J. C. Guffey, charcoal..	11 17
14.....	Subsistence account, E. H. Daring, tobacco..	38 90
14.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from June 30.....	72 23
14.....	Forage account, H. C. Kwing, hay.....	103 80
14.....	C. W. Samuels & Co., potatoes and wood....	296 51
14.....	Discharged convict account, John Williams..	5 00
15.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas pipe and labor.....	52 46
15.....	Food account, John Craven, onions.....	1 50
16.....	Fuel account, James Street, wood.....	14 68
16.....	John Zimmerman, groceries.....	40 68
16.....	Food account, Mrs. Lindley, milk.....	2 40
16.....	Food account, W. C. Godby, beans.....	14 06
16.....	Discharged convict account, Walter Hobbs...	5 00
16.....	Hospital account, J. Guyot, pair spectacles..	1 50
17.....	Hospital account, B. A. Suppan, drugs.....	7 60
17.....	Nave, McCord & Co., car shoulders.....	740 12
17.....	Discharged convict account, Jerry White.....	5 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, Otto Kiel.....	5 00
18.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, expenses to Holden.....	7 60
21.....	Forage account, W. W. Goodall, hay.....	4 88
21.....	Expense account, R. L. Polk & Co., State directory.....	5 00
21.....	Penitentiary farm account, R. S. Hodges, shoeing mules.....	6 87
21.....	Food account, S. D. Turner, corn.....	8 40
23.....	A. Priesmeyer, women's shoes.....	10 50
24.....	Discharged convict account, Monroe Johnson	5 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Francis Elliott..	7 00
25.....	Food account, S. D. Turner, onions.....	5 38
25.....	Mayer & Lowenstein, paints, oils and varnish	222 80
25.....	Newton & Sons, beef at mines.....	968 21
26.....	Discharged convict account, David Sullivan..	5 00
27.....	Discharged convict account, David King.....	6 00
28.....	Discharged convict account, C. H. Hardin...	10 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY—Continued.

July 28.....	To Discharged convict account, John F. Best.....	\$10 00	
28.....	Fuel account, J. L. Mellon. wood.....	18 80	
28.....	Hog and slop account, Chas. Glenn, sows and pigs.....	21 50	
29.....	Discharged convict account, James Carlock..	7 50	
29.....	Discharged convict account, J. C. Thomason	7 50	
30.....	Food account, A. J. Tranberger, apples.....	3 68	
31.....	Discharged convict account, Newton Brown	4 00	
31.....	Discharged convict account, A. E. Young.....	4 00	
31.....	Forage account, J. Wyatt, hay.....	12 17	
			\$9,797 24

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
AUGUST, 1879.

August 1...	To discharged convict account, Jno. L. Ware.....	\$5 00
1...	Discharged convict account, Jno. Reed.....	5 00
1...	Discharged convict account, J. A. Nichols....	5 00
1...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from July 14th...	97 35
1...	Expense account, U. S. Express Co., express charges.....	8 50
1...	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	8 15
2...	Broom factory, L. C. Lohman, freight on broom corn.....	80 00
4...	Discharged convict account, Jas. F. Brown...	10 00
5...	Reward account, W. F. Shubert, return of convict, Henry Clay.....	31 75
5...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., discount on July account.....	6 20
5...	Jacob Straus & Co., discount on July account	2 78
6...	Discharged convict account, Wm. P. Nicholson.....	4 00
6...	Discharged convict account, Wm. H. Stewart.....	4 00
6...	Discharged convict account, Geo. Snyder...	6 00
6...	Discharged convict account, Wm. Bush.....	6 00
6...	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
7...	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines in July.....	272 08
7...	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels....	8 75
8...	Land, Fike & Co., flour at mines.....	122 65
8...	Discharged convict account, John Clay.....	4 00
9...	Subsistence account, interest on over draft...	6 65
9...	Teaming account, Jos. Meyer, harness.....	8 80
9...	Discharged convict account, Julia Blue.....	10 00
9...	Discharged convict account, Creasy Jones.....	10 00
9...	Discharged convict account, Jack Agee.....	6 00
9...	Fuel account, A. S. Link, 36 cords wood.....	54 00
11...	Food account, Mrs. Annie Hornbrook, onions.	6 50
11...	Woolen factory, Geo. Popp, Wool.....	20 16
11...	Fred Rommel, stationery.....	34 10
11...	A. J. Shockley, hardware and tools.....	24 60
11...	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	70 20
11...	Jno. T. Craven, groceries.....	311 71
11...	Dallmeyer & Co., groceries and coal oil.....	76 44
11...	J. Hirsch, groceries at mines.....	97 55
11...	W. O. Boon & Co., material for wagon shop...	18 20
11...	J. C. Linhardt, groceries.....	11 45
11...	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood offal and gig saw...	94 42
11...	Food account, W. C. Godby, 1 cow.....	35 00
11...	Food account, J. A. Barton, beans.....	5 25
11...	W. P. Howard & Co., Broom corn, wool and shoulders.....	1,590 66
11...	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	531 30
11...	John Zimmerman, groceries.....	80 41
11...	Forage account, G. C. Berry, hay.....	17 50
11...	B. A. Suppan, drugs.....	3 35
18...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Aug. 1.....	182 35
18...	L. C. Lohman & Co., hardware.....	24 39
13...	Food account, A. Grolock, butter.....	14 19
18...	Fuel account, O. W. Samuels, wood.....	228 37
13...	Fuel account, Wm. Pullam, wood.....	31 60
18...	J. W. Gordon, beef.....	2,029 88
18...	Discharged convict, Wm. C. Ready.....	7 50
13...	Broom factory, discount on Udell, Schmieding & Co.'s note.....	9 18

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST—Continued.

Aug. 18...	To blacksmith and repair shop, Henry Tim-		
	ken, springs.....	\$82 00	
13...	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	204 95	
13...	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	94 41	
18...	Browning & Coyle, thread.....	20 62	
18...	Clothing account, Watkins & Gilliland, hats...	209 75	
18...	Hospital account, Abye & Hemstein, cups for		
	electric battery.....	6 20	
14...	N. E. Miller, discount on Auditor's warrant...	90 00	
14...	Discharged convict account, Geo. Howard...	8 00	
14...	Discharged convict account, Wm. P. Marsh...	6 00	
14...	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission		
	for manufacturing brooms.....	75 00	
16...	Forage account, John Woods, oats.....	139 00	
18...	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	556 50	
18...	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	338 79	
19...	Udell, Schmieding & Co, broom handles.....	320 01	
19...	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	50 40	
19...	Discharged convict account, Frank Arnold...	5 00	
19...	Discharged convict account, Hattie Tate.....	10 00	
19...	Discharged convict account, Wm. Thomas...	5 00	
19...	Discharged convict account, Jas. Allen.....	5 00	
19...	Broom factory, E. N. Howard, broom corn...	8 55	
20...	Discharged convict account, Ella Ryan.....	10 00	
20...	Expense account, N. Grieshammer, repair-		
	ing clock.....	2 00	
20...	Reward account, R P. Goodall, for return		
	of convict, James Blakely.....	51 25	
21...	Discharged convict account, Nathan P. In-		
	gle.....	10 00	
21...	Discharged convict account, Otis Archer.....	7 00	
22...	Discharged convict account, Jno. Farish.....	5 00	
22...	Discharged convict account, Ohas. Bauer....	5 00	
23...	Discharged convict account, Sandy Taylor...	8 00	
23...	Forage account, J. W. Gordon, hay.....	189 50	
23...	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse		
	shoes.....	3 25	
25...	Discharged convict account, Alex. Charman.	6 00	
25...	Forage account, Emil Henry, oats.....	19 70	
26...	Discharged convict account, Eli Lyons.....	4 00	
26...	Discharged convict account, Lee Bowen.....	1 00	
26...	Broom factory, S. M. McIntosh, broom corn.	25 10	
27...	Subsistence account, L. A. Piper, tobacco...	2 88	
28...	Subsistence account, J. M. Shoemaker, to-		
	bacco.....	16 05	
28...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Aug. 13....	77 06	
28...	Expense account, L. M. Shoemaker, repair-		
	ing clock.....	2 00	
29...	Hog and slop account, G. C. Berry, 28 hogs...	62 25	
29...	Hog and slop account, C. A. Clark, 4 hogs...	7 44	
31...	Discharged convict account, Jas. Wright.....	5 00	
31...	Discharged convict account, Levin Cornish...	6 00	
			\$8,948 90



**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH  
OF SEPTEMBER, 1879.**

Sept. 1.....	To Reward account, A. J. Bahney, for return convicts Cannon, Thomas, Archer and Smith.....	\$37 20
1.....	Nave, McCord & Co., shoulders.....	344 42
1.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from August 26..	120 98
2.....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams..	4 56
2.....	Expense account, U. S. Express Co., express charges.....	6 95
4.....	P. B. Cole, beef.....	531 02
4.....	Food account, Mrs. A. Hart, cabbage.....	11 92
4.....	Discharged convict account, F. Wilmus.....	5 00
4.....	Discharged convict account, Moses Hughes..	10 00
5.....	Discharged convict account, James Cassidy..	5 00
5.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Thatcher..	6 00
5.....	Discharged convict account, Harry Kaiser...	8 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, Albert Lilley ...	8 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, John Miller.....	4 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, Louis Powell....	4 00
7.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	15 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. A. Priester	10 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Young Bird....	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, J. M. Downing..	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, John Anderson..	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Webster...	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, John Slias.....	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Price...	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Andy Jackson..	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. McNabb..	8 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, S. H. Carter... ..	7 00
9.....	Food account, Mrs. Winchell, 2 cows.....	41 59
9.....	Food account, R. Allen, lard.....	23 38
9.....	Woolen factory, R. Allen, wool.....	41 62
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries.....	123 30
10.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines.....	239 81
10.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Moore.....	8 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Eli English.....	6 00
10.....	Expense account, exchange on draft.....	1 20
10.....	Subsistence account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, tallow.....	36 15
10.....	Land, Fike & Co., flour at mines.....	120 10
10.....	Subsistence account, J. H. Kinsel, lime.....	21 00
10.....	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries at mines..	49 15
10.....	Woolen factory, J. W. Edwards, wool.....	189 84
10.....	Forage account, Joseph Huegel, oats.....	79 64
10.....	Woolen factory, R. Garsed & Co., warp.....	179 47
10.....	J. K. Bent & Sons, blinds.....	41 55
10.....	Watkins and Gilliland, hats for discharged convicts.....	135 08
10.....	J. J. Daly & Co., blank receipts and discharges.....	43 50
10.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	314 99
10.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	58 75
10.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	1,000 00
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., groceries and coal oil.....	72 65
10.....	Laclede Fire Brick Co., fire brick.....	51 95
10.....	Fred Rommel, stationery.....	7 75
10.....	Montserrat Coal Co., discount on draft.....	5 10
10.....	Broom factory, discount on Udell, Schmied-ing & Co., note.....	15 94
11.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	46 65
11.....	Broom factory, Jacob Smith, lumber.....	44 44
11.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	65 70

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER—Continued.

Sept. 11.....	To G. H. Dulle & Co., flour .....	\$477 25
11.....	B. A. Suppan, paints and drugs.....	8 00
11.....	Fuel account, I. J. Oliver, wood.....	105 44
11.....	Fuel account, Chas. Hopkins, wood.....	26 25
11.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
11.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight, from Sept. 1st...	56 74
11.....	Clothing account, H. E. Schultz, dry goods...	7 50
11.....	Discharged convict account, G. W. Scott.....	5 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Garrett....	5 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Hays.....	7 50
11.....	Discharged convict account, W. H. Allen....	5 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Hersh- man.....	5 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, John Jackson...	4 00
11.....	William Tilly, burning brick.....	11 00
11.....	Giesecke, Meyenburg & Co., discount on draft.....	7 35
12.....	Broom factory, L. A. Piper, hickory poles...	11 00
12.....	O. & A. R. R. freight, 6 cars coal.....	90 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Moore....	5 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, Fanny Mitchell...	10 00
18.....	Forage account, Phil. E. Chappell, corn.....	649 00
13.....	Woolen factory, J. Bailton, wool.....	187 88
14.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph C. Scott...	6 50
15.....	Discharged convict account, John Nunnery...	10 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Mickey....	5 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Ostrahan...	5 00
15.....	Food account, Mrs. E. Ewing, beef.....	60 00
15.....	Fuel account, J. A. Ware & Co., Wood.....	597 22
16.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	15 00
16.....	Hospital account, Goddard, Peck & Co., whisky.....	84 25
16.....	Fox, Corby & Co., hardware.....	40 50
16.....	A. A. Mellier, linseed and lard oil.....	89 98
16.....	W. P. Howard & Co., shoulders and tobacco...	850 01
16.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	396 58
16.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	177 87
16.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., hardware.....	4 27
16.....	Fuel account, steamer George Spangler, wood.....	80 00
16.....	Woolen factory, freight on wool.....	4 44
17.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
17.....	A. J. Shockley, hardware.....	58 64
17.....	Discharged convict account, W. F. Anderson...	10 00
17.....	Expense account, J. J. Gordon, part of salary...	1 75
17.....	Woolen factory, M. & J. Obermayer, wool...	14 75
19.....	Discharged convict account, John Duncan....	6 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Ann Welch.....	5 00
19.....	Burch & Ferguson, broom labels.....	15 85
20.....	Discharged convict account, John Strickland...	5 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, Dennis Wig- ginton.....	6 00
20.....	Woolen factory, L. D. Gordon, wool.....	7 04
20.....	Teaming account, J. S. Fleming, horse.....	180 00
20.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight, from Sept. 11th...	244 90
22.....	Discharged convict account, Adam Snyder...	6 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Robert Jones...	6 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, George Melton...	5 00
22.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood offal.....	51 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, A. W. Hubbard...	5 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Arch Mitchell...	8 00
23.....	Expense account, P. O. box rent to Sept. 30th...	1 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER—Continued.

Sept. 25.....	To Discharged convict account, Samuel Sizemore	\$8 00	
25.....	L. C. Lohman, agent, freight broom corn and lard.....	20 65	
25.....	Reward account for return of escaped convict, John Wilson.....	25 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Edward Hall.....	8 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Anderson Over-all.....	8 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Andrews	6 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, John Logan.....	6 00	
27.....	Subsistence account, John Chaney, tobacco.....	14 40	
28.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Kehoe.....	5 00	
28.....	Discharged convict account, John Kehoe.....	5 00	
30.....	Discharged convict account, Samuel G. Ford	8 00	
30.....	Discharged convict account, Floyd Cozzens.....	10 00	
30.....	Discharged convict account, Nellie Wilson.....	10 00	
30.....	L. C. Lohman, agent, freight on broom corn.	99 85	
30.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, expenses to Brownsville.....	9 25	
30.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	10 00	
30.....	Expense account, Clerk U. S. District Court for certifying U. S. account.....	70	
			\$9,367 14

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH  
OF OCTOBER, 1879.

October 1...	To expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams.	\$2 80
1...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Sept. 20....	821 71
1...	Discharged convict account, Wm. Albright...	5 00
1...	Discharged convict account, Frank Gerard...	6 00
1...	Discharged convict account, Barny Parks....	10 00
2...	Discharged convict account, Frank Meyer....	5 00
3...	Discharged convict account, Napoleon Bur-	
	gess.....	8 00
3...	Discharged convict account, Robert Morgan..	6 00
3...	Discharged convict account, John Newman....	10 00
4...	Expense account, U. S. Express Co., express	
	charges .....	10 15
4...	P. B. Cole, beef.....	811 78
5...	Discharged convict account, William Sly.....	5 00
5...	Discharged convict account, Edgar Allen....	10 00
5...	Food account, R. P. Fleming, cabbage.....	5 60
6...	Broom factory, Johnson & Cook, broom corn.	635 90
6...	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission	
	for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
8...	Clothing account, P. H. Riley, for discharged	
	convicts .....	18 00
8...	Discharged convict account, George, Wat-	
	kins .....	8 00
8...	Discharged convict account, John L. Gil-	
	bert .....	8 00
8...	Discharged convict account, Albert Ryan....	6 00
8...	Discharged convict account, Oscar Peacock...	5 00
8...	Lamonte Mill Co., flour.....	667 40
11...	Discharged convict account, J. M. Collins....	6 00
11...	Food account, T. D. Evans, cabbage.....	3 00
11...	Woolen factory, A. O. Davison, wool.....	80 51
12...	Discharged convict account, Jas. Martin.....	5 00
12...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from October...	95 73
12...	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	82 20
12...	Dallmeyer & Co., groceries and coal oil.....	105 86
12...	L. C. Lohman & Co, apron skins and flies....	25 90
12...	Food account, steamer Sport, boating pota-	
	toes.....	80 00
12...	Newton & Sons, beef at mines.....	1,202 28
12...	Broom factory, W. H. Fowler, broom corn...	875 05
12...	J. W. Gordon, hogs and cattle.....	621 85
12...	W. M. Todd, disbursements at mines.....	382 10
12...	Subsistence account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, tal-	
	low.....	38 90
12...	John T. Craven, groceries.....	67 28
14...	Discharged convict account, Dr. Taylor alias	
	Van Pelt.....	7 00
14...	Tool account, Curtis & Co., band saw.....	3 67
14...	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	598 27
14...	Graft, Bennett & Co, wagon material .....	15 22
14...	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	81 50
14...	Sligo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	811 64
14...	Bridge, Beach & Co., stoves and tin plate....	102 52
14...	St. Louis stamping Co., dinner buckets at	
	mines.....	101 10
14...	Singer Manufacturing Co., needles.....	6 14
14...	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co, drugs.....	188 80
14...	Niekamp & Baker, files, saws and tools.....	87 67
14...	Siegel & Bobb, gas fixtures.....	16 70
14...	Browning & Coyle, thread.....	19 86
14...	Henry Timken, wagon springs.....	12 00
14...	Giesecke, Meyenburg & Co., discount on	
	draft.....	8 30

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER—Continued.

Oct.	14...	To Montserrat Coal Co., discount on draft.....	\$3 10
	14...	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co, shoes.....	444 23
	14...	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	364 86
	15...	A. J. Shockley, hinges, butts and locks.....	10 18
	15...	Fred Rommel, stationery.....	12 85
	15...	Discharged convict account, B. H. Martin.....	10 00
	15...	Fuel account, Henry Thornton, wood.....	8 30
	15...	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries at mines..	44 96
	15...	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	310 48
	15...	W. P. Howard & Co., wool and lard.....	872 73
	15...	Nave, McCord & Co., car of shoulders.....	710 02
	15...	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	398 60
	15...	Hog and slop account, Joseph Thalmers, corn.....	5 75
	16...	Discharged convict account, Louis Schirmer..	5 00
	16...	Discharged convict account, Wm. Merritt.....	6 00
	16...	Discharged convict account, Mike Carroll.....	5 00
	16...	Clothing account, J. Goldman for dis- charged convicts.....	9 50
	16...	Expense account, N. Grieshammer, repairing clock.....	2 50
	17...	Discharged convict account, George Level....	6 00
	17...	Food account, T. W. Lyons, turnips.....	4 80
	18...	Broom factory, discount Udell, Schmieding & Co., note.....	5 47
	18...	Simmons Hardware Co., hardware.....	46 98
	18...	Food account, E. Alberton, molasses.....	87 75
	20...	Hospital account, J. G. Riddler, drugs.....	1 75
	20...	Discharged convict account, E. M. Scott.....	10 00
	20...	Discharged convict account, B. H. Sexton.....	10 00
	20...	Food account, John Myers, cabbage.....	8 28
	20...	Food account, J. C. Linhardt, onions and lard.....	14 20
	20...	Expense account, B. C. Powell, carpet for office.....	12 65
	21...	J. W. Gordon, hay and hogs.....	174 25
	21...	Discharged convict account, James Morrison	5 00
	21...	Discharged convict account, Nellie Howard....	10 00
	21...	Discharged convict account, Joseph Martin...	5 00
	21...	Discharged convict account, Henry Johnson..	8 00
	21...	Food account, J. W. Gordon, interest on ac- count.....	5 20
	21...	Food account, John Irvin, cabbage.....	5 60
	22...	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
	23...	Discharged convict account, James Reed.....	10 00
	23...	Discharged convict account, Andy Bowman....	10 00
	23...	Discharged convict account, Essex Rufus.....	10 00
	23...	Discharged convict account, John Watson,...	10 00
	23...	Discharged convict account, Walter O'Neil....	5 00
	23...	Food account, C. Schneider, cabbage.....	3 58
	23...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from October 12..	61 68
	25...	Discharged convict account, Jane Corder.....	10 00
	26...	Discharged convict account, Dave Dean.....	10 00
	27...	Food account, T. W. Lyons, turnips.....	9 00
	28...	Discharged convict account, Christ. Reipke...	5 00
	28...	Discharged convict account, Franklin Van- bebber.....	9 00
	29...	Food account, Mrs. E. Ewing, apples.....	11 03
	30...	Discharged convict account, Wm. C. Hagan..	10 00
	30...	Discharged convict account, James McCon- key.....	6 00
	31...	Discharged convict account, Edward Duck- worth.....	5 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER—Continued.

Oct.	31...	To Discharged convict account, Henry Milberry.	\$5 00	
	31...	Food account, Lane, digging potatoes.....	7 00	
	31...	J. J. Church, agent, freight from October 23..	61 61	
	31...	Reward account, Jno. S. McBride, return con-		
		vict, George Folend.....	60 00	
	31...	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	800 00	
				\$11,402 22

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
NOVEMBER, 1879.**

Nov. 1.....	To Discharged convict acc't, G. W. Smith.....	\$10 00
1.....	Discharged convict account, Willis A. Hill..	5 00
1.....	Discharged convict account, Alva Devers....	6 00
2.....	Discharged convict acc't, Charles Flowers...	8 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Moses Haskins..	5 00
3.....	Discharged convict acc't, Hiram Moorhouse	10 00
3.....	Expense acc't, W. U. Tel. Co, telegrams...	3 00
3.....	R. E. Davis, vinegar and soap grease.....	24 38
3.....	Discharged convict acc't, Chas. Richardson..	6 00
4.....	A. Priesmeyer, women shoes.....	51 81
4.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather.....	50 87
4.....	W. C. Boon & Co., tacks and leather.....	10 15
4.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood offal and lumber..	157 15
4.....	Broom factory, W. E. Williams, broom corn	24 45
4.....	P. B. Cole, beef.....	879 87
5.....	Discharged convict acc't, Marion Hibbs.....	8 00
5.....	Discharged convict account, Bud Paris.....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Robt. Brisman..	8 00
6.....	Discharged convict acc't, Green Ballew....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict acc't, Wallace Phenix....	5 00
6.....	Discharged convict acc't, Rudolph Sallstrom	5 00
6.....	Forage account, S. L. Griffin, corn.....	10 00
6.....	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels...	9 60
6.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines.....	375 38
7.....	Expense account, U. S. Express Co., express	
	charges .....	16 15
7.....	Discharged convict account, Enoch Ellis.....	5 00
7.....	Food account, Baker & Hudson, molasses....	50 35
7.....	Food account, J. Link, turnips.....	6 91
7.....	Forage account, H. M. Price, corn.....	8 95
7.....	Montserrat Coal Co, coal.....	149 87
8.....	Expense account, Warden's 2 trips to St.	
	Louis and return.....	27 25
8.....	Fuel account, J. W. Wallace, wood.....	309 75
8.....	Fuel account, J. D. Standefer, wood.....	109 37
8.....	Food account, J. M. Turpin, turnips.....	6 36
8.....	Food account, J. M. Lindley, turnips.....	2 64
8.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland commission	
	for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
8.....	Discharged convict acc't, Melinda Caldwell..	10 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Mary J. Deeds..	10 00
10.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., boating potatoes and	
	wood.....	56 00
10.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., shovels and wagon	
	skelns.....	14 80
10.....	Food account, C. W. Thomas, lard and mo-	
	lasses.....	14 65
10.....	Food account, J. T. Craven, groceries.....	58 79
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	99 60
10.....	Food account, J. R. Irvine, cabbage.....	4 35
10.....	Food account, J. Meyers, pumpkins.....	11 82
10.....	Fuel account, W. T. Pulliam, wood.....	63 00
10.....	A. J. Shockley, hardware and shovels.....	43 89
10.....	Food account, Louis Hellstein, potatoes.....	6 35
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., groceries and coal oil.....	165 67
10.....	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries.....	13 30
10.....	Food account, J. O. Linhart, butter.....	1 65
10.....	Food account, R. F. Fleming, cabbage.....	8 68
10.....	Food account, J. R. Irvine, cabbage.....	4 10
10.....	Expense account, F. Rommel, stationery.....	2 85
10.....	Lamonte Mill Co., flour and meal.....	151 10
10.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., shoes.....	309 25
11.....	Broom factory, insurance on broom corn.....	62 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER—Continued.

Nov. 1	To J. J. Church, agent, freight from Oct. 31st...	\$254 98
1	Expense acc't, express charges on currency.	1 00
1	Forage account, J. K. Willson, corn.....	7 70
1	Forage account, H. M. Price, corn.....	8 88
1	Food account, T. E. Schultz, butter.....	1 00
1	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	575 40
1	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	550 56
1	Goddard, Peck & Co., groceries.....	102 25
1	Mermod, Jaccard & Co., clock.....	7 50
1	Hospital account, Aloe & Hemstein, surgical instruments.....	31 63
11	Woolen factory, R. Garsed & Co., Warp.....	111 20
11	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	371 28
11	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	70 98
11	Simmons Hardware Co., hardware.....	109 61
11	John J. Daly & Co., stationery.....	50 70
11	Sligo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	41 78
11	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	231 59
11	Bridge, Beach & Co., stoves and tin plate...	62 20
11	Norton & Welder, paints, oil and glass.....	165 38
11	J. R. Leeson & Co., thread.....	41 40
11	Browning & Coyle, thread.....	4 65
11	B. Horton & Co., stoves.....	40 00
11	Nave, McCord & Co., dry salt shoulders.....	190 23
11	W. P. Howard & Co., wool.....	539 31
11	Sedalia Democrat, advertising proposals for beef.....	12 50
11	Montserrat Coal Co., discount on draft....	4 80
12	Discharged convict account, W. J. Ready....	5 00
12	Discharged convict account, Allen Woods....	8 00
12	B. A. Suppan, paints, oils and varnish.....	12 05
12	Udell, Schmieding & Co., broom corn.....	70 48
12	Food account, Brockmire & Rankin, beans...	499 40
12	Food account, Samuel Irvine, turnips.....	29 10
12	Forage account, Lee Harris, corn.....	7 63
12	Discharged convict account, W. Hamilton....	10 00
13	Food account, J. B. Adams, cow.....	20 75
13	Fox, Corby & Co., tools.....	25 98
13	Broom factory, Geo. Holmes, broom corn...	26 50
14	Discharged convict account, Geo. Schnell...	5 00
14	Discharged convict account, J. H. Rader.....	5 00
14	Forage account, G. H. Dulle & Co., bran...	13 55
14	A. A. Meiller, window glass and oil.....	71 30
14	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., discount on draft	12 70
14	Broom factory, discount on Udell, Schmieding & Co. note.....	16 66
14	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	1,000 00
14	Teaming acc't, Wm. Zukowsky axle grease...	18 47
14	Broom factory, W. E. Fowler, broom corn...	541 97
15	Food account, Mrs. A. Hart, cabbage.....	4 40
15	Discharged convict account, Ed. McCullough	5 00
15	Food account, J. F. Willis, hogs.....	45 00
15	Forage account, M. Hemstreet, hay.....	68 18
16	Hospital account, Ahls adaptable splints.....	31 15
16	Discharged convict account, John Treenit...	5 00
17	Discharged convict account, Felix Tucker...	8 00
18	Food account, B. F. Lutman, turnips.....	2 85
18	Discharged convict account, Scott Brumley...	10 00
19	Subsistence acc't, Richard Epperson, tobacco	16 80
19	Discharged convict account, John Owens....	10 00
20	Discharged convict account, James McBride	7 00
20	Discharged convict account, John Watson...	5 00
20	Discharged convict account, Chas. H. Wood.	5 00
21	Broom factory, W. R. Powell, broom corn....	10 20



## DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER—Continued.

Nov. 21.....	To Hospital account, Geo. Porth, pair spectacles	\$ 75
22.....	Food account, M. R. Tarlton, turnips.....	14 83
23.....	Discharged convict account, J. L. Casey.....	5 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Hiatt.....	10 00
24.....	Forage account, John N. Bauer, hay.....	32 78
24.....	Subsistence acc't, Worcester & Bro., screen.	2 00
25.....	Food acc't, M. Somerer, 4 head cattle.....	102 25
25.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Nov. 11th..	121 52
26.....	Discharged convict account, Ed. Albrecht ...	8 00
26.....	Subsistence acc't. H. J. Gerstenkorn, tallow..	15 51
26.....	Broom factory, Geo. Holmes, broom corn....	25 77
28.....	Discharged convict account, H. A. Turner...	6 00
28.....	Discharged convict account, Patrick Fay.....	5 00
28.....	Discharged convict account, James Ryan....	5 00
28.....	Discharged convict account, Herman Morse..	5 00
28.....	Forage account, Thomas Moore, hay.....	16 00
29.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Deer....	5 00
29.....	Discharged convict account, W. H. St. Clair..	5 00
29.....	Gen. James Harding.....	223 61
29.....	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, corn.....	160 60
29.....	Reward account, T. H. Burns, for return of convict, John Uphouse.....	57 90
29.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Nov. 25th..	164 32
30.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	500 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, Ed. Freeman....	5 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, Lee Atchison...	6 00
		<hr/>
		\$11,331 51

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
DECEMBER, 1879.

Dec. 1.....	To discharged convict account, John Lange .....	\$8 00
2.....	Expense account, U. S. Express Co., ex- press charges.....	6 50
3.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Benton...	5 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Minnick ..	5 00
3.....	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., tele- grams.....	8 30
3.....	Expense account, express charges on cur- rency .....	5 00
3.....	P. B. Cole, beef .....	1,086 45
3.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
5.....	Broom factory, Henri Mals, broom corn.....	114 78
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, women shoes.....	18 50
5.....	Discharged convict account, Dave Burns.....	10 00
5.....	Discharged convict account, Gus Mitchell.....	5 00
5.....	Forage account, Thompson, Paine & Co., hay .....	117 60
5.....	W. M. Todd's disbursement at mines.....	251 69
6.....	Discharged convict account, Andrew Clinton	10 00
6.....	Forage account, A. T. Wade, corn .....	43 70
6.....	Lamonte Mill Co., flour and meal at mines...	196 50
6.....	Subsistence account, J. H. Kinsel, lime and brick, at mines .....	17 70
6.....	Fuel account, Wm. H. Lee, stoves and pipe at mines.....	84 87
6.....	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries, at mines	18 15
6.....	Subsistence account, Haywood & Co., lum- ber.....	1 35
6.....	Subsistence account, Newcomb Bros., wall paper .....	11 15
6.....	Expense account, Levison & Blythe Station- ery Co., ink .....	9 60
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Norton & Wider, paints and oils .....	35 35
6.....	Subsistence account, Semple, Birge & Co., corn sheller .....	26 00
6.....	Woolen factory, R. Garsed & Co., warp.....	88 94
8.....	Discharged convict account, Anson C. Plain	8 00
8.....	Forage account, S. P. Holt, hay .....	18 00
8.....	Food account, Gledhill & Wagner, flour .....	2 98
9.....	W. P. Howard & Co., wool .....	565 02
9.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Colbert ..	5 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, John Crump .....	5 00
9.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from November 29.....	155 04
10.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Crabtree..	8 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Berthold..	5 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Wilson...	5 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Minnie Butter- field.....	10 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Emma Miller ...	10 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Jeff Estell.....	10 00
10.....	A. J. Shockley, hardware.....	89 92
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas and coke .....	154 09
10.....	J. Goldman, clothing for discharged con- victs .....	16 25
10.....	M. & J. Obermayer, clothing for discharged convicts.....	7 00
10.....	P. H. Riley, clothing for discharged convicts	28 55
10.....	Fuel account, Capital City Transfer Co., coal	163 37
10.....	Food account, steamer Sport boating pota- toes.....	54 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER—Continued.

Dec. 10.....	To food account, Bodenheimer & Co., beans....	\$21 87
10.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommel, stationery..	3 90
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil.....	126 48
10.....	B. A. Suppan, paints, oils.....	7 40
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	484 80
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries.....	117 47
10.....	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, corn .....	99 90
11.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	576 12
11.....	Graff, Bennett & Co, wagon material.....	800 06
11.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	80 10
11.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	835 16
11.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	218 41
11.....	Bridge, Beach & Co, stoves and tin plate ....	123 52
11.....	Udell, Schmieding & Co., broom handles.....	464 80
11.....	Newton & Sons, beef at mines.....	345 67
11.....	Goddard, Peck & Co, groceries .....	302 95
11.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return .....	14 50
11.....	Broom factory, discount on Udell, Schmied- ing & Co., note.....	25 85
11.....	Discharged convict account, Thomas Con- ners.....	10 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Eva Wray.....	10 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, B. C. Lester ....	5 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, W. S. Johnson....	5 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Edward John- son .....	8 00
11.....	Montserrat Coal Co., discount on draft.....	6 63
12.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	10 00
12.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to mines ....	3 50
12.....	Fuel account, J. S. Madden, wood.....	41 50
13.....	Discharged convict account, J. R. Jones.....	8 00
18.....	J. B. Williams, advertising proposals for beef.....	5 00
18.....	Fuel account, Wm. Pulliam, wood .....	130 30
13 ..	Newton & Sons, beef at mines .....	693 10
14.....	Discharged convict account, James M. Lane....	10 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Columbus Field	5 00
16.....	Subsistence account, John Price, tobacco.....	7 25
17.....	Discharged convict account, John Randols ...	5 00
17.....	Nave & McCord, groceries .....	582 94
17.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	701 97
17.....	Fuel account, T. M. Hampton, wood.....	18 50
17.....	Forage account, A. M. Davison, corn.....	4 30
18.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Wiseman	5 00
18.....	Nave, McCord & Co., car shoulders .....	748 00
19.....	Fuel account, Daniel Wade, wood .....	72 25
20.....	Discharged convict account, John Boyce.....	5 00
20.....	Fuel account, J. B. Ruthven, wood .....	37 50
20.....	Discharged convict account, John Livingston	5 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, Julius Fickler...	5 00
20.....	Expense account, P. O. box rent and stamps	3 23
20.....	Simmons Hardware Co., hardware.....	151 87
20.....	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, corn.....	70 22
21.....	Discharged convict account, J. B. Williams...	8 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, James Stobaugh	5 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Jacob Huffman...	8 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Mathew Huff- man.....	8 00
22.....	Food account, T. M. Winston, cow .....	17 98
22.....	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., tele- grams.....	3 35
22.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from December 9th.....	87 52

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER—Continued.

Dec. 24.....	To discharged convict account, James Potts....	\$7 00	
24.....	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, corn.....	41 03	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Mathew Doward	5 00	
27.....	Forage account, W. E. Bramlette, corn.....	8 94	
27.....	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, corn.....	8 25	
27.....	Expense account, postage stamps .....	6 00	
29.....	Discharged convict account, Edward Stansell	6 00	
29.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Chilcott...	6 00	
29.....	Discharged convict account, R. D. Cutting ...	6 00	
29.....	Discharged convict account, Robt. Henshaw	5 00	
29.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Dooley...	5 00	
29... .	Discharged convict account, Stephen With-		
	row.....	5 00	
29.....	Forage account, H. M. Price, corn.....	36 10	
29.....	Elijah Gates, State Treasurer, earnings of		
	Penitentiary.....	1,003 85	
30.....	Fuel account, John Hunter, cutting wood....	1 50	
31.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from December		
	22d.....	32 15	
31.....	E. T. Manchester, beans and wool .....	19 55	
31.....	W. P. Howard & Co , broom corn.....	500 00	
			\$12,238 02

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
JANUARY, 1880.

Jan. 1.....	To discharged convict account, Louis Meyers.....	\$5 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, J. W. B. Bowman.....	10 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Lewis Hill.....	8 00
3.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Dec. 22.....	218 13
3.....	Expense account, U. S. express Co., express charges.....	8 65
3.....	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	1 85
5.....	Food account, P. B. Cole, beef.....	786 89
6.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines.....	271 88
6.....	Teaming account, J. C. Heininger, soap for harness.....	1 00
6.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
6.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, expenses to St. Louis.....	11 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Chris. Moss.....	6 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Blake.....	5 00
6.....	Simmons Hardware Co., hardware.....	5 35
6.....	Reward account, W. E. Perkins, expenses after escaped convict.....	2 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Parks.....	5 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, Lewis Tweedle.....	8 00
9.....	Food account, Lamonte Mill Co., flour and meal at mines.....	169 50
9.....	Food account, Newton & Sons, beef at mines.....	365 98
9.....	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries at mines.....	14 70
10.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommel, stationery.....	1 00
10.....	Expense account, H. E. Schultz, carpet for office.....	7 80
10.....	Fuel account, Capital City Transfer Co., coal.....	408 42
10.....	Food account, J. R. Crow, beef.....	148 43
10.....	B. A. Suppan, paints and varnish.....	7 15
10.....	A. J. Shockley, sundry hardware.....	45 89
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	96 90
10.....	Subsistence account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, talow.....	20 00
10.....	Food account, J. C. Linhardt, groceries.....	17 08
10.....	Forage account, M. R. Tarlton, corn.....	150 40
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	535 25
10.....	Broom factory, W. E. Fowler, broom corn.....	700 20
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries.....	197 60
10.....	Montserrat Coal Co., interest on account.....	7 25
12.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from January 3.....	185 83
12.....	Discharged convict account, Granville Mercena.....	10 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, Jas. Ferguson.....	5 00
12.....	Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil.....	214 79
12.....	Fuel account, steamer Aggie, boating wood from Marion and Claysville.....	170 73
12.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., hardware.....	11 54
12.....	Discharged convict account, Mansel Butler.....	8 00
12.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	514 06
12.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	137 60
12.....	Expense account, J. J. Daly & Co., stationery.....	11 55
12.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	261 48
12.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	172 40
12.....	Bridge, Beach & Co., stoves and tin ware.....	150 90
12.....	Sligo Iron Store Co., lamps.....	5 15

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY—Continued.

Jan. 12.....	To Goddard, Peck & Co., groceries.....	\$144 00
12.....	Fuel account, Abbey Coal and Mining Co., coal.....	380 80
12.....	Subsistence account, Glenny Bros., glass.....	5 82
12.....	Light account, Selgel & Bobb, lamp shade.....	70
12.....	Broom factory, Battle Creek Machinery Co., knives.....	18 00
12.....	Broom factory, George Holmes, broom corn.....	49 91
13.....	Subsistence account, R. E. Davis, soap grease.....	11 90
13.....	Subsistence account, Phil. E. Chappell, tobacco.....	178 80
13.....	Subsistence account, L. A. Piper, hickory poles.....	9 70
18.....	Broom factory, Henri Mais, broom corn.....	156 22
13.....	Broom factory, Sam. H. Hill, broom corn.....	38 67
18.....	Discharged convict account, S. C. McCoy.....	5 00
13.....	Farm account, Phil. E. Chappell, rent of 100 acres.....	400 00
18.....	Food account, Fred Koetting, beef.....	29 00
13.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
14.....	Forage account, E. T. Manchester, corn.....	36 41
14.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	17 75
15.....	Food account, J. W. Scruggs, beef.....	24 90
15.....	Forage account, A. P. Wade, corn.....	8 65
15.....	Forage account, W. W. Wolf, corn.....	5 90
15.....	Forage account, Taylor Thornton, corn.....	8 66
16.....	Fuel account, Johnson Gleen, wood.....	4 12
16.....	Forage account, A. P. Wade, corn.....	8 60
16.....	W. P. Howard & Co., car shoulders.....	1,012 80
16.....	Discharged convict account, Anna Costello.....	10 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Swam.....	5 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Stone.....	6 00
17.....	Broom factory, interest on Udell, Schmieding & Co.'s note.....	29 25
18.....	Reward account, R. T. Leverton, for return of escaped convict, Geo. Boyd.....	100 00
19.....	Fuel account, A. Funger, wood.....	3 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Jas. Collins ..	5 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, Henry McDonald.....	10 00
20.....	Broom factory, C. & A. R. R., freight on broom handles.....	85 00
20.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from January 12.....	289 24
21.....	Discharged convict account, McCord Young.....	5 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, Parker Young.....	5 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Wells.....	15 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Meyers.....	8 00
23.....	Wm. Brown, use of pasture from 1877 to 1880.....	800 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Karl Bergner.....	5 00
23.....	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels.....	25 40
23.....	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, corn.....	57 92
23.....	Giesecke, Meyenburg & Co., interest on account.....	4 55
26.....	Woolen factory, Jno. Engelbrecht, wool.....	55 00
26.....	Discharged convict account, Emily Arnott.....	5 00
27.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Wiseman.....	6 00
27.....	Discharged convict account, Oliver Tolley.....	6 00
27.....	Fuel account, B. M. Claypool, wood.....	116 85
28.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from January 20.....	104 29
30.....	Discharged convict account, Martin Leonard.....	5 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JANUARY—Continued.

Jan. 80.....	To blacksmith and repair shop, Wm. Thompson, coal.....	\$37 68	
31.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	402 50	
31.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	500 00	
31.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Wadkins.....	5 00	
31.....	Discharged convict account, Emma Robinson.....	5 00	
31.....	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, corn.....	18 41	
			\$10,675 28

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH  
OF FEBRUARY, 1880.**

Feb. 2.....	To J. J. Church agent, freight from Jan. 28.....	\$40 82
2.....	Expense account, Pacific Ex. Co., charges.....	7 55
2.....	Discharged convict account, E. Sapaugh.....	10 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, J. R. Ledford.....	8 00
3.....	Fuel account, Casper & Sons, coal.....	108 87
4.....	Discharged convict account, Anna Clark.....	5 00
4.....	Forage account, J. W. Gordon, hay.....	10 15
4.....	Food account, P. B. Cole, beef.....	768 19
5.....	Food account, Annie Hornbrock, kraut.....	10 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, J. L. Guffey.....	6 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, J. W. Webb.....	6 00
6.....	Fuel account, I. J. Oliver, wood.....	88 80
6.....	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., Tel- egrams.....	7 10
6.....	Fuel account, S. L. Griffin, wood.....	73 50
8.....	Discharged convict account, H. Slaughter.....	6 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, C. Cunningham.....	10 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, F. E. Norris.....	6 00
9.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines.....	242 58
10.....	Fuel account, Steamer Morning Star, boat- ing wood.....	46 15
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	109 25
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, H. E. Schultz, waterproof.....	4 00
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil.....	207 61
10.....	Montserratt Coal Co., discount on draft.....	6 45
10.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., hardware.....	8 40
10.....	Subsistence account, Bodenheimer & Co., tal- low.....	18 80
10.....	Subsistence account, Mrs. L. G. Wilson, to- bacco.....	97 12
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries.....	78 54
10.....	Expense account, F. Rommel, stationery.....	5 05
10.....	Food account, A. Campbell, cow.....	28 50
11.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
11.....	Fuel account, J. A. Elston, 10 cars coal.....	528 32
11.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	942 82
11.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	801 37
11.....	Lamonte Mill Co., flour at mines.....	169 00
11.....	J. Hirsch, groceries at mines.....	18 50
11.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	184 49
12.....	Clothing account, P. H. Riley, for discharged convicts.....	17 78
12.....	Forage account, Jos. Huegel, corn.....	34 65
12.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour and meal.....	542 25
12.....	Newton & Sons, beef at mines.....	369 65
13.....	Discharged convict account, T. J. Ellis.....	6 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, A. Lewis.....	5 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, George Cox.....	5 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, G. Williams.....	6 00
13.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	80 21
13.....	Geo. K. Hopkins, drugs.....	148 28
13.....	Food account, Sedalla Democrat advertis- ing beef proposals.....	28 50
13.....	Clothing account, Browning & Coyle, thread.....	20 62
13.....	Expense account, Rosenthal & Co., carpet for female prison.....	89 00
23.....	Subsistence account, Chas. Broch, repairing razors.....	5 20
13.....	Subsistence account, Glenny Bros, glass.....	5 82
13.....	St. Louis Stamping Co., buckets for mines.....	86 97
13.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather.....	61 71



## DISBURSEMENTS FOR FEBRUARY—Continued.

Feb. 13.....	To Norton & Welder, varnish and paint .....	\$76 15	
13.....	Simmons Hardware Co., razors.....	9 50	
13.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	67 48	
13.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	67 80	
13.....	A. A. Mellier, lard oil.....	34 10	
13.....	Bridge, Beach & Co., stoves and tinware.....	84 19	
14.....	Discharged convict account, H. Weaver.....	7 00	
15.....	Discharged convict account, C. W. Sherman.....	6 00	
16.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Ott.....	6 00	
16.....	Discharged convict account, S. Hanlon.....	5 00	
16.....	Discharged convict account, J. Anderson.....	10 00	
16.....	Farm account, ferrying convicts to and from farm .....	79 50	
16.....	Fuel account, T. R. Moore, wood.....	16 00	
16.....	J. J. Church agent, freight from Feb'y 2.....	106 90	
17.....	Discharged convict account, C. Cogswell.....	6 00	
17.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Estell.....	10 00	
17.....	W. P. Howard & Co., car shoulders.....	1,127 78	
17.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	124 39	
17.....	W. P. Howard & Co., wool.....	750 85	
17.....	Broom factory, discount Udell, Schmieding & Co., note.....	3 36	
17.....	Land, Pike & Co., car flour.....	700 00	
18.....	Discharged convict account, D. Buckner.....	5 00	
19.....	Discharged convict account, James Walker.....	10 00	
19.....	Discharged convict account, H. Mullins.....	10 00	
19.....	Reward account, J. W. Ragsdale, for escape convict, E. W. Wise.....	100 00	
20.....	Discharged convict account, W. H. Snyder.....	6 00	
20.....	Discharged convict account, Walter Davis.....	7 00	
21.....	Discharged convict account, L. Cargile.....	5 00	
21.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00	
22.....	Discharged convict account, Eli McGuire.....	7 00	
23.....	Reward account, J. H. Osborn for escape convict, Charles Binard.....	28 00	
24.....	Discharged convict account, John Gray.....	6 00	
24.....	Discharged convict account, A. R. Walker.....	10 00	
24.....	Isaac Rowland, hides.....	4 03	
24.....	Subsistence account, Isaac Rowland, straw.....	5 15	
27.....	Forage account, G. W. Spry, corn.....	15 90	
28.....	J. J. Church agent, freight from Feb'y 16.....	95 04	
29.....	Discharged convict account, John Morris.....	5 00	
29.....	Discharged convict account, C. Edmonds.....	10 00	
29.....	Forage account, S. K. Parsons, corn.....	16 65	
29.....	Fuel account, B. M. Claypool, cutting wood.....	27 00	
			\$9,578 74

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
MARCH, 1880.

Mar. 1.....	To Discharged convict account, M. V. Lane.....	\$7 00
1.....	Discharged convict account, H. D. Taylor...	8 00
1.....	Expense account, Warden's expenses to St. Louis and return.....	19 50
1.....	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	55
2.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. McGauley	5 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Albert Abbott..	8 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Emma Phipps..	10 00
3.....	Expense account, express charges on currency, January and February.....	6 80
3.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00
4.....	Expense account, Pacific Express Co., charges.....	4 70
4.....	Discharged convict account, Lyman Irvin....	10 00
4.....	Discharged convict account, Archie Thomas	5 00
4.....	Farm account, A. C. Claypool, seven days' services.....	8 45
4.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines.....	206 42
5.....	Expense account, M. F. Heinrichs, furniture for female department .....	10 00
5.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. Thompson, coal.....	32 70
6.....	A. Priemeyer, women shoes.....	1 85
6.....	Discharged convict account, James Burns...	10 00
6.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather.....	73 58
6.....	Broom factory, Jacob Smith, lumber.....	70 26
9.....	Fuel account, steamer Aggie, boating wood..	50 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, F. M. Jones.....	6 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, A. H. Jones.....	6 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, D. C. Jones.....	10 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, Ohas. Burgess..	6 00
9.....	Fuel account, steamer Morning Star, boating wood.....	53 85
9.....	Carter & Regan, printing.....	1 00
9.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	2 25
10.....	Light account, J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	80 40
10.....	B. A. Suppan, paints and oils.....	5 40
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil.....	116 12
10.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., coal oil and salt.....	59 07
10.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., shoes, January and February.....	774 56
10.....	Fuel account, Capital City Transfer Co., coal	182 65
10.....	John W. Gordon, beef.....	1,086 02
10.....	Fuel account, E. Morgan, coal.....	82 81
10.....	Food account, A. T. Bottom, beef at mines..	318 45
10.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	739 44
10.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	245 87
10.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	574 42
10.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	151 80
10.....	Silgo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	198 13
10.....	Woolen Factory, R. Garsed & Co., warp.....	102 28
10.....	Expense account, J. J. Daly & Co., stationery.....	41 70
10.....	Lamonte Mill Co., flour and meal, at mines..	155 25
10.....	J. Hirsch, groceries, at mines.....	12 30
10.....	J. H. Kinsel, lime at mines.....	7 45
10.....	Farm account, Stampfl & Karges, furniture..	5 00
10.....	Expense account, Warden's expenses to St. Louis and Lexington.....	28 20
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries.....	78 38

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MARCH—Continued.

Mar.10.....	To Reward account, for the return of escaped convicts, John Wise, Wm. Dyer and Chas. Kennedy.....	\$100 00
10.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommel, stationery.....	1 00
10.....	Food account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, beef.....	34 00
10.....	Scovern & Wagner, oats.....	2 17
10.....	Montserrat Coal Co., discount on draft.....	6 45
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	289 10
10.....	J. C. Linhardt, groceries.....	7 87
11.....	A. J. Shockley, wagon material and tools....	127 19
11.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., beef and offal.....	253 10
11.....	Fuel account, J. J. Rowland, wood.....	15 00
12.....	Simmons Hardward Co., hardware.....	16 80
12.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	23 80
12.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	324 07
12.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	135 14
12.....	Bridge, Beach & Co., stoves and tin ware.....	58 01
12.....	Hospital account, Goddard, Peck & Co., whisky.....	110 25
12.....	Clothing account, Browning & Coll, thread.	38 38
12.....	Subsistence account, Chas. Broch, repairing razors.....	6 20
12.....	W. C. Boon & Co., cushions for wagon.....	4 50
12.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Hill....	8 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, Dave Wolf.....	5 00
12.....	Forage account, J. A. Huegel, corn.....	14 36
13.....	Tool account, A. J. Shockley, hatchets and chisels.....	37 37
18.....	F. P. Corby & Co., dusters and emery wheel	21 42
15.....	Forage account, John Woods, oats.....	257 64
15.....	Food account, Green C. Berry, beef.....	67 05
15.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Feb. 28th..	147 50
16.....	Discharged convict account, Sam Ray.....	10 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, George Hawk..	8 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, Bertie Davis....	10 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Provence..	8 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, Ed. Hammond..	10 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, George Davis....	5 00
19.....	Forage account, John Woods, corn.....	324 29
20.....	Discharged convict account, James Ahart....	5 00
20.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from March 15th	148 81
21.....	Discharged convict account, Amos Kerr.....	10 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, Union Richardson.....	10 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Geo. Erickson..	5 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, John Savage....	10 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Manuel...	8 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Henry .....	5 00
23.....	State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, 389 bu. potatoes	155 60
24.....	Reward account, B. F. Clark, for escaped convict, S. H. Lyons.....	80 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Sowers..	6 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Alvin J. McGuire.....	10 00
24.....	Forage account, C. A. Peabody, corn.....	48 73
24.....	Subsistence account, C. A. Peabody, vine-gar	80 00
26.....	Discharged convict account, L. P. Foster.....	8 00
27.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from March 20th	201 53
27.....	Discharged convict account, Mike Coffee.....	5 00
28.....	Discharged convict account, Mary Moore.....	10 00
29.....	Forage account, M. Hemstreet, hay.....	537 70
29.....	Food account, A. J. Jackson, onions.....	4 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, F. M. Wright...	8 00
31.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn and wool	1,063 77

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MARCH—Continued.

Mar. 31.....	To Thos. J. Hart, molasses and oats.....	\$104 60	
31.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from March 27th	73 78	
81.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00	
			\$10,508 27

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
APRIL, 1880.

April 1.....	To discharged convict account, Harvey Little....	\$6 00	
2.....	Discharged convict account, John Roberson..	6 00	
2.....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams..	8 25	
2.....	Expense account, U. S. Express Co., charges.	2 85	
2.....	Expense account, Clerk U. S. Circuit Court, certifying U. S. account.....	70	
3.....	Discharged convict account, James Williams..	6 00	
3.....	Expense account, express charges on cur- rency from St. Louis.....	8 00	
3.....	W. C. Boon & Co., chairs for office.....	17 00	
3.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	90 00	
5.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., shoes.....	383 90	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, women shoes.....	40 40	
5.....	Newton & Sons, beef for February.....	1,025 87	
5.....	Newton & Sons, beef for March.....	601 30	
5.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather.....	17 05	
6.....	Fuel account, steamer Morning Star, boating wood.....	200 00	
7.....	Discharged convict account, John J. Rine- hart.....	6 00	
7.....	Discharged convict account, Hobbs Kerry....	6 00	
7.....	Discharged convict account, Phillip Shelton...	5 00	
7.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines.....	332 15	
7.....	Food account, A. T. Bolton, beef at mines...	270 65	
7.....	Food account, Lamonte Mill Co., flour and meal at mines.....	146 00	
7.....	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries at mines...	51 10	
7.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from March 31....	201 11	
7.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms, February and March.....	20 00	
8.....	Watkins & Gilliland, hats for discharged con- victs.....	198 00	
8.....	Fuel account, J. A. Elston, 6 cars coal.....	178 44	
10.....	George McIntyre, rent of ground opposite prison.....	14 00	
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil.....	185 30	
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	71 70	
10.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., salt and coal oil.....	47 90	
10.....	Fuel account Capital City Transfer Co., coal.	125 47	
10.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommell, stationery..	9 65	
10.....	Food account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, corned beef.	35 83	
10.....	A. J. Shockley, plows, shovels and tools.....	38 69	
10.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood, offal and glue.....	52 25	
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries.....	112 17	

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR APRIL—Continued.

April 10.....	To Fox, Corby & Co., nails and belting.....	\$89 80
10.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	370 37
10.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn and wool.....	991 87
10.....	Simmons Hardware Co., hardware.....	81 05
10.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	169 48
10.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	31 30
10.....	A. A. Mellier, lard oil.....	32 70
10.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	185 68
10.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	155 60
10.....	Sligo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	65 55
10.....	St. Louis Impenetrable Paint Co., paint.....	79 50
10.....	John J. Daly & Co., stationery.....	7 50
10.....	Norton & Welder, paints and oils.....	54 50
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	231 80
10.....	Fuel account, J. Ed. Belch, wood.....	120 60
11.....	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	400 38
11.....	Forage account, John Woods, corn and oats.....	474 49
11.....	Montserrat Coal Co., discount on draft.....	4 45
11.....	Burch & Ferguson, broom labels.....	1 50
13.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph McDonnell.....	10 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, John Smith.....	5 00
15.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from April 7.....	203 40
16.....	Discharged convict account, John W. Reed.....	5 00
16.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	2 25
16.....	Broom factory, W. R. Powell, broom corn.....	453 50
16.....	Clothing and shoe account, clothing for discharged convicts.....	10 00
17.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	25 43
17.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	16 00
17.....	Nave, McCord & Co., car of shoulders.....	864 70
17.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Peck.....	5 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, C. R. Huffman.....	10 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, David Hamby.....	6 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, John Smith.....	6 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, Lewis Flah.....	5 00
22.....	Hog and slop account, J. W. Gordon, 101 hogs.....	517 25
22.....	Discharged convict account, J. R. Walker.....	10 00
22.....	Woolen factory, Norman Bush, wool.....	30 80
24.....	Discharged convict account, Samuel Colton.....	6 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Williams.....	5 00
24.....	Woolen factory, G. O. Berry, wool.....	78 40
25.....	Discharged convict account, Jesse Angleton.....	10 00
26.....	Discharged convict account, Charles H. Davis.....	7 00
26.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Towers.....	7 00
26.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Davis.....	5 00
26.....	Discharged convict account, George Powers.....	5 00
28.....	Discharged convict account, Zelatus Inlow.....	7 00
28.....	Discharged convict account, Alex. Smith.....	5 00
28.....	Forage account, T. J. Hart, hay.....	49 30
30.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from April 15.....	182 77
30.....	Reward account, Jos. M. Hughes, for return of escaped convict, Henry Fleming.....	25 00
		<hr/> \$10,430 30

DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH  
OF MAY, 1880.

May 1.....	To Woolen factory, Mrs. Ewing, wool.....	\$28 80
1.....	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels.....	18 70
2.....	Discharged convict account, J. B. McHolmes..	10 00
2.....	Expense account, exchange on Udell, Schmied- ing & Co., note .....	1 20
3.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Smith.....	8 00
3.....	Expense account, Eclipse Printing Co., bills lading.....	6 50
3.....	Fuel account, steamer Morning Star, boating wood.....	160 00
3.....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., Telegrams..	95
3.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	2 25
3.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
4.....	Discharged convict account, Chas O. Andrae..	6 00
4.....	Discharged convict account, Edward Jones....	8 00
4.....	Expense account, Pacific Express Co., charges	25 00
4.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms .....	100 00
4.....	Forage account, Ohas. Bonenberger, hay.....	18 65
4.....	Expense account, express charges on cur- rency from St. Louis.....	3 60
5.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Beck- worth.....	9 00
5.....	Food account, G. O. Berry, beef.....	85 55
5.....	W. M. Todd's disbursements at mines.....	123 76
5.....	Nave & McCord, Groceries.....	812 86
5.....	W. P. Howard & Co., potatoes and wool.....	860 74
5.....	Newton & Sons, beef .....	561 28
5.....	Food account, B. F. Reavis, molasses.....	25 25
5.....	Food account, A. T. Bolton, beef at mines....	262 91
5.....	Food account, Lamonte Mill Co., flour and meal at mines.....	198 80
5.....	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries at mines...	11 60
6.....	Discharged convict account, W. D. Crawford..	5 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Wyatt.....	10 00
7.....	Forage account, Walton Platt, corn.....	174 93
7.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather.....	26 90
7.....	Food account, Adam Wolf, potatoes.....	45 16
8.....	Fuel account, A. Medlock, wood.....	193 95
9.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Berger.....	10 00
10.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co, shoes.....	298 40
10.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co, wood offal.....	50 00
10.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommel, stationery...	17 00
10.....	B. A. Suppan, paints and oils.....	9 90
10.....	Fuel account, Capital City Transfer Co., coal	141 70
10.....	A. J. Shockley, tools and farming implements	36 85
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	54 90
10.....	Bodenheimer & Co., wool and tallow.....	133 46
10.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	60 94
10.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	37 25
10.....	A. A. Mellier, linseed and lard oil.....	83 80
10.....	Crow, Hagardine & Co., dry goods .....	484 70
10.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	127 73
10.....	Niekamp & Baker, tools.....	86 68
10.....	Smith, Webbs & Co., screws and bolts.....	17 03
10.....	Woolen factory, R. Garsed & Co., warp.....	108 84
10.....	Expense account, J. J. Daly & Co., stationery	20 00
10.....	Clothing account, Browning & Coyle, thread	8 27
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil.....	108 23
10.....	John D. Craven, groceries.....	62 22
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	247 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MAY—Continued.

May 10.....	To Expense account, Fred. Rommel, wall paper..	\$29 15	
10.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes .....	2 25	
11.....	Food account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, corned beef .....	36 55	
11.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., salt and coal oil .....	46 75	
11.....	Discharged convict account, Thomas Pedigo.....	9 00	
11.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from April 30th....	90 98	
11.....	Food account, W. H. Scruggs, onions.....	2 50	
12.....	Discharged convict account, J. W. Buis.....	9 00	
12.....	Discharged convict account, J. D. McMillan....	5 00	
13.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Smith.....	5 00	
13.....	Discharged convict account, Mike Caston.....	5 00	
18.....	Food account, A. Grolock, butter.....	1 50	
18.....	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	224 75	
14.....	Discharged convict account, Wayne Mulligan .....	8 00	
14.....	Fuel account, M. R. Tarlton, wood.....	120 00	
14.....	Subsistence account, L. A. Piper, hickory poles.....	10 20	
15.....	Discharged convict account, Robert Quigley..	5 00	
15.....	Discharged convict account, August Schmidt.....	5 00	
18.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Pedigo.....	10 00	
18.....	Discharged convict account, John Franklin....	10 00	
19.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Abrams....	6 00	
19.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Haynes .....	8 00	
19.....	Forage account, J. L. Smith, corn.....	294 00	
19.....	Hospital account, M. J. Nagel, plants and flowers for hospital yard.....	9 10	
19.....	Subsistence account, Adam Scherer, charcoal .....	13 95	
20.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Piazza....	5 00	
20.....	Broom factory, C. & A. R. R. freight, broom handles .....	100 80	
20.....	Woolen factory, E. Gates, wool.....	648 40	
20.....	Expense account, John Price, varnish for office.....	1 50	
21.....	Forage account, B. Wallendorf, hay.....	16 56	
21.....	Nave, McCord & Co., car shoulders.....	886 00	
22.....	Discharged convict account, Edward Higgins .....	5 00	
22.....	Discharged convict account, J. W. Kimball....	5 00	
22.....	Discharged convict account, Huse Valentine....	10 00	
22.....	Woolen factory, W. C. Young, wool.....	66 90	
28.....	Discharged convict account, John O'Brien....	5 00	
23.....	Discharged convict account, Elijah Wilson....	5 00	
23.....	Discharged convict account, Samuel Shafer....	5 00	
24.....	Discharged convict account, Geo. Davidson ...	8 00	
24.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. S. Rice .....	7 00	
24.....	Food account, Imbs, Meyer & Co., car flour....	800 00	
24.....	Tool account, Missouri Tie Co., jack screws....	19 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, Edward McCracken.....	9 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, Edw'd Ketchum....	9 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, James Crunch....	10 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, John Barthoff....	5 00	
28.....	Discharged convict account, James Brown....	8 00	
28.....	Discharged convict account, Gus. A. Kahlert....	10 00	
29.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from May 11th....	114 18	
29.....	Montserrat Coal Co., Warden's trip to mines..	2 75	
29.....	Forage account, Robert Allen, hay.....	74 78	
			\$9,202 24

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
JUNE, 1880.**

June 1.....	By discharged convict account, Peter Connelly...	\$5 00
1.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	2 25
1.....	Fox, Corby & Co., rubber hose and attachm'ts.....	430 85
1.....	Light account, J. B. Niles, lamps.....	4 50
2.....	Discharged convict account, John Miller.....	6 00
2.....	Discharged convict acc't, Jesse Smallwood....	10 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Isacc Newton....	8 00
2.....	Woolen factory, J. A. Huegel, wool.....	2 75
2.....	Broom factory, Jacob Smith, lumber.....	92 84
2.....	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels.....	8 25
2.....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams....	5 25
2.....	Farm account, R. S. Hodges, 3 plows.....	21 40
4.....	Discharged convict account, Zeb Kennard.....	10 00
4.....	Expense account, Pacific Ex. Co., charges.....	2 15
4.....	Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis, May and June.....	29 55
5.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. St. Clair....	6 00
5.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Caldwell....	6 00
5.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Hopkins....	10 00
5.....	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	72 29
5.....	Fuel account, steamer Morning Star, boating wood.....	545 10
5.....	Discharged convict account, James Evans....	9 00
5.....	Newton & Sons, beef.....	939 32
5.....	Subsistence account, Adam Scherer, charcoal.....	28 00
7.....	Discharged convict acc't, Wm. Lannsberry....	9 00
7.....	Newton & Sons, beef.....	1,044 58
7.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	100 00
8.....	W. M. Tood's disbursements at mines.....	186 49
9.....	Discharged convict account, Freeman Short....	6 00
9.....	Food account, A. T. Bolton, beef at mines.....	262 01
9.....	Food account, Magnolia Mills, flour and meal at mines.....	138 00
9.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
9.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather.....	20 58
9.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., shoes.....	310 60
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	56 95
10.....	Dallmayer & Co., coal oil.....	97 78
10.....	Subsistence account, W. C. Bugbee, tobacco....	124 65
10.....	Food account, O. W. Samuels & Co., potatoes....	166 85
10.....	Food account, Hermann Wolf, onions.....	22 30
10.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommel, wall paper for office.....	52 95
10.....	J. O. Linhardt, butter and tallow.....	7 30
10.....	Forage account, Capital City Transfer Co., hay.....	557 00
10.....	Fox, Corby & Co., lamp reflectors for yard....	39 00
10.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	658 81
10.....	W. P. Howard & Co., wool and lard.....	272 03
10.....	Graft, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	124 78
10.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	53 58
10.....	A. A. Meller, oil and turpentine.....	91 66
10.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	342 85
10.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	154 24
10.....	Bridge, Beach & Co., tin plate and solder.....	45 86
10.....	Sligo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	171 90
10.....	Hospital acc't, Goddard, Peck & Co., whisky....	114 75
10.....	Subsistence account, J. A. Smith & Co., ice....	108 60
10.....	Clothing account, Browning & Coyle, thread....	70 91



## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JUNE—Continued.

June 10.....	By Expense account, St. Louis Post-Dispatch...	\$9 00
10.....	Norton & Welder, paint and brushes.....	12 18
10.....	Food account, Armour & Co., head cheese...	88 48
10.....	Subsistence acc't, C. Halstead, night buckets...	18 00
10.....	A. J. Shockley, tools and farm implements...	48 45
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries.....	244 35
11.....	Discharged convict account, Hugo Fritz.....	6 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Burkett....	6 00
11.....	Reward account, E. P. Bradley, for escaped convict, S. H. Lyons.....	20 00
11.....	Reward account, J. B. Tolin, to St. Joe for es- caped convict, Geo. Sheppard.....	26 00
11.....	H. J. Gerstenkorn, corned beef and tallow....	38 64
11.....	Expense account, express charges on curren- cy from St. Louis.....	8 00
11.....	L. D. Gordon, wool and beef.....	39 78
11.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	403 45
11.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	2 25
12.....	Discharged convict account, Fred. Detrich...	5 00
12.....	Forage account, T. J. Hart, hay.....	84 88
14.....	Discharged convict acc't, Frank Humphrey...	5 00
14.....	Discharged convict account, Milton Hollis...	6 00
14.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from May 20th...	168 48
14.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	162 62
14.....	Brick yard acc't, Beckers & Brooks, lumber...	184 87
14.....	Food account, J. W. Hill, cow.....	22 42
14.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., salt.....	17 50
14.....	W. C. Boon & Co., buggy cushions.....	12 65
16.....	Discharged convict acc't, Charles Day.....	5 00
16.....	Discharged convict acc't, Wm. Robinson.....	6 00
16.....	Discharged convict acc't, Joseph Epperson...	6 00
17.....	Discharged convict acc't, J. L. Westervelt....	6 00
17.....	Discharged convict acc't, Stephen Douglas...	5 00
18.....	Discharged convict acc't, Geo. Miller.....	5 00
18.....	Discharged convict acc't, Geo. Denny.....	5 00
18.....	Discharged convict acc't, Rafe Davenport.....	5 00
18.....	Discharged convict acc't, Wm. Nickerson.....	5 00
18.....	Discharged convict acc't, James Blakeley.....	6 00
19.....	Discharged convict acc't, J. A. Hollis.....	6 00
19.....	Discharged convict acc't, Geo. Fitzclarence...	5 00
19.....	Discharged convict acc't, Joseph Freedman...	5 00
19.....	Discharged convict acc't, Jack Evans.....	5 00
19.....	Discharged convict acc't, John Murphy.....	5 00
21.....	Discharged convict acc't, Edw. R. Ellison.....	6 00
21.....	Discharged convict acc't, G. T. Brown.....	10 00
23.....	Discharged convict acc't, Ben. Bolton.....	5 00
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, Edward Smith.....	5 00
24.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from June 14th...	186 42
25.....	Discharged convict acc't, John Baptist.....	10 00
25.....	Discharged convict acc't, John Flannigan....	6 00
26.....	Discharged convict acc't, Chas. Dunkle.....	8 00
26.....	Discharged convict acc't, Thos. Brumskill....	5 00
26.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	2 25
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, John Malady.....	10 00
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, Hiram Davis.....	10 00
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, James Russell.....	10 00
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, Andrew Malady.....	10 00
30.....	Discharged convict acc't, Matt. Williams....	6 00
30.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from June 24th...	24 70
30.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood offal.....	54 46
		\$9,640 22

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
JULY, 1880.**

July 1.....	By Expense account, Fairbanks Scale Co., setting scales.....	\$12 50
3.....	Discharged convict account, W. Richmond...	10 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Banks.....	8 00
3.....	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels....	6 65
3.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	100 00
6.....	Food account, J. J. Church, agent, freight...	21 21
6.....	Subsistence account, J. J. Church, agent, freight.....	5 53
6.....	Clothing account, J. J. Church, agt., freight	1 80
6.....	Broom factory, J. J. Church, agent, freight...	8 84
6.....	Hospital account, J. J. Church, agent, freight	82
6.....	Fuel account, J. J. Church, agent, freight...	18 75
6.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. J. Church, agent, freight.....	4 55
6.....	Fuel account, Stokes & Alexander, car coal...	26 17
7.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Barnes...	10 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Burrows...	9 00
7.....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams	3 55
7.....	Expense account, Pacific Ex. Co., charges...	7 00
7.....	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	265 90
8.....	Expense account, G. Porth, repairing clock...	1 75
8.....	Food account, A. T. Bolton, beef at mines...	236 45
8.....	Food account, Magnolia Mills, flour and meal at mines.....	124 25
8.....	Food account, J. Hirsch, groceries at mines	17 60
8.....	Subsistence account, J. Hirsch, brushes and soap at mines.....	2 85
8.....	Food account, disbursed by W. M. Todd at mines.....	50 11
8.....	Fuel account, disbursed by W. M. Todd at mines.....	32 65
8.....	Expense account, disbursed by W. M. Todd at mines.....	17 07
8.....	Subsistence account, disbursed by W. M. Todd at mines.....	80 72
8.....	Hospital account, disbursed by W. M. Todd at mines.....	2 70
8.....	Light account, disbursed by W. M. Todd at mines.....	8 60
8.....	Discharged convict account, disbursed by W. M. Todd at mines.....	71 00
8.....	Newton & Sons, beef.....	383 59
8.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	624 13
8.....	W. P. Howard & Co., potatoes.....	40 88
8.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	86 64
8.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	6 75
8.....	A. A. Mellier, lard oil.....	39 04
8.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	842 14
8.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	101 65
8.....	Sligo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	26 19
8.....	Food account, Nave, McCord & Co., car shoulders.....	972 07
8.....	Woolen factory, Garsed & Co., warp.....	94 14
8.....	Woolen factory, J. & J. Murdock, material...	49 83
8.....	Expense account, Norton & Wieder, glass...	6 96
8.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Norton & Wieder, paint.....	24 71
8.....	Clothing account, Browning & Coyle, thread	13 78
8.....	Expense acc't, J. J. Daly & Co., stationery...	11 70
8.....	Subsistence account, Chas. Broch, razors and repairing.....	7 50

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY—Continued.

July 8	By	Food account, T. J. Hart, 8 bbls. molasses...	\$109 77
9		Discharged convict account, Wm. Walters...	5 00
9		Discharged convict account, Geo. Stewart...	5 00
9		Reward account, J. L. Spencer, capturing George Sheppard.....	56 60
9		Forage account, T. J. Simpson, 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels oats 30.....	19 00
9		Food account, J. M. Clark, 1 cow 418 lbs net 5	20 65
10		Jacob Straus & Co., harness and leather.....	27 13
10		Subsistence account, A. J. Shockley, screws, locks, etc.....	28 70
10		Tool account, A. J. Shockley, tools.....	1 15
10		L. O. Lohman & Co, tools.....	8 45
10		Light account, J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	50 75
10		Expense account, Fred Rommel, stationery...	3 35
10		Expense account, B. A. Suppan paint for office	19 85
10		Tool account, B. A. Suppan, brushes.....	3 50
10		Hospital account, B. A. Suppan, colocynth...	40
10		Food account, J. L. Minor, beef.....	17 48
10		Food account, J. T. Craven, groceries.....	61 15
10		Subsistence account, J. T. Craven, glass.....	3 00
10		Farm account, J. T. Craven, seed.....	1 25
10		Hospital account, J. T. Craven, gallon sherry	2 50
10		Dallmeyer & Co., coal oil.....	58 48
10		G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	202 35
10		Reward account, Wm. Hodnett, capturing Chas. Wilson.....	50 00
12		Food account, C. Wagner & Co., coffee.....	88 57
12		Light account, C. Wagner & Co., coal oil...	44 81
12		Food account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, corned beef	80 80
12		Broom factory, H. J. Gerstenkorn, tallow...	21 01
12		Elijah Gates, State Treasurer, earnings Pen- itentiary .....	4,996 15
13		Discharged convict account, John Barry.....	5 00
13		Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	51 66
13		Reward account, L. O. Hamilton, capturing Jack Shackelford.....	90 20
14		Discharged convict account, Jas. England...	9 00
14		Hog and slop account, M. A. Lamb, 1 hog 80 pounds, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	2 80
14		Subsistence account, J. J. Church, freight...	24 42
14		Store house account, J. J. Church, freight ..	2 80
14		Blacksmith and repair shop, J. J. Church, freight.....	1 93
14		Light account, J. J. Church, freight.....	99
14		Food account, J. J. Church, freight.....	5 60
14		Expense account, Warden's trip to St. Louis and return.....	14 25
15		Discharged convict account, Charles Bell....	10 00
15		Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
17		Discharged convict account, W. J. Harvey...	10 00
17		Discharged convict account, Geo. Mueller....	5 00
17		Discharged convict account, Edward Kelly....	5 00
17		Discharged convict account, Henry Champ...	5 00
17		Food account, H. M. Kirschner, 1 cow 965, @ 2 64.....	25 47
17		Forage account, J. W. Crandall, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen bundles oats, 25.....	18 83
17		Giesecke, Maysenburg & Co., shoes.....	271 26
19		Broom factory, Jack Smith, 4421 ft. lumber 16 00.....	70 78
20		Forage account, J. A. Rice, 50 doz. bundles oats, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	11 25
21		Discharged convict acc't. John Mitchell .....	6 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR JULY—Continued.

July 22.....	By Discharged convict acc't., John Fobel.....	\$7 00	
22.....	Discharged convict account, Ludwig Berg..	5 00	
23.....	Discharged convict account, John Davis.....	5 00	
24.....	Discharged convict account, Smith Fraley...	9 00	
24.....	Brick yard account, Wm. Tilley.....	17 60	
25.....	Discharged convict account, Lucy Corder....	10 00	
26.....	Discharged convict acc't, Alonzo Carpenter..	8 00	
27.....	Elijah Gates, State Treasurer, earnings Pen- itentiary.....	2, 076 25	
27.....	Forage acc't Geo. Gordon, 8,630 lbs. hay, 80..	69 04	
27.....	Woolen factory, Geo. Gordon, 882 lbs. wool, 31	273 42	
28.....	Discharged convict account, J. Shoemaker..	10 00	
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, W. H. Jenkins.....	10 00	
28.....	Food account, Raithel & Bro., 1,485 pounds corned beef, 4 1/2.....	70 54	
29.....	Subsistence acc't, H. T. Greenway 1,200 lbs. tobacco, 4 cts.....	48 00	
29.....	Discharged convict account, Thomas Scott...	6 00	
30.....	Food account, J. J. Church, agent, freight...	1 75	
30.....	Clothing account, J. J. Church, agent, freight	60	
30.....	Subsistence acc't, J. J. Church, agent, freight.	71 32	
30.....	Fuel account, J. J. Church agent, freight.....	18 18	
30.....	Hospital account, J. J. Church, agent, freight	1 80	
30.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. J. Church, agent, freight.....	5 73	
31.....	Broom factory, Phil. E. Ohappell, 18,935 feet sycamore, 15.....	209 02	
31.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Phil. E. Chap- pell, axles and tongues.....	64 67	
			\$13,481 82

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH  
OF AUGUST, 1880.**

Aug. 2.....	By Forage account, J. J. Church, agent, freight..	\$28 50
2.....	Subsistence account, J. J. Church. agent.	
	freight.....	1 20
2.....	Discharged convict account, Thomas Burns..	10 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Oliver Jackson..	5 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, Albert Arbour..	10 00
2.....	Subsistence account, J. Railton, 80 barrels	
	vinegar, \$5.00.....	150 00
3.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood offal and lumber.	58 10
3.....	Discharged convict account, John Hill .....	5 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Ben Mitchell...	5 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. H. Foster.	8 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Peter Ramsey...	7 00
3.....	Expense account, Pacific Express Co.	
	charges.....	4 95
3.....	Woolen factory, S. Y. Thornton, 269 pounds	
	wool, 80 cents.....	80 70
4.....	Discharged convict account, Taylor Pierson..	7 00
4.....	Food account, W. Platt, 423 bu. corn, 29 cts..	122 67
4.....	Subsistence account, tobacco, matches, etc...	34 97
4.....	Expense account, Readers & Writers Co.,	
	stationery.....	2 20
4.....	Forage account, T. J. Simpson, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	
	oats, 82 cents.....	32 45
4.....	Expense account, Western Union Telegraph	
	Co., telegrams.....	8 20
4.....	Expense account, express charges, currency	
	from St. Louis.....	2 25
4.....	E. Gates, State Treasurer, earnings Peniten-	
4.....	tiary.....	2,988 79
4.....	W. C. Boon & Co., wagon trimmings.....	17 85
4.....	Food account, W. M. Todd's disbursements	
	at mines.....	148 68
4.....	Subsistence account, W. M. Todd's disburse-	
	ment at mines.....	20 15
4.....	Discharged convicts account, W. M. Todd's	
	disbursement at mines.....	56 00
4.....	Expense account, W. M. Todd's disbursement	
	at mines.....	56 62
4.....	Teaming account, W. M. Todd's disburse-	
	ment at mines.....	17 40
4.....	Clothing account, W. M. Todd's disburse-	
	ment at mines.....	18 60
4.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, W. M. Todd's	
	disbursement at mines.....	8 15
4.....	Light account, W. M. Todd's disbursement	
	at mines.....	17 25
4.....	Hospital account, W. M. Todd's disbursement	
	at mines.....	3 45
4.....	Fuel account, W. M. Todd's disbursement at	
	mines.....	25 50
4.....	Labor account, W. M. Todd's disbursement	
	at mines.....	30 00
5.....	Bills payable, Newton & Sons, beef.....	1,041 00
5.....	A. Priemeyer, shoes.....	36 65
5.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Miller..	5 00
6.....	Food account, A. T. Bolton, beef at mines...	230 47
6.....	Food account, Magnolia Mills, flour, at mines	114 50
6.....	Clothing account, J. W. Crandall, straw for	
	mattresses.....	9 18
7.....	Discharged convict account, Louis Brooks....	6 00
7.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness and leather.....	25 75

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST—Continued.

Aug. 7.....	By Woolen factory, J. H. Derrick, 336 lbs. wool, 80 cents.....	\$100 80
7.....	Food account, J. B. Ruthven, 1 cow, 382 lbs., \$2.44.....	10 09
7 ....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission manufacturing brooms.....	100 00
9.....	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	39 49
9.....	Subsistence account, J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	75 13
9.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	768 89
9.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	92 29
9.....	W. P. Howard & Co., bags.....	73 03
9.....	Simmons Hardware Co., hardware.....	115 36
9.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	161 97
9.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	40 00
9.....	A. A. Mellier, lard oil, etc.....	79 28
9.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	154 96
9.....	Sligo Iron Store Co., wagon material.....	225 64
9.....	Subsistence account, G. & W. Todd & Co., Corn Mill.....	144 00
9.....	Clothing account, Watkins & Gilliland, hats..	127 25
9.....	Hospital account, Goddard, Peck & Co., whisky for hospital.....	119 25
9.....	Subsistence account, St. Louis Stamping Co., buckets.....	57 27
9.....	Clothing account, Browning & Coyle, thread	86 94
9.....	Fuel account, Bridge, Beach & Co., castings..	8 37
9.....	Subsistence account, Bridge, Beach & Co., tin plate and solder.....	14 15
9.....	Expense account, J. J. Daly & Co., station'y.	20 00
9.....	Blacksmith and repair shop account, Smith, Webb & Co., screws and bolts.....	16 61
9.....	Broom factory, Battle Creek M. Co., cutters and routers.....	27 00
10.....	Subsistence account, J. A. Smith & Son, 5 cars ice.....	569 95
10.....	Discharged convict account, W. F. Martin....	8 00
10.....	Newton & Sons, beef.....	849 68
10.....	Food account, W. H. Morlock, 1 barrel sor- ghum.....	14 10
10.....	Woolen factory, W. H. Morlock, wool.....	91 05
10.....	Light account, J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	47 80
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, B. A. Suppan, white lead and oils.....	6 95
10.....	Expense account, Harold Hill, note paper.....	35 00
10.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommel, stationery..	12 95
10.....	Expense account, Stampfl & Karges, half doz. chairs.....	20 00
10.....	J. T. Craven, for groceries, rope and seeds...	94 89
10.....	Fuel account, A. Medlock, 120 cords wood, \$1.25.....	150 00
10.....	Dallmeyer & Co., dry goods.....	3 55
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	376 62
10.....	A. J. Shockley, for shovels, locks, hoes, bolts, etc.....	33 20
10.....	Food account, J. B. Adams, 1 cow, 818 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % cents.....	21 59
10.....	C. Wagner & Co., for coal oil and basket.....	91 60
11.....	Discharged convict account, John Harris....	10 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Lewis...	5 00
11.....	H. J. Gerstenkorn, for corn beef and tallow..	56 42
11.....	Forage account, T. J. Simpson, 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bus. oats, 30 cents.....	52 97
11.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., shoes.....	314 88

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR AUGUST—Continued.

Aug 12.....	By Discharged convict account, Maggie Dibble...	\$10 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Wilson...	10 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, Geo. Williams...	8 00
12.....	Brick yard account, C. Cavil, for poles.....	6 00
12.....	Food account, E. B. Keen, eggs and chickens	6 15
18.....	Clothing account, J. W. Crandall, 2,545 lbs. straw.....	6 36
13.....	Discharged convict account, James Haddock	7 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Vankirk	7 00
14.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	5 65
16.....	Discharged convict account, Julia Stephenson	10 00
16.....	Discharged convict account, Mary Stephenson	10 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Sallie Taylor....	10 00
17.....	Food account, Case & Larkin, 210 lbs. meal...	1 45
17.....	Forage account, W. Platt, car corn, 494 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % bus., 29 cents.....	143 40
17.....	Discharged convict account, John Murphy...	5 00
19.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00
20.....	Food account, W. J. Creedon, beets and cabbage.....	5 75
20.....	Discharged convict account, J. B. Tolin's ex- pense carrying insane convict, Sallie Taylor, home.....	8 55
21.....	Fuel account, Brooks & Co., 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> cords wood, \$1.75.....	4 87
23.....	Discharged convict account, George Smith...	5 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Mike Martin....	6 00
23.....	Fuel account, M. R. Tarlton, balance on 123 cords wood, \$1.40.....	52 20
28.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight, from August 9, to date.....	94 44
25.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, expenses to Chicago.....	25 00
26.....	Discharged convict account, Jordan Emery...	10 00
27.....	Phil. E. Chappell, lumber and wood.....	655 65
28.....	Discharged convict account, John Marshall...	8 00
28.....	Discharged convict account, Edwin Newton	8 00
28.....	Discharged convict acc't, Jethrow Newton...	8 00
28.....	Brick yard acc't, Wm. Tilley, burning brick...	14 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, Bery Berry.....	9 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, Joe Cox.....	9 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Cordell....	5 00
30.....	Woolen factory, Bodenheimer & Co., wool...	544 85
30.....	Elijah Gates, State Treasurer, earnings Peni- tentiary.....	5,000 00
30.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood, offal, etc.....	61 18
31.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	100 00
31.....	Discharged convict account, J. M. Williams	9 00
31.....	Discharged convict account, John Davis.....	5 00
31.....	Discharged convict account, O. Henderson...	6 00
31.....	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels...	14 05
31.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight, from August 23.	85 22
31.....	Carter, Regan & Co., time books, records, etc.	94 75
31.....	Teaming account, R. S. Hodges, shoeing mule	40
31.....	Discharged convict account, L. M. Day.....	5 00
		\$17,981 57

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
SEPTEMBER, 1880.**

Sept. 1.....	By Discharged convict account, Chas. D. Bourne	\$7 00
1.....	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	3 15
2.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Sanfoot ..	7 00
2.....	Discharged convict account, W. F. Ewers.....	10 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Jack Kelley. ....	6 00
3.....	Expense account, Pacific Express Company, charges .....	1 75
4.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Jackson...	5 00
4.....	Brickyard account, E. D. Smith, sand .....	71 00
4.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, expenses for broom corn .....	22 80
4.....	Clothing account, P. H. Riley, clothing for discharged convict.....	7 50
4.....	Labor account, Collector of Customs at St. Louis, hospital dues convict crew to July 6th.....	16 50
4.....	A. Priesmeyer, shoes .....	8 25
4.....	Newton & Sons, beef .....	1,848 75
6.....	Discharged convict account, C. L. Griffin .....	8 00
6.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Todd .....	6 00
6.....	J. L. Minor, balance account.....	1 60
6.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber .....	158 15
7.....	Discharged convict account, Harvey Spillman .....	9 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, Mahler Roberts.	9 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, Pattie Kelly....	10 00
7.....	Jacob Strans & Co., harness leather.....	11 91
8.....	Discharged convict account, John Duvall.....	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Hanky Thielan.	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Bernard Window.....	5 00
8.....	Clothing account, Lester & Crandall, straw for mattresses .....	8 85
9.....	Clothing account, J. W. Crandall, straw for mattresses .....	8 00
9.....	Discharged convict account, Isaac Hobbs.....	6 00
9.....	Hospital account, Albert Guyot, repairing hospital scales.....	4 50
10.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Holmes...	10 00
10.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommel, stationery.	6 90
10.....	J. T. Craven, groceries, buckets, ropes and borax .....	19 88
10.....	Light account, J. S. Ambrose, gas .....	54 25
10.....	H. J. Gerstenkorn, for corn beef and tallow.	61 06
10.....	Subsistence account, J. A. Smith & Sons, 4 cars ice.....	490 67
10.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	428 81
10.....	W. P. Howard & Co., wool.....	296 75
10.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	128 12
10.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	129 46
10.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	17 75
10.....	A. A. Mellier, lard oil.....	46 95
10.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	344 12
10.....	Sligo Iron Store Co., wagon springs .....	20 80
10.....	Subsistence account, Bridge, Beach & Co., tin plate and galvanized iron .....	45 13
10.....	Norton & Wieder, glass and silver metal.....	27 50
10.....	Teaming account, William Zukosky, axle grease .....	14 14
10.....	Farm account, Deere, Mansur & Co., potato digger.....	8 50
10.....	Woolen factory, Garsed & Co., warp.....	89 20



## DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER—Continued.

Sept. 10.....	By Blacksmith and repair shop, Henry Timken.	
	cushions .....	\$48 00
10.....	Hospital account, J. G. Riddler & Co., drugs	4 00
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	479 50
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, A. J. Shockley,	
	hardware .....	61 45
10.....	Giesecke, Meyenburg & Co., shoes .....	340 07
11.....	Discharged convict account, Bettie Dorsey...	10 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, E. M. Gates .....	10 00
11.....	Broom factory, W. M. J. Hall, broom corn...	164 31
18.....	Discharged convict account, John Wise.....	6 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, James Styles.....	6 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, Sam'l Hoyt.....	6 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, John W. Busch	5 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Casswell..	5 00
13.....	Expense account, express charges on cur-	
	rency from St. Louis.....	3 60
13.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date .....	264 15
18.....	Light account, C. Wagner & Co., coal oil.....	86 15
14.....	Food account, Nave, McCord & Co., car	
	shoulders.....	1,300 00
14.....	Food account, Imbs, Meyers & Co., car flour	338 50
14.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., shovels, knives, forks	
	and spoons.....	44 45
15.....	Subsistence account, L. A. Piper, 118 hickory	
	poles.....	11 80
15.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Dietz....	6 00
16.....	Expense account, W. U. Telegraph Co., tele-	
	grams.....	8 60
16.....	Subsistence account, Samuel Ming, tobacco...	206 10
16.....	Food account, J. B. Ruthven, 744 beef, 2.64 ...	19 65
16.....	Broom factory, C. & A. R. R., freight, broom	
	handles .....	100 25
17.....	Discharged convict account, Daniel Morrison	5 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Charles E. Van-	
	horn .....	7 00
17.....	Steam Power, C. E. Vanhorn, overwork.....	10 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, Gabe Johnson...	9 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, James Epps.....	6 00
18.....	Clothing account, Mrs. Hornbrock, 1,090 lbs	
	straw .....	2 75
18.....	Brickyard, Wm. Tilley, burning brick.....	11 87
20.....	Discharged convict account, Frederick Baker..	9 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, Thomas Purvis..	6 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, John Covey.....	8 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Austin .....	5 00
20.....	Broom factory, Jac. Smith, lumber.....	78 58
21.....	Broom factory, S. Bienenstock & Co., broom	
	corn .....	505 48
21.....	Discharged convict account, S. G. Ide.....	10 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, Michael Maher ..	6 00
21.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight from Sept. 18th...	162 61
23.....	Subsistence account, R. E. Davis, soap grease	95 58
23.....	Broom factory, J. N. Shankle, broom corn ...	100 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Mattie Bufford...	10 00
23.....	Food account, Mrs. E. Ewing, 10 bushels ap-	
	ples.....	5 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Robert Collins...	5 00
25.....	Discharged convict account, Matt Stayton....	6 00
25.....	Clothing account, P. H. Riley, jeans for dis-	
	charged convicts.....	7 98
25.....	Broom factory, Windsor Savings Bank, 44	
	bales broom corn.....	516 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER—Continued.

Sept. 26.....	By Reward account, William Desmond for re-		
	turn of escaped convict, Harry Campteell	\$50 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Jasper Hiley.....	6 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Philip Lunt.....	8 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Lucy Bell .....	10 00	
27 .....	Expense account, Warden's three trips to St.		
	Louis and return, August 10th, Septem		
	ber 1st and 10th .....	18 75	
28... .	Discharged convict account, Louis Bowman..	5 00	
28. ....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood offal and lumber..	82 17	
28.....	Broom factory, R. H. Aquart, 865 lbs. broom		
	corn, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ .....	32 48	
29.....	Expense account, postage stamps .....	15 00	
30.....	Broom factory, J. D. Craighead, broom corn	250 00	
30.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	145 62	
30.....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzgerald, horse		
	shoes .....	7 65	
30.....	Broom factory, John Weiden, broom corn.....	306 61	
30.....	Forage account, H. J. Latschaw & Co., 2 cars		
	corn.....	248 60	
			\$10,288 42

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH  
OF OCTOBER, 1880.**

Oct. 1.....	By Discharged convict account, J. W. Kenyon..	\$10 00
1.....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams.	2 25
1.....	Broom factory, Martin & Son, broom corn...	430 60
1.....	Forage account, H. J. Latshaw & Co., car corn.....	180 30
2.....	Expense account, U. S. Express Co., charges.	2 85
2.....	Broom factory, John Young, 8,875 lbs broom corn.....	155 00
2.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, expenses af- ter broom corn.....	102 50
2.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission manufacturing brooms.....	100 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Joseph Cohen...	5 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, John Hill.....	6 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, G. W. Murphy.	10 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Phelps....	10 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Ben Johnson...	8 00
4.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	128 58
4.....	Expense account, express charges on cur- rency from St. Louis.....	3 70
7.....	Discharged convict account, John Smith.....	5 00
7.....	Discharged convict account, Jack Sheehan...	5 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Dalton...	6 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, J. Humphrey...	8 00
8.....	W. C. Boon & Co., cushions and backs.....	8 75
11.....	Expense account, Fred. Rommel, stationery.	12 10
11.....	A. J. Shockley, hatchets, bolts, locks, &c....	29 27
11.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	73 91
11.....	A. Priesmeyer, women's shoes.....	5 45
11.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., shoes.....	302 12
11.....	Broom factory, steamer E. H. Durfee, freight on broom corn.....	16 50
11.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather.....	50 00
11.....	Light account, J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	69 00
11.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, L. C. Lohman & Co., set skins.....	3 35
11.....	B. A. Suppan, acid, soap and glass.....	8 50
11.....	Discharged convict account, Henry, Willson.	5 00
11.....	Tribune Printing Co., daily reports.....	14 00
11.....	Food account, J. C. Guffey, 1 cow 940 lbs, 2.64.	24 82
11.....	J. T. Craven, groceries, rope, glass, &c....	51 82
11.....	Forage account, B. F. Reins, car corn.....	187 20
11.....	Montserrat Coal Co., coal.....	50 83
11.....	Carbon Hill Coal Co., coal.....	860 78
11.....	C. Wagner & Co., coal oil and butter.....	118 26
12.....	Discharged convict account, Jack Dunn.....	5 00
12.....	Food account, Wm. Tilley, hunting cattle and mules 7 days.....	6 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, John Curtis.....	6 00
12.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	345 33
12.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	542 62
12.....	W. T. Hubbard, broom corn.....	148 50
12.....	J. M. Baldwin, broom corn.....	110 00
12.....	T. Huff, broom corn.....	214 68
12.....	Dallmeyer & Co., dry goods.....	2 96
14.....	Discharged convict account, Dock Stanford..	8 00
14.....	John Shenkel, for broom corn.....	521 64
15.....	Discharged convict account, Frank, Martin...	10 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. McCown.	6 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, James Collins..	10 00
16.....	Broom factory, M. V. B. Page, broom corn...	631 88

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER—Continued.

Oct. 16.....	By Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels...	\$9 55
17.....	Discharged convict account, John Wise.....	5 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, J. McGowan.....	6 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Robt. H. Ryan...	6 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Tallferro Jones..	7 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Geo. W. Jones..	7 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Geo. Findley.....	8 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, John Polk.....	10 00
18.....	Broom factory, J. T. Edwards, broom corn....	811 00
18.....	Subsistence account, J. A. Smith & Sons, ice..	118 85
19.....	Discharged convict account, Lewis Small.....	5 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Lewis Anhalt....	5 00
19.....	Broom factory, C. E. Redmond, broom corn..	450 64
19.....	Hog and slop account, J. W. Gordon, 96 hogs..	427 12
19.....	Broom factory, James Payton, broom corn....	39 40
19.....	Broom factory, Henry Mals, 6,055 lbs broom corn, 8½.....	234 62
20.....	Discharged convict account, Jack Sheppard...	5 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, John Lohman...	10 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, John Sheridan...	5 00
21.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	264 02
22.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	10 98
22.....	Discharged convict account, Amanda Boiles..	10 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, J. G. Maddox...	5 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Higgins...	5 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Hodges.....	8 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, David R. Stice...	6 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Johnson...	5 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, N. C. Nichols....	7 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Moses Baker....	7 00
25.....	Woolen factory, J. Lamkin, 260½ lbs. wool, 30.	78 07
25.....	Broom factory, C. & A. R. R., freight on broom corn.....	82 00
25.....	Broom factory, W. G. Baker, 1,740 lbs. broom corn, 3½.....	67 42
26.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., offal and beef.....	128 18
26.....	Broom factory, J. E. Sallee, broom corn.....	1,345 94
26.....	Food account, Goddard, Peck & Co., groceries..	237 90
26.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Henry Timken cushions .....	16 00
26.....	Sligo Iron Co., wagon material.....	70 08
26.....	Broom factory, S. Benton, 210 lbs. broom corn, 8½.....	6 82
27.....	Discharged convict account, John Murphy...	5 00
27.....	Discharged convict account, William Dyer...	6 00
27.....	Reward account, Geo. W. Day, for return of escaped convict, Martin E. Lowe.....	100 00
27.....	Simmons Hardware Co., screws and straw knives.....	11 06
27.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	27 15
27.....	A. A. Mellier, lard oil and turpentine.....	56 81
27.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., wagon material.....	49 74
27.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	106 52
27.....	Expense account, J. J. Daly & Co., dressing book and record.....	36 00
27.....	Expense account, Warden's expenses 3 trips to St. Louis after lumber and building material.....	23 80
28.....	Discharged convict account, John Oline.....	6 00
28.....	Food account, Louis Kyger, 357 beef, 4 cents	14 28
29.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	128 11
30.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Turner .....	6 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR OCTOBER—Continued.

Oct. 30.....	By J. J. Church agent, freight on broom corn.....	\$48 20	
80 .....	Teaming account, J. F. Fitzpatrick, horse shoes.....	6 75	
30.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	447 45	
30.....	Bills payable account, Newton & Sons, beef.....	1,395 38	
30.....	Broom factory, Ellis Hancock, broom corn.....	198 47	
			\$11,774 22

## DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1880.

Nov. 1.....	By Broom factory, expenses after broom corn, E. S. Rowland.....	\$55 00	
1.....	Broom factory, advanced on broom corn.....	20 00	
1.....	Food account, Mrs. Ewing, 69½ bu. apples at 25c.....	17 88	
1.....	Broom factory, steamer Mattie Belle, freight.....	23 50	
1.....	Woolen factory, Thomas J. Hart for wool.....	38 21	
1.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	15 00	
1.....	Forage account, J. M. Shrader, 50 bbls. corn at \$2 00.....	100 00	
1 .....	Expense account, W. U. Tel. Co., telegrams.....	4 80	
1 .....	Food account, R. S. Tarlton, 1 cow, 65¢, at \$2 64.....	17 27	
1.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission for manufacturing brooms.....	100 00	
2.....	Discharged convict account, John Jennings.....	5 00	
2.....	Broom factory, Burch & Ferguson, labels.....	11 85	
2. ...	Teaming account, George W. Coleman for apprehending and keeping stray mule.....	7 00	
4.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. A. Smith.....	5 00	
4.....	Broom factory, Johnson Hill for broom corn.....	858 65	
4.....	Broom factory, W. S. Steel for broom corn.....	189 10	
5.....	Discharged convict account, Bettie Sheeley.....	10 00	
5.....	W. C. Boon & Co., cushions and backs.....	6 75	
5.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather, etc.....	64 75	
5.....	Broom factory, R. A. Page for broom corn.....	219 80	
5.....	Clothing account, A. Duncan, 1,340 lbs. straw at 25c.....	3 35	
5.....	A. Priesmeyer, womens' shoes.....	36 75	
5.....	Discharged convict account, Ed. Summers.....	5 00	
5.....	Food account, E. P. Spalding for molasses.....	40 60	
6.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Patten.....	8 00	
6.....	Discharged convict account, George Hiram.....	6 00	
6.....	Fuel account, J. Ed. Belch, 87 cords wood at \$1.65.....	61 05	
6.....	Broom factory, J. D. Craighead, broom corn.....	478 61	
6.....	Broom factory, Pleasant Hill, broom corn.....	337 88	
7.....	Discharged convict account, John W. Allen.....	9 00	
8.....	Expense account, Pacific Express Co., charges.....	3 80	
8.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., shoes.....	808 48	
8.....	Food account, P. M. Wilson, 1,550 lbs. beef at 2c.....	31 00	

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER—Continued.

Nov. 9.....	By Blacksmith and repair shop, B. A. Suppan for white lead.....	\$6 75
9.....	Discharged convict account, W. J. Chase.....	10 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Mary Craighead.....	10 00
10.....	Discharged convict account, Theo. F. Cox.....	8 00
10.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight.....	278 65
10.....	Light account, J. S. Ambrose, gas.....	87 30
10.....	Clothing account, Abe Heim, dry goods.....	18 00
10.....	J. T. Craven, groceries, rope and stove polish.....	58 88
10.....	R. A. Page, 267 lbs. broom corn at 4½c.....	12 00
10.....	Bodenheimer & Co., wool and tallow.....	179 35
10.....	Capital City Transfer Co. for hay.....	195 37
10.....	B. F. Clark, grease and 2 shoats.....	9 08
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour.....	328 15
10.....	C. Wagner & Co., coal oil and baskets.....	166 14
10.....	Subsistence account, R. E. Davis, soap grease.....	29 72
12.....	Discharged convict account, Willis Scott.....	5 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, Harvey Willis.....	10 00
12.....	Discharged convict account, W. O. Brunfield.....	8 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, James Woods.....	7 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Robert Cook.....	10 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Dennis Cook.....	10 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, William Tucker.....	10 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Richard Johnson.....	10 00
15.....	Broom factory, cash paid John S. Dicus for broom corn.....	610 08
15.....	Food account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, corn beef.....	89 95
16.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	148 88
16.....	Broom factory, steamer E. H. Durkee, freight.....	11 10
16.....	Fred. Rommel, stationery.....	2 75
17.....	Food account, Thomas Brown, beef.....	27 72
17.....	W. P. Howard & Co., broom corn.....	1,068 03
18.....	Discharged convict account, John Price.....	7 00
18.....	Discharged convict account, James B. Hill.....	10 00
18.....	Clothing account, S. Herrick for straw.....	8 50
19.....	Broom factory, F. J. Tygard for broom corn.....	1,011 95
19.....	Discharged convict account, W. M. Purden.....	5 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Ware.....	8 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Harbaugh.....	10 00
19.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Horn-sucker.....	8 00
19.....	Broom factory, freight on car of broom corn from McCredie.....	42 00
19.....	Broom factory, freight on machinery from Chicago.....	2 35
19.....	Jefferson City Transfer Co. for 2 cars of coal and freight.....	90 00
19.....	Expense account, postage stamps.....	10 00
19.....	Subsistence account, Adam Scherr, charcoal.....	5 85
20.....	Discharged convict account, Charles Phenix.....	5 00
20.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., wood offal and repairing ing saws.....	57 80
22.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Cline.....	7 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Martha Edmondson.....	10 00
22.....	Carbon Hill Coal Co., coal for October.....	209 58
23.....	Discharged convict account, Walker Creed.....	8 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Casson.....	5 00
23.....	Discharged convict account, Rachael Nichols.....	10 00
23.....	Nave & McCord for groceries, October.....	480 93
23.....	Food account, J. L. Minor for beef and apples.....	29 88
23.....	W. H. Morlock, grease.....	6 93
24.....	Discharged convict account, Wesley Cooley.....	10 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR NOVEMBER—Continued.

Nov. 24.....	By Discharged convict account, Andrew Cheat-		
	ham .....	\$85 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, William Virgin..	8 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, John Hunn.....	6 00	
26.....	Discharged convict account, Stephen Sim-		
	mons.....	5 00	
26.....	Excelsior Broom Co., royalty for manufac-		
	turing brooms and use of machinery in		
	1878 and 1879.....	825 30	
26.....	Bridge, Beach & Co. for castings, tin plate and		
	galvanized iron.....	190 15	
26.....	R. Garsed & Co. for warp.....	95 08	
26.....	Goddard, Peck & Co. for coffee.....	93 21	
26.....	Bement & Sons for 16-inch lathe.....	28 80	
26.....	Norton & Wieder for paints and oils.....	21 90	
26.....	Westlake & Button for machinery.....	52 80	
26.....	Mermod, Jaccard & Co. for clock.....	7 50	
26.....	Singer Manufacturing Co. for needles.....	90	
27.....	Horton & Co. for tile.....	2 25	
27.....	Collins, Downing & Co. for jeans.....	62 57	
27.....	Simmons Hardware Co. for screws.....	10 08	
27.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods, Septem-		
	ber.....	458 80	
27.....	Discharged convict account, Thomas Clarke..	5 00	
27.....	Discharged convict account, George Allen.....	5 00	
27.....	Steamer Morning Star for boating wood and		
	onions.....	812 50	
27.....	A. Medlock, 57 cords wood at \$1.25.....	71 25	
29.....	L. E. Davison for insurance on broom corn....	127 50	
29.....	Discharged convict account, William Fiske...	5 00	
29.....	Discharged convict account, Ohas. Kennedy...	9 00	
29.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	213 87	
29.....	Discharged convict account, William Collin...	5 00	
29.....	Fox, Corby & Co., tools, October.....	27 85	
29.....	Graft, Bennett & Co., iron, October.....	148 80	
29.....	George K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	127 42	
29.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	20 65	
29.....	A. A. Mellier, paints and oils.....	118 48	
29.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods, October..	170 85	
29.....	H. A. Swift for ice.....	187 88	
30.....	George Dunlap for 800 lbs. cabbage at ½c.....	4 00	
30.....	George Dunlap, 85½ cords wood at \$1.25.....	108 90	
30.....	Discharged convict account, Thomas Kelly....	7 00	
30.....	Discharged convict account, William Clark...	10 00	
30.....	Beckers & Brooks for lumber.....	81 55	
			\$12,077 48

**DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR THE MONTH OF  
DECEMBER, 1880.**

Dec. 1.....	By Discharged convict account, Thos. Clayton....	\$8 00
1 .....	Expense account, Warden's expenses to St. Louis, Nov. 2 and Nov. 12.....	15 50
1.....	Expense account, telegrams, November.....	3 80
2.....	Fuel account, J. J. Church, agent, freight.....	15 64
2.....	Teaming account, John Fitzpatrick for horse shoes.....	6 50
2.....	Discharged convict account, William H. Harper.....	10 00
2.....	Reward account, S. Winans for photos.....	5 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Toney White....	5 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Jasper Hopper..	9 00
3.....	Discharged convict account, Edward Ray....	6 00
4.....	Expense account, stamps and box rent.....	10 00
4.....	Expense account, express charges on currency from St. Louis.....	6 00
4.....	Fuel account, X. Schwaller, $\frac{1}{2}$ cord wood.....	1 60
4.....	Broom factory, E. S. Rowland, commission manufacturing brooms.....	100 00
4.....	Fuel account, Morgan & Co., 975 bu. coal, less freight.....	83 25
4.....	Bills payable, Newton & Sons, October beef..	899 39
4.....	Jacob Straus & Co., harness leather and repairs.....	12 95
4.....	Giesecke, Meyenburg & Co., Nov., shoes and offal, 6 months.....	889 19
4.....	A. Priesmeyer, shoes for women in Nov.....	9 55
7.....	Discharged convict account, W. A. Martin...	6 00
7.....	Newton & Sons, for beef, Oct.....	1,000 00
7.....	Food account, H. M. Kirschner, 3 head cattle.....	50 50
7.....	Chris. Miller, timber and lease of farm.....	50 00
7.....	Broom factory, Chas. Elberding, 1 press....	10 00
7.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., coal oil, wood offal, steam power, etc.....	85 52
8.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. A. Dean..	8 00
8.....	Discharged convict account, Jefferson Dean..	8 00
9.....	John W. Gordon, balance on account flour to date.....	268 90
9.....	John W. Gordon, 73 barrels flour and 52 shoats.....	547 80
9.....	Discharged convict account, Rufus Stone....	8 00
10.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, B. A. Suppan, for paint.....	18 50
10.....	Tool account, L. C. Lohman & Co., for axes..	23 00
10 .....	Jefferson City Gas Co., gas for Nov.....	107 40
10.....	C. Wagner & Co., coal oil, Nov.....	128 69
10.....	Dallmeyer & Fischer, 2 stoves.....	18 00
10.....	Fred. Kommel, stationery.....	14 50
10.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., flour and bran.....	38 00
10.....	Capital City Transfer Co., for hay.....	277 08
10.....	Discharged convict account, Benj. Boggs....	6 00
10 .....	Discharged convict account, John Evans....	6 00
10.....	A. J. Shockley, castings, tacks, hatchets, horse nails, etc.....	82 50
10.....	John T. Craven, groceries, rope, selve, etc....	33 51
10.....	Tool account, Mound File Works, for files....	56 51
10.....	Clothing account, A. Duncan, for straw.....	1 96
10.....	Food account, Mrs. Lindley, 1 cow.....	20 85
10.....	Food account, R. E. Young, 1 cow.....	29 20



## DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER—Continued.

Dec. 10.....	By Broom factory, Bodenheimer & Co., for tal-	
	low.....	\$22 20
11.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight to date.....	133 90
11.....	Food account, Mrs. Vetsburg, for beef.....	17 48
11.....	Discharged convict account, Marion Berry...	10 00
11.....	Discharged convict account, Carrie Zimmer...	10 00
11.....	Food account, H. J. Gerstenkorn, for beef....	39 23
11.....	Clothing account, Geo. Duncan, for straw....	2 66
11.....	Subsistence account, R. E. Davis, for soap	
	grease.....	48 04
12.....	Discharged convict acc't, Charles Bates.....	7 00
12.....	Discharged convict acc't, Henry Holmes.....	8 00
12.....	Discharged convict acc't, Valliver Robbins....	10 00
12.....	Discharged convict acc't, Mollie Toobey....	10 00
13.....	Discharged convict acc't, Jas. Jordan.....	6 90
13.....	Discharged convict acc't, Willis Christy.....	7 00
13.....	Expense account, Pacific Express charges...	6 90
13.....	Forage account, H. J. Latshaw & Co., 1 car	
	corn.....	155 66
13.....	Discharged convict acc't, Wm. H. Harp.....	10 00
13.....	Discharged convict acc't, Newton Vincent....	10 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Hum-	
	phries.....	5 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, Clinton Wil-	
	liams.....	9 00
13.....	Discharged convict account, H. Clay Carr....	6 00
15.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Butler....	6 00
15.....	Hog and slop account, B. F. Clark, for 1 hog.	7 50
15.....	Food account, J. C. Linhardt, for yeast and	
	lard.....	2 06
16.....	Nave, McCord & Co., groceries, Nov.....	496 03
16.....	W. P. Howard & Co., wool and broom corn..	710 09
16.....	Newton & Sons, beef, Nov.....	1,290 75
16.....	Simmons Hardware Co., screw, Nov.....	22 81
16.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	54 14
16.....	Carbon Hill Coal Co., coal.....	549 15
16.....	Graft, Bennett & Co., fire iron.....	5 66
16.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys....	40 94
16.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	330 14
16.....	Henry Krug Packing Co., shoulders.....	443 35
16.....	Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Co., stoves	
	and castings.....	71 39
16.....	Norton & Wiedner, paints and oils.....	48 00
16.....	Goddard, Peck & Co., groceries.....	57 25
16.....	Expense account, Chas. Broch, repairing	
	razors.....	6 85
16.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, Henry Timken	
	springs.....	11 00
16.....	Lamonte Mill Co., flour.....	12 00
16.....	Broom factory, Boyles, for machinery and	
	press.....	61 85
16.....	Fulton Telegraph, for advertising beef con-	
	tract.....	10 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Spangler..	10 00
17.....	Discharged convict account, Allen Spangler..	10 00
17.....	Food account, Joseph Huegel, 1 cow, 820 @	
	2½c lb.....	20 50
18.....	Discharged convict account, David Cox.....	7 00
18.....	Broom factory, Wm. Baker, for broom corn..	31 85
20.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight.....	263 92
20.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Owens.....	6 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, Edw'd Thomas..	6 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, Abner Brown...	6 00
20.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Moore.....	6 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER—Continued.

Dec. 21.....	By Discharged convict account, Box Mitchell.....	\$10 00
21.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Craft.....	10 00
22.....	Brick yard account, Wm. Tilley, burning brick.....	8 75
22.....	Discharged convict account, Jno. Medders....	5 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Jno. Gatewood....	5 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Richard Hope- wood.....	6 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Thos. Jones.....	6 00
22.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Reardon....	6 00
23.....	Food account, G. D Robinson, 24½ bu. apples @ 50c.....	12 25
23.....	Fuel account, H. J. Gordon, 3 cords wood....	5 25
24.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Marcus.....	10 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Walker.....	6 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, M. Gralton.....	5 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Thomas....	6 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Jas. Casey.....	5 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Sylvester Lopaz....	5 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Frank Harrock....	6 00
24.....	Discharged convict account, Wm. Wagner....	10 00
24.....	Dischargee convict account, Henry Crutch- field.....	6 00
28.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight.....	82 64
29.....	Discharged convict account, David Hodsdon....	6 00
29.....	Discharged convict account, S. H. Lyons.....	6 00
29.....	Discharged convict account, Louis Erlich.....	5 00
29.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Adams....	5 00
29.....	J. J. Church agent, freight.....	280 48
29.....	Broom factory, Jack Renn, for lumber.....	161 76
29.....	Subsistence account, freight, J. J. Church....	62 46
30.....	Discharged convict account, Louis Randall....	5 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, Chas. Botto.....	5 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, Jno. Kauffer....	5 00
30.....	Discharged convict account, Henry Shiefel- busch.....	10 00
30.....	Blacksmith and repair shop, J. F. Fitzpat- rick, 12 new shoes.....	6 75
30.....	Subsistence account, freight and pipes.....	67 93
30.....	Subsistence account, ferrlage from February to December.....	61 15
30.....	Tool account, A. J. Hoeffler, 1 grind stone....	3 15
31.....	Giesecke, Meysenburg & Co., December shoes	198 80
31.....	Elijah Gates, State Treasurer, earnings peni- tentiary.....	2,939 96
31.....	Dallmeyer & Co., dry goods.....	8 45
31.....	Nave & McCord, groceries.....	307 55
31.....	W. P. Howard & Co., groceries.....	119 13
31.....	Newton & Sons, for beef.....	735 11
31.....	W. C. Boon & Co., cushions.....	9 50
31.....	Geo. K. Hopkins & Co., drugs.....	90 57
31.....	Carbon Hill Coal Co., December coal.....	558 25
31.....	John W. Gordon, for beef.....	857 80
31.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., for iron.....	62 38
31.....	Missouri Glass Co., lamps and chimneys.....	32 75
31.....	G. H. Dulle & Co., for bran.....	10 00
31.....	Crow, Hargadine & Co., dry goods.....	35 52
31.....	Battle Creek Machinery Co., broom head routers.....	18 00
31.....	Steamer Morning Star, boating wood and sand.....	845 85
31.....	Fred. Rommel, stationery.....	3 65
31.....	Dallmeyer & Fischer, castings.....	1 48
31.....	C. Wagner & Co., coal oil.....	6 46
31.....	Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Co.....	81 11

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR DECEMBER—Continued.

Dec. 31.....	By John T. Craven, for groceries.....	\$33 18	
31.....	A. J. Shockley, Locks, bolts, etc.....	9 65	
31.....	A. Grolock, coal oil.....	83 80	
31.....	L. O. Lohman & Co.....	8 9 31	
31.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	24 48	
31.....	Bodenheimer & Co, tallow.....	6 00	
31.....	B. A. Suppan, mur. acid, etc.....	2 10	
31.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., stock, pump and fittings	33 74	
31.....	H. J. Gerstenkorn, tallow.....	51 74	
31.....	Maintenance Penitentiary, balance pay-roll for December.....	2,672 79	
31.....	Farm account, rent of farm for 1880.....	680 00	
31.....	Elijah Gates, State Treasurer, earnings Peni- tentiary.....	3,658 22	
			\$25,111 44
			\$264,876 15

## EXHIBIT "E."

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM TREASURER ON ACCOUNT OF  
APPROPRIATION FOR PAY OF PENAL DEPARTMENT.

Amount received.			Amount Disbursed.		
1879			1879		
1880		\$75,000 00	1880		\$75,000 00

## EXHIBIT "F."

**STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR KEEPING UNITED STATES PRISONERS, AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM SALES OF HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.**

<b>Collected from United States Government:</b>		
For keeping prisoners in 1879 .....	\$3,737 50	
For keeping prisoners in 1880. ....	4,803 00	\$8,040 50
<b>Collected from sales of hides, tallow, etc.:</b>		
Year 1879.....	\$1,397 67	
Year 1880.....	1,874 58	\$3,272 25
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>\$11,812 75</b>

**STATEMENT OF PURCHASES AND SALES OF HOGS FOR 1879 AND 1880.**

Purchases in 1879 .....	\$1,509 15	
Purchases in 1880 .....	1,508 78	\$8,012 88
Sales in 1879.....	\$1,640 27	
Sales in 1880 .....	8,697 70	5,387 97
<b>Profits of hog and slop account for 1879 and 1880 .....</b>		<b>\$2,825 09</b>

The above amounts, when collected, were placed to the credit of either subsistence account, clothing account, or discharged convict account, or all of them. In the cases of collections from the United States, the three accounts named above received a portion of the credit.

## EXHIBIT "G."

## STATEMENT OF CONVICT FUND.

Amount on hand December 31, 1878.....	\$1,080 15
Amount on hand December 31, 1890.....	2,502 10

## EXHIBIT "H."

## DETAILS.

Total cost.....	\$172,951 31
Yearly cost.....	86,475 06
Monthly cost.....	7,206 30
Daily cost.....	236 92
Yearly cost per capita.....	67 53
Monthly cost per capita.....	5 63
Daily cost per capita.....	18½
Daily cost per capita for feeding and clothing prisoners.....	18½
Daily cost per capita for guarding prisoners.....	.8
Total daily cost per capita for feeding, clothing and guarding prisoners.....	26½

## EXHIBIT "I."

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR REPAIRS OF THE PENITENTIARY  
FOR 1879 AND 1880.

Appropriation.			How disbursed.		
1879-1880	To receipts.....	\$40,000 00	Dec., 1880	By disbursements as per statement.....	\$80,642 98
				By pay-roll.....	9,357 02
	Total.....	\$40,000 00		Total.....	\$40,000 00

DISBURSEMENTS FOR REPAIRS OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY FOR  
1879 AND 1880.

1879.			
Jan. 16.....	By L. James, St. Aubert, for 60 pieces lumber.....		\$181 44
30.....	Fox, Corby & Co., pipes, coupling, cutting, etc.....		18 25
30.....	Fox, Corby & Co., 2 pigs lead.....		7 60
17.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., pipes, valves, ells.....		63 08
17.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., valves and 1 speed indicator.....		20 00
28.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on pipes, shafting, couplings...		8 71
28.....	Dallmeyer & Fischer, pulley and flange.....		5 60
28.....	F. P. Corby & Co., hose, couplings, valves, plugs, etc.....		182 25
28.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., shafting and couplings.....		21 05
Feb. 12.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., steel elbows, unions, tees, bushings.		21 12
12.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on lead and castings.....		64
12 ..	L. O. Lohman & Co., cement, powder, fuse, plaster paris.		17 25
12.....	Jacob Straus & Co., 68 lbs. lead.....		3 40
Mar. 5.....	Calvin Green, 184 loads lime rock.....		18 40
5.....	Edward Smith, 6 loads sand.....		2 70
5.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., 190 feet sycamore.....		2 85
24.....	L. O. Lohman & Co., 200 feet fuse.....		1 20
24.....	J. J. Church, freight on hopper.....		40
24.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber in January.....		303 25
24.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber in February.....		128 27
24.....	Fuel and light account, 150 cords wood for burning brick		337 50
Apr. 7.....	L. O. Lohman & Co., 21 barrels cement.....		49 50
7.....	L. M. Rumsey, pipes, valves and steel.....		42 81
7.....	John Goodwin, 1 Phila. hopper.....		2 00
16 ..	F. P. Corby & Co., roofing pitch.....		10 50
May 6.....	J. J. Church, freight on gas pipe and hose.....		3 15
28.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., pipes, valves, springs.....		251 46
28.....	F. P. Corby & Co., gum packing, hose and governor.....		162 75
28.....	Silgo Iron Co., steel and lead.....		17 56
28.....	A. J. Shockley, for hardware at new stable.....		21 10
28.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on gas pipe and nuts.....		82
June 10.....	L. James, 17 barrels lime.....		10 20
10.....	Edward Smith, sand for new stables.....		9 00

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR REPAIRS FOR 1879 AND 1880—Continued.

June 10.....	By L. M. Rumsey & Co., plugs, valves, pipes, air cocks, etc...	\$98 53
10.....	F. P. Corby & Co., roofing pitch.....	77 50
14.....	F. P. Corby & Co., nails and sending man to adjust governor.....	83 15
19.....	Laclede Fire Brick Co., brick and tile.....	60 85
19.....	Alex. Baptiste, awnings for penitentiary windows.....	57 00
19.....	Steamer George Spangler, boating sand.....	158 75
19.....	John T. Craven, window glass.....	8 55
19.....	J. J. Church, freight on awnings, fire brick, pitch, etc.....	26 51
19.....	C. Cavil, poles used at brick yard.....	4 00
19.....	William Tilley, burning brick.....	9 62
19.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on nails.....	2 88
20.....	Fred. Rommel, wall paper for hospital.....	3 75
20.....	John Goodin, steam and piston rods for pump.....	192 50
20.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., iron rods for new stable.....	16 31
20.....	A. J. Shockley, pump chain and nails.....	24 37
20.....	John T. Craven, window glass.....	5 70
July 8.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., pipes, etc.....	64 52
3.....	Semple, Birge & Co., 1 prairie king kettle.....	45 50
3.....	McMurry, Smith & Judge, 6 iron stall guards.....	24 00
18.....	Dallmeyer & Fischer, iron castings.....	182 95
19.....	A. J. Shockley, locks and butts.....	4 45
19.....	F. P. Corby & Co., bath tubs and nails.....	56 25
19.....	Bridge, Beach & Co., roofing tin and nails.....	176 19
19.....	J. S. Ambrose, lime.....	24 80
19.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., powder and fuse.....	6 70
19.....	Frank Hyatt, rope.....	85
19.....	Samuel James, 54 barrels lime.....	2 75
30.....	J. S. Ambrose, lime, etc.....	19 55
30.....	Edward Smith, sand.....	21 25
30.....	Samuel Bolton, lime.....	11 50
30.....	William Tilley, burning brick.....	10 50
Aug. 1.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on roofing tin, tubs, etc.....	5 50
1.....	T. A. Risher, 5 days overwork as master machinist.....	13 89
11.....	F. J. Mayer, 1 elevator pump.....	14 00
11.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., sleeves and brass wire.....	1 70
11.....	Edward Smith, sand.....	11 00
11.....	Fuel account, 112½ cords wood burning brick, \$2.25.....	258 13
31.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber from May to Aug. 31.....	2,043 94
31.....	F. P. Corby & Co., couplings, shovels, nails, tubing, etc.....	96 73
31.....	Simmons Hardware Co., 350 log screws.....	5 25
31.....	Dallmeyer & Fischer, brass and iron castings.....	5 20
31.....	A. A. Meiller, whitelead for stable.....	45 50
31.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., powder and fuse.....	24 10
31.....	John T. Craven, rope for new shop.....	4 50
31.....	J. S. Ambrose, 18 bbls. lime, 80c.....	10 40
31.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on nails, white lead, etc.....	5 78
Sept. 22.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co., 87 pcs. cottonwood and sawing oak.....	33 00
22.....	J. L. Keown, exp. to St. Louis on account of new stable.....	11 30
22.....	William Tilley, burning brick.....	13 80
22.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on gas pipes, etc.....	5 08
22.....	C. Gunn, 290 loads rock, 10c.....	29 00
26.....	Joseph Otte, 71 feet of rope for derrick, 9c.....	6 43
26.....	Samuel James, 25 bbls. lime.....	12 50
Oct. 13.....	J. S. Ambrose, gas pipe.....	8 55
13.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., powder fuse and cement.....	60 25
18.....	Edward Smith, sand.....	31 75
18.....	B. H. Pohl, lot sand.....	20 00
18.....	F. P. Corby & Co., tar, couplings, valves, ells, machinery, etc.....	180 05
20.....	Edward Smith, sand.....	18 00
31.....	J. J. Church, freight on barrows.....	3 42
Nov. 8.....	Samuel James, 80 bbls. lime.....	15 00
8.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., sledges, powder and fuse.....	83 01

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR REPAIRS FOR 1879 AND 1880—Continued.

<b>Nov. 8</b>	By William Tilley, burning brick.....	\$12 25
8	A. J. Shockley, nails, hinges, locks, pulleys.....	14 40
8	J. J. Church, agent, freight on sledges.....	8 65
11	Dallmeyer & Fischer, guards for stable.....	168 09
11	F. P. Corby & Co., iron barrows and iron.....	141 96
13	A. A. Mellier, window glass.....	125 07
13	Samuel James, 84 bbls. lime.....	17 00
13	Charles Hurles & Co., 1 set s. h. hooks.....	6 00
13	L. M. Rumsey & Co., unions, ells, pipes, tees.....	282 75
13	Beckers & Brooks, lumber, Sept and October.....	260 00
13	Graff, Bennett & Co., iron.....	10 88
13	Phil. E. Chappell, lumber.....	209 83
13	Fuel account, 190 cords wood.....	427 50
18	Fox, Corby & Co., brass padlocks, keys & iron barrows...	221 30
<b>1880.</b>		
<b>Jan. 18</b>	Fox, Corby & Co., brass padlocks & keys.....	177 00
18	L. C. Lohman & Co., roofing paper.....	2 20
18	L. C. Lohman & Co., 1 bbl. cement.....	2 50
18	J. S. Ambrose, gas pipe, brackets and fixtures.....	98 20
18	Shickle, Harrison & Co., flywheel and boring.....	36 83
18	Charles Humes & Co., 1 set s. h. sheaves.....	8 25
18	Siegel & Bobb, 1 large cast iron sink.....	13 00
18	John Zimmerman, rope.....	5 25
18	J. J. Church, agent, freight flywheel, fire brick.....	5 13
18	Charles Smith, 7 loads sand.....	5 25
18	Dallmeyer & Fisher, castings.....	18 27
<b>Mar. 1</b>	T. A. Risher, 11 days overwork, January and February....	30 54
1	H. Swazott, 8 patent sash locks.....	4 00
1	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	812 75
1	Evans & Howard, bbl. fire clay.....	3 00
1	L. M. Rumsey & Co., tees, ells, valves, pipe plugs.....	94 56
8	Laclede Fire Brick Co., fire bricks, pipes, elbows.....	54 70
15	J. J. Church, agent, freight on boiler, brick and pipe.....	10 84
31	Beckers & Brooks, lumber, in February and March.....	214 79
31	Dallmeyer & Fischer, castings and shaftings.....	126 80
31	T. A. Risher, exp. to St. Louis for engine and night work	16 50
31	J. J. Church, agent, freight on machinery.....	51 20
31	Smith, Beggs & Co., adjustable hangers.....	36 90
31	Graff, Bennet & Co., iron.....	22 21
30	Fox, Corby & Co., boiler and fixtures.....	985 50
30	Fox, Corby & Co., 2 Cameron steam pumps and belt.....	161 11
30	P. P. Manion, diff. in ex. in governor's.....	3 00
30	P. P. Manion, engine, hangers, shafting, etc.....	441 32
30	J. S. Sullivan & Co., shafting, coupling and pulleys.....	113 45
<b>April 5</b>	L. M. Rumsey & Co., bushings, nipples, oil cups, etc.....	5 75
5	L. C. Lohman & Co., sheet lead.....	8 42
5	Dallmeyer & Fischer, sheet iron.....	8 15
<b>June 30</b>	Beckers & Brooks, lumber for April, May and June.....	540 89
<b>Ap'l 10</b>	Samuel James, 88 bbls. lime.....	19 00
10	J. J. Church, agent, freight on pitch, paint, etc.....	6 34
10	J. S. Ambrose, 10 bbls. lime.....	9 00
10	L. C. Lohman & Co., cement, powder and fuse.....	70 75
12	J. A. Ware, railroad ties for switch.....	68 60
17	Samuel Ware, 10½ bbls. lime.....	50 75
17	J. J. Church, agent, freight on pipe.....	38
<b>May 1</b>	Edward Smith, 10 loads sand.....	7 50
1	Samuel James, 18 bbls. lime.....	9 00
1	Dallmeyer & Fischer, castings.....	7 04
10	J. S. Sullivan & Co., lumber.....	9 58
11	L. C. Lohman & Co., powder and fuse.....	32 50
11	C. Wagner & Co., powder and fuse.....	86 00
11	Norton & Wieder, for glass.....	66 98
11	Bridge, Beach & Co., tin plate for guttering.....	11 00
11	Fox, Corby & Co., 3 bbls. roofing pitch and felt.....	29 50



## DISBURSEMENTS FOR REPAIRS FOR 1879 AND 1880—Continued.

May 11.....	By Graff, Bennet & Co., steel and iron .....	\$10 70
21.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., pipes, unions, bushings, valves, etc.....	21 04
21.....	Calvin Gunn, rock.....	21 30
21.....	Samuel James, lime.....	2 75
21.....	Edward Spannagel, pair Fairbank's scales, 8,000 lbs.....	125 00
29.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on pipe, etc.....	4 14
June 4.....	O. H. Kemp & Co., roofing.....	48 00
4.....	Samuel James, 13 bbls. lime.....	6 50
10.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., pipes and valves.....	87 46
10.....	Fox, Corby & Co., glass W. G.....	3 00
10.....	John C. Mayer, car gravel .....	11 00
10.....	C. Wagner & Co., Powder, cement, fuse.....	53 00
24.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on gravel, pitch and pipe.....	40 05
July 2.....	Edward Smith, 14 loads sand.....	10 50
8.....	Fox, Corby & Co., roofing pitch and paper.....	117 50
8.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., pipes, ells and tees .....	124 38
8.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., 1 bbl. cement.....	1 50
10.....	J. S. Ambrose, ells.....	1 35
10.....	Dallmeyer & Fischer, castings.....	34 54
10.....	C. Wagner & Co., powder and fuse.....	108 00
10.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on lime and white lead.....	101 00
30.....	Steamer Morning Star, boating sand.....	175 00
Aug. 5.....	Ed. Smith, 12 loads sand.....	9 00
9.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on 2 cars cement.....	50 00
9.....	A. A. Mellier, for white lead.....	43 00
9.....	C. Wagner & Co., powder and fuse.....	75 00
9.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., 4 bbls. cement.....	10 00
9.....	Fox, Corby & Co., lime and cement.....	618 50
30.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber in July and August.....	703 54
Sept. 21.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber for new shop .....	2,180 44
21.....	L. C. Lohmann, wire for brickyard.....	85
21.....	Dallmeyer & Fischer, castings.....	1 00
21.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on pitch.....	3 84
21.....	L. M. Rumsey & Co., plugs, bushings, etc.....	2 68
21.....	Norton & Wieder, asphaltum.....	41 25
29.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on fire brick.....	21 50
29.....	Fox, Corby & Co., roofing pitch .....	25 75
29.....	Norton & Wieder, asphaltum, glass and putty.....	81 11
Oct. 27.....	Laclede Fire Brick Co., fire brick and tile.....	139 50
27.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	101 82
27.....	Fox, Corby & Co., lime, cement, bolts, washers, shovels, etc.....	956 36
Oct. 19.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on cement and barrows.....	36 10
19.....	Phil. E. Chappell, lumber for scaffolding.....	18 90
19.....	Shickle, Harrison & Co., cast iron elbow.....	5 00
19.....	Dallmeyer & Co., castings.....	43 11
19.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on lime and iron.....	21 74
19.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., 9 bbls. cement.....	22 50
19.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on lumber, lime and white lead.....	75 00
19.....	J. S. Ambrose, 32 bbls. lime.....	23 80
19.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., 2 bbls. cement.....	5 00
19.....	Calvin Gunn, 91 loads stone.....	9 10
19.....	C. Wagner & Co., blasting powder.....	3 00
21.....	J. J. Church, freight on lumber, lime and bolts.....	61 68
21.....	Simmons Hardware Co., 48 doz. axle pulleys.....	22 25
27.....	A. A. Mellier, 500 lbs. white lead.....	43 50
27.....	Graff, Bennett & Co., tire iron.....	21 38
27.....	Fox, Corby & Co., 2 cars lime.....	123 50
27.....	J. J. Church, agent, freight on lumber, lime and cement....	88 60
Nov. 8.....	Ed. Smith, boating sand.....	161 50
8.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., 7 bbls. cement.....	17 50
8.....	Schulenberg & Boeckler Lumber Co., joists and lumber.....	1,337 53
8.....	Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Co., rivets solder and iron.....	13 94

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR REPAIRS FOR 1879 AND 1880—Continued.

Nov. 8.....	By A. O. Dunlevy, galvanized iron gutter, straps.....	\$148 24
8.....	H. S. Falter, 86 pair sash.....	161 68
3.....	J. S. Ambrose, 59 bbls. lime.....	53 10
3.....	Beckers & Brooks, lumber.....	332 40
3.....	Steamer Morning Star, boating sand.....	200 00
3.....	Dallmeyer & Fischer, castings.....	5 85
Dec. 16.....	J. S. Sullivan & Co for lime and freight.....	28 15
16.....	L. C. Lohman & Co. for iron, nails, oakum and pitch..	41 88
16.....	A. J. Shockley for nails.....	79 35
16.....	O. Wagner & Co. for powder and fuse.....	12 00
16.....	Dallmeyer and Fischer for castings.....	23 40
16.....	J. J. Church for freight on lumber and glass.....	43 94
16.....	J. J. Church for freight on lumber, boiler, fire clay and glass.....	69 69
6.....	L. C. Lohman & Co., pitch and oakum.....	10 25
6.....	Jefferson City Gas Light Co. for lime.....	23 40
10.....	O. Wagner & Co. for powder.....	6 00
Nov. 22.....	Norton & Wieder, window glass, sash, tools and putty...	419 51
Dec. 16.....	Edward Smith for sand.....	60 00
9.....	Fox, Corby & Co. for roofing felt, pitch, screens and nuts.	437 54
3.....	B. H. Pohl for sand.....	34 00
23.....	Schulenberg & Boeckler's Lumber Co. for lumber.....	1,584 95
17.....	A. J. Shockley for nails.....	80 61
17.....	O. Wagner & Co. for fuse.....	1 20
17.....	Beckers & Brooks for lumber.....	670 80
10.....	Fox, Corby & Co. for lime.....	62 50
6.....	Laclede Fire Brick Co. for milled clay.....	15 00
11.....	Smith, Beggs & Ranken, boiler, engine and fixtures.....	4,707 74
10.....	Fox, Corby & Co. for pipes.....	805 17
	Total.....	\$30,642 98

## EXHIBIT "J."

## STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS IN EXISTENCE AND RENEWED DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Date.	Contractors.	Manufacturing.	Number of men.	Rate per day.	Length of contract.	Remarks.
January 1, 1880.	Gelsecke, Meysenburg & Co.....	Boots and shoes...	100 with privilege of working 200.....	45c. for first 100, 40c. for all over.....	Five years...	
March 15, 1880.	Cooper, Patterson & Co.....	Boots and shoes...	80 with privilege of working 125.....	45c. for first 100, 40c. for all over.....	Three years.	Renewed.
January 1, 1880.	A. Priesmeyer.....	Boots and shoes...	85 men.....	45c. per day... : .....	Three years.	Renewed.
January 1, 1880.	J. S. Sullivan Saddle Tree Co..	Saddle trees.....	100 with privilege of working 200.....	45c. for first 100, 40c. for all over.....	Five years...	Renewed.
August 24, 1877.	Jacob Straus & Co.....	Harness and col-lars.....	75 with privilege of working 100.....	45c. per day.....	Five years...	Under this contract an average of 160 men have been worked daily.

## EXHIBIT "K."

## CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES DURING THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Date.	Contractors.	Articles	Prices.	Remarks.
February 15, 1879.....	John W. Gordon..	Beef.....	\$3 34 per 100 lbs. gross.....	Contract expired July 1, 1879.
July 5, 1879.....	P. B. Cole.....	Beef.....	\$2 47 per 100 lbs. gross.....	Contract expired January 1, 1880.
January 28, 1880.....	Newton & Sons.....	Beef.....	\$2 64 per 100 lbs. gross.....	Contract expired January 1, 1881.

## STATEMENT

OF THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED FROM THE  
OPENING OF THE MISSOURI PENITENTIARY TO DECEMBER 31, 1880,  
INCLUSIVE.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

1836.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Received for the year.....	18	Number pardoned.....	1
		Remaining December 31, 1836.....	17
Total.....	18	Total.....	18

1837.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	17	Number pardoned.....	8
Received for the year.....	27	Number escaped.....	1
		Remaining December 31, 1837.....	36
Total.....	44	Total.....	44

1838.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	35	Number pardoned.....	18
Received for the year.....	31	Remaining December 31, 1788.....	53
Total.....	66	Total.....	66

1839.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	53	Number pardoned.....	18
Received for the year.....	27	Number died.....	2
		Remaining December 31, 1839.....	66
Total.....	80	Total.....	80

1840.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	65	Number pardoned.....	20
Received for the year.....	38	Expiration of sentence.....	6
		Number escaped.....	4
		Number died.....	2
		Remaining December 31, 1840.....	71
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>108</b>

1841.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	71	Number pardoned.....	4
Received for the year.....	57	Expiration of sentence.....	18
		Number escaped.....	5
		Number died.....	2
		Remaining December 31, 1841.....	104
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>128</b>

1842.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	104	Number pardoned.....	9
Received for the year.....	67	Expiration of sentence.....	20
		Number escaped.....	7
		Number died.....	6
		Remaining December 31, 1842.....	129
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>171</b>

1843.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	129	Number pardoned.....	14
Received for the year.....	77	Expiration of sentence.....	18
		Number escaped.....	17
		Number died.....	3
		Remaining December 31, 1843.....	164
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>206</b>

1844.

Received.	No.	Discharges	No.
Remaining in prison.....	154	Expiration of sentence.....	16
Received for the year.....	64	Number pardoned.....	9
		Number escaped.....	5
		Number died.....	4
		Remaining December 31, 1844.....	184
Total.....	218	Total.....	218

1845

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	184	Expiration of sentence.....	30
Received for the year.....	49	Number pardoned.....	25
		Number escaped.....	2
		Number died.....	5
		On writ of habeas corpus.....	2
		Remaining December 31, 1845.....	168
Total.....	233	Total.....	233

1846.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	168	Expiration of sentence.....	48
Received for the year.....	37	Number pardoned.....	12
		Number escaped.....	5
		Remaining December 31, 1846.....	140
Total.....	205	Total.....	205

1847.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	140	Expiration of sentence.....	22
Received for the year.....	42	Number pardoned.....	16
		Number escaped.....	2
		Number died.....	3
		Remaining December 31, 1847.....	129
Total.....	182	Total.....	183

1848.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison .....	129	Expiration of sentence.....	34
Received for the year.....	42	Number pardoned.....	5
		Number died.....	2
		Remaining December 31, 1848.....	130
Total.....	171	Total .....	171

1849.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remelning in prison.....	130	Expiration of sentence.....	31
Received for the year.....	56	Number pardoned.....	10
		Writ habeas corpus.....	1
		Number escaped.....	1
		Number died.....	4
		Remaining December 31, 1849.....	139
Total.....	186	Total .....	186

1850.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	139	Expiration of sentence.....	19
Received for the year.....	95	Number pardoned.....	12
		Number died.....	5
		Remaining December 31, 1850.....	198
Total.....	234	Total .....	234

1851.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	198	Expiration of sentence.....	12
Received for the year.....	75	Number pardoned.....	19
		Writ habeas corpus.....	2
		Number died.....	9
		Remaining December 31, 1851.....	231
Total.....	273	Total .....	273



1852.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison .....	281	Expiration of sentence.....	43
Received for the year .....	96	Number pardoned .....	25
		Number escaped .....	1
		Number died.....	4
		Remaining December 31, 1852.....	255
Total .....	327	Total .....	327

1853.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	255	Expiration of sentence.....	37
Received during the year.....	64	Number pardoned.....	39
		Number escaped.....	7
		Number died .....	7
		Remaining December 31, 1853 ....	229
Total .....	319	Total .....	319

1854.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	229	Expiration of sentence.....	55
Received for the year.....	108	Number pardoned.....	27
		Number escaped.....	16
		Number died .....	4
		Remaining December 31, 1854.....	235
Total .....	337	Total .....	337

1855.

No.	Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
21	Expiration of sentence.....	235	Expiration of sentence.....	51
21	Number pardoned.....	117	Number pardoned.....	40
21	Number escaped.....	117	Number escaped.....	6
21	Number died .....	117	Number died .....	11
21	Remaining December 31, 1855.....	117	Remaining December 31, 1855.....	244
21	Total .....	352	Total .....	352

1856.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison .....	244	Expiration of sentence.....	54
Received during the year.....	188	Number pardoned .....	42
		Number escaped.....	19
		Number died .....	3
		Remaining December 31, 1856.....	259
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>377</b>

## BIENNIAL REPORTS.

1857-1858.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	259	Expiration of sentence.....	106
Admitted from December 31, 1856, to		Number pardoned .....	72
December 31, 1858.....	340	Number escaped.....	19
		Number died .....	14
		Remaining December 31, 1858.....	338
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>599</b>

1859-1860.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	388	Expiration of sentence.....	149
Admitted from December 31, 1858, to		Number pardoned .....	174
December 31, 1860.....	480	Number escaped.....	13
		Number died.....	8
		Remaining December 31, 1860.....	524
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>868</b>

## 1861—1862.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	524	Expiration of sentence.....	236
Admitted from December 31, 1860		Number pardoned.....	87
to December 31, 1862.....	296	Number escaped.....	49
		Number died.....	15
		Remaining December 31, 1862.....	443
Total.....	820	Total.....	820

## 1863—1864.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	443	Expiration of sentence.....	171
Admitted from December 31, 1862,		Number pardoned.....	161
to December 31, 1864.....	308	Number escaped.....	25
		Number died.....	10
		Remaining December 31, 1864.....	384
Total.....	751	Total.....	751

## 1865—1866.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	884	Expiration of sentence.....	112
Admitted from December 31, 1864,		Pardoned by Gov. Fletcher.....	223
to December 31, 1866.....	1,005	“ by Gov. Hall.....	11
		“ by Gov. Smith.....	3
		“ by Pres. United States.....	76
		Released by Secretary of War.....	283
		“ by Gen. Pope.....	7
		“ by Gen. Harding.....	6
		“ by Gen. Dodge.....	23
		“ by Gen. Smith.....	3
		“ by Gen. Spaulding.....	1
		“ by Gen. Beveridge.....	2
		“ by Gen. Williams.....	3
		“ by writ habeas corpus.....	3
		Escaped.....	21
		Number on requisition.....	4
		Transferred to Insane Asylum.....	4
		Died.....	8
		Remaining in prison.....	597
Total.....	1,889	Total.....	1,389

## 1867—1868.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison.....	597	Expiration of sentence.....	124
Received from December 31, 1866.		Pardoned by Gov. Fletcher.....	390
to December 31, 1868.....	741	“ by Gov. Smith.....	29
Returned pardons revoked.....	5	“ by Pres. United States..	7
		Released by Secretary of War....	1
		“ by Gen. Grant.....	1
		“ by Gen. Sheridan.....	1
		“ by Gen. Hancock.....	15
		“ by Secretary Interior....	9
		“ by writ habeas corpus.....	1
		“ by requisition.....	10
		Escaped.....	17
		Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1868.	735
Total.....	1,343	Total.....	1,843

## 1869—1870.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison Dec 31, 1868...	735	Expiration of sentence, military...	7
Received from December 31, 1868, to		“ “ civil.....	70
December 31, 1870.....	794	“ “ U. S., civil.	2
		Pardoned by Gov. McClurg.....	524
		“ by military authority....	27
		“ by Secretary Interior....	16
		“ by Pres. United States..	19
		Reduction of sentence.....	3
		Discharged by civil courts.....	6
		Escaped.....	26
		Died.....	32
		Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1870.	797
Total.....	1,529	Total.....	1,529

1871.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1870...	797	Expiration of sentence.....	68
Received during the year to Dec. 31, 1871.....	478	Pardoned by Gov. McOlurg.....	34
		“ by Gov. Brown.....	44
		Released on three-fourths time.....	179
		Pardoned by President Grant.....	1
		“ Secretary Interior.....	4
		“ Secretary of War.....	3
		“ Adjutant-General.....	2
		“ Gen. Pope.....	4
		Released by order Supreme Court.....	1
		Sent to Insane Asylum.....	1
		Escaped.....	12
		Died.....	10
		Remaining in prison.....	227
Total.....	1,275	Total.....	1,270

1872.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1871...	907	Expiration of sentence.....	46
Received during the year 1872.....	876	Pardoned by Gov. Brown.....	76
		“ by Lieut.-Gov. Gottsch'k.....	3
		Released on three fourths time.....	264
		Pardoned by President Grant.....	2
		“ by Gen. Pope.....	4
		“ by Secretary of War.....	1
		“ Attorney-General.....	1
		“ B. H. Bristow, A. A. G.....	1
		Released by order Supreme Court.....	2
		“ on writ habeas corpus.....	2
		Escaped.....	8
		Died.....	12
		Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1872.....	841
Total.....	1,783	Total.....	1,263

## 1873-1874.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1872....	841	Expiration of sentence.....	34
Received from Dec. 31, 1872, to Dec.		Pardoned by Gov. Woodson.....	209
31, 1874.....	1,206	“ by Gov. C. P. Johnson....	18
		“ by Gov. B. Gratz Brown....	17
		Released on three-fourth rule.....	558
		“ by the President.....	6
		“ by the Secretary of War....	2
		“ by the Adjutant-General....	6
		“ by act of Congress.....	47
		“ by Gen. Pope.....	1
		“ on writs.....	13
		Sent to Insane Asylum.....	1
		Escaped.....	27
		Died.....	38
		Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1874	1,069
Total.....	2,046	Total.....	2,046

## 1875-1876.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1874....	1,069	Expiration of sentence.....	35
Received during the years 1875-76....	1,413	Pardoned by Gov. Silas Woodson	8
		“ by Gov. C. H. Hardin.....	14
		“ under three-fourths rule....	854
		“ by President Grant.....	7
		Released by Attorney-General.....	4
		“ by act of Congress.....	10
		“ by writs.....	2
		Sent to Insane Asylum.....	2
		Escaped.....	61
		Died.....	107
		Transferred to Fort Leavenworth	82
		Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1876..	1,846
Total.....	2,482	Total.....	2,482

## 1877-1878.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remainin.g in prison Dec. 31, 1876...	1,346	Expiration of sentence.....	43
Received from Dec. 31, 1876, to Dec.		Pardoned by Gov.Jno. S. Phelps...	94
31, 1878.....	1,287	Pardoned by Lieutenant and acting	
		Governor Brokmeyer .....	11
		Pardoned under three-fourths rule	968
		Pardoned by Pres. United States...	9
		Released by act of Congress.....	19
		Released on writs.....	16
		Escaped.....	55
		Died.....	74
		Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1878...	1,294
Total.....	2,583	Total.....	2,583

## 1879-1880.

Received.	No.	Discharged.	No.
Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1878...	1,294	Expiration of sentence.....	26
Received from Dec. 31, 1878 to Dec.		Pardoned by Governor Phelps.....	41
31, 1880.....	1,045	Pardoned by Lieutenant-Governor	
		Brokmeyer.....	1
		Pardoned by President Hayes.....	6
		Released by act of Congress.....	55
		Disch'ged under three-fourths rule	898
		Released by Supreme Court.....	16
		Died.....	53
		Escaped and not returned.....	24
		Remaining in prison Dec. 31, 1880...	1,218
Total.....	2,339	Total.....	2,339

TABLE NO. 1.

AGES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED IN PRISON FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

From 16 to 20.....	178
From 20 to 25.....	358
From 25 to 30.....	198
From 30 to 40.....	187
From 40 to 50.....	82
From 50 to 60.....	38
From 60 to 70.....	12
From 70 to 73.....	2
Total.....	1,045

TABLE NO. 2.

SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF CONVICTS RECEIVED INTO THE  
PENITENTIARY.

Sex:		
Males.....	1,004	
Females.....	41	1,045
Color:		
White males.....	763	
White females.....	19	782
Black males.....	238	
Black females.....	22	
Indians.....	3	263
Total.....		1,045



TABLE NO. 3.

## STATES AND COUNTRIES OF WHICH CONVICTS ARE NATIVES.

Nativity.	No.	Nativity.	No.
Arkansas .....	15	Tennessee.....	44
Alabama .....	5	Texas.....	5
Connecticut.....	3	Virginia .....	34
Georgia.....	7	Vermont.....	1
Indian Territory .....	8	Wisconsin.....	11
Indiana .....	43	West Virginia.....	1
Iowa.....	20	Canada .....	23
Illinois.....	59	England .....	16
Kentucky .....	77	Ireland.....	34
Kansas.....	5	Scotland .....	2
Louisiana.....	11	France.....	3
Missouri .....	360	Germany.....	33
Mississippi .....	7	Switzerland .....	4
Maryland .....	5	Sweden .....	2
Massachusetts.....	17	Holland .....	1
Michigan.....	8	Denmark.....	1
Maine.....	6	Prussia. ....	1
North Carolina.....	6	Russia .....	1
Nebraska.....	1	Unknown .....	1
New York.....	50	India.....	1
New Jersey .....	4	Luxemburg.....	1
New Mexico.....	1	Mexico.....	2
Ohio .....	57	District of Columbia .....	2
Pennsylvania .....	45	Belgium .....	1
Rhode Island.....	2		
South Carolina.....	3	Total .....	1,045

TABLE NO. 4.

PERIODS FOR WHICH CONVICTS WERE SENTENCED FOR THE YEARS  
1879 AND 1880.

No.	Yrs.	Mos.	No.	Yrs.	Mos.
6.....		8	9.....	8	.....
2.....		11	44.....	10	.....
13.....	1	.....	7.....	12	.....
4.....	1	6	8.....	18	.....
1.....	1	9	5.....	15	.....
521.....	2	.....	6.....	20	.....
2.....	2	4	2.....	22	.....
1.....	2	6	1.....	24	.....
179.....	2	8	1.....	30	.....
8.....	3	9	3.....	31	.....
11.....	3	1 day	1.....	38	.....
1.....	3	6	2.....	49	.....
50.....	4	8	2.....	50	.....
100.....	5	.....	2.....	Life.	.....
18.....	6	.....			
19.....	7	.....			
			1,045		

TABLE NO. 5.

CRIMES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FOR THE YEARS 1879 AND 1880.

Crime.	No.
Arson, fourth degree.....	1
Attempted burglary and larceny.....	1
Attempted burglary.....	5
Attempted robbery.....	6
Assault to kill.....	56
Assault to rape.....	10
Assault to rob.....	5
Assault to maim.....	7
Assisting prisoners to escape.....	1
Attending to assist prisoners to escape.....	1
Assault to do bodily harm.....	1
Assaulting and wounding another.....	1
Bringing stolen property from one State.....	86
Burglary and larceny.....	85
Burglary.....	50
Burglary, first degree.....	5
Burglary, second degree.....	2
Burglary, first degree and grand larceny.....	1
Burglary, first degree and arson.....	11
Bigamy.....	5
Breaking jail.....	2
Breaking into post office.....	2
Breaking into Government warehouse.....	2
Concealing birth of child.....	1
Crime against nature.....	8
Counterfeiting and having in possession counterfeit money.....	2
Cheating and defrauding.....	2
Defiling ward.....	14
Embezzlement.....	2
Embezzling valuable letters.....	1
Embezzling letters.....	1
Escaping from an officer.....	21
Forgery.....	1
Forgery, first degree.....	3
Forgery, second degree.....	9
Forgery, third degree.....	3
Forgery, fourth degree.....	1
Forgery, third degree and burglary.....	7
False pretenses.....	13
Felonious assault.....	485
Grand larceny.....	1
Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	6
Horse stealing.....	3
Having, selling and passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Having in possession counterfeit coin.....	3
Incest.....	5
Introducing spirituous liquors into the Indian Territory.....	2
Larceny.....	27
Larceny from dwelling.....	2
Larceny from person in the night.....	1
Manslaughter, first degree.....	7
Manslaughter, second degree.....	4
Manslaughter, third degree.....	4
Manslaughter, fourth degree.....	2
Murder, first degree.....	

## CRIMES OF CONVICTS—Continued.

Crime.	No.
Murder, second degree.....	32
Murder, second degree and breaking jail.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Obtaining money by trick, cheat and fraud—confidence.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	3
Obstructing railroad.....	2
Opening registered letter.....	1
Perjury.....	3
Passing counterfeit coin.....	4
Petit larceny, second offense.....	10
Receiving stolen property.....	3
Robbery, first degree.....	17
Robbery, second degree.....	3
Robbery, third degree.....	2
Robbing the mails.....	1
Rape.....	9
Receiving and concealing valuables stolen from the mails.....	1
Resisting an officer with deadly weapons.....	1
Resisting and shooting an officer.....	1
Shooting with intent to kill.....	1
Stealing military clothing.....	1
Stealing registered letter and contents.....	2
Violating United States revenue laws.....	8
Not stated.....	2
Total.....	1,045



TABLE NO. 7.

FORMER OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM  
DECEMBER 31, 1878, TO DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Occupations and trades.	No.	Occupations and trades.	No.
Barbers.....	12	Laundress.....	1
Brick molders.....	1	Laborers.....	649
Bakers.....	9	Lead miners.....	4
Butchers.....	9	Lather.....	1
Bolt-makers.....	1	Lawyers.....	3
Bricklayers.....	10	Machinists.....	6
Bar tenders.....	1	Molders.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	18	Millers.....	2
Butchers and bakers.....	1	Mattress-makers.....	1
Book-keepers.....	10	Peddlers.....	1
Book-binders.....	1	Paper hangers.....	1
Burnishers.....	1	Plasterers.....	3
Broom-makers.....	3	Printers.....	8
Chain-makers.....	1	Painters.....	14
Coal miners.....	20	Physicians.....	2
Cain chair bottomers.....	1	Slaters.....	1
Carpenters.....	24	Stone masons.....	4
Coopers.....	4	Shoemakers.....	40
Clerks.....	1	Stone cutters.....	8
Cooks.....	19	Sewing machinist.....	1
Cabinet-makers.....	8	Sawyers.....	1
Cigar-makers.....	4	Seamstresses.....	7
Chair-makers.....	2	Saddletree-makers.....	1
Cigar packers.....	1	Tinners.....	3
Druggists.....	3	Teamsters.....	6
Engineers.....	3	Tailors.....	6
Farmers.....	60	Telegraph operators.....	3
Fireman.....	1	Tanners.....	1
Furniture finishers.....	1	Tobacconist.....	1
House servants.....	23	Upholsterers.....	2
Harness-makers.....	8	Varnishers.....	1
Glaziers.....	1	Weavers.....	3
Hotel waiters.....	2	Wagon-makers.....	2
Hostlers.....	5	Washers.....	2
Horse trainers.....	1	Wood turners.....	1
Hatters.....	1	Wireman.....	1
		Total.....	1,045

TABLE NO. 8.

## CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTS RECEIVED IN 1879 AND 1880.

State prisoners received in 1879.....	530	1,003
State prisoners received in 1880.....	473	
United States prisoners received in 1879.....	27	43
United States prisoners received in 1880.....	15	
Total number received.....		1,046

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTS REMAINING IN PRISON DECEMBER 31,  
1880.

State prisoners.....	1,187
United States prisoners.....	31
Total.....	1,218

TABLE NO. 9.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS RELATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE  
CONVICTS RECEIVED INTO THE PENITENTIARY.

Read and write.....	719
Read only.....	77
Illiterate.....	249
Total.....	1,045
Conjugal relations.	
Single.....	786
Married.....	309
Total.....	1,045
Parental relations.	
Father living.....	402
Father dead.....	634
Unknown.....	9
Total.....	1,045
Mother living.....	549
Mother dead.....	490
Unknown.....	6
Total.....	1,045

TABLE NO. 10.

CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE FOR LIFE.

Number of prisoners remaining in prison December 31, 1878.....	21
Number received from December 31, 1878, to December 31, 1880.....	2
Total.....	23
Escaped.....	1
Number remaining in prison December 31, 1880.....	22



## LIST OF PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Jan. 2.....	Charles Bell.....	Black..	14	Missouri.....
6.....	Edward McCracken.....	Black..	18	Missouri.....
6.....	Edward Ketchum.....	White..	28	Wisconsin.....
6.....	Smith Farley.....	Black..	18	Texas.....
6.....	William A. Burrows.....	White..	21	Mississippi.....
6.....	Charles Kennedy.....	White..	20	Illinois.....
6.....	George W. Freeman.....	White..	35	Ohio.....
6.....	James Russell.....	White..	33	Tennessee.....
7.....	George Fitzclarence.....	White..	45	New York.....
8.....	James F. Pierson.....	White..	48	Kentucky.....
8.....	George Oatman.....	White..	16	Ohio.....
9.....	Comodore P. Arnold.....	White..	66	Kentucky.....
11.....	Milton Hollis.....	White..	27	Illinois.....
11.....	James Ross.....	Indian..	18	Creek Nation.....
11.....	H. Harris, alias Lowenstein.....	White..	32	Russia.....
11.....	Thomas Craig.....	Black..	17	Missouri.....
14.....	John White, alias Williams.....	White..	53	England.....
14.....	Thomas Clarke.....	Black..	23	District of Columbia.....
14.....	John Barry, alias Ryan.....	White..	34	Ohio.....
20.....	James England.....	White..	28	Tennessee.....
21.....	Jacob Bollinger.....	Black..	18	Missouri.....
21.....	William Travis.....	White..	40	Canada.....
24.....	Charles Smith.....	Black..	16	Arkansas.....
24.....	Jeff. Hunter.....	Black..	43	Virginia.....
24.....	Thomas Ervin.....	White..	33	Missouri.....
24.....	Frank E. Norris.....	White..	23	Massachusetts.....
24.....	Henry Chrisman.....	White..	26	New York.....
30.....	John Harris.....	White..	21	Missouri.....
30.....	Thomas Burnes.....	White..	25	Pennsylvania.....
30.....	John Gray.....	Black..	64	Illinois.....
30.....	Mourae Flowers.....	Black..	20	Tennessee.....
31.....	John Fobel.....	White..	53	Switzerland.....
Feb. 4.....	Oliver Jackson.....	Black..	20	Missouri.....
5.....	John Hall.....	White..	35	Ireland.....
5.....	Albert Arbour.....	Black..	24	Louisiana.....
5.....	Ben. Mitchell.....	Black..	40	Tennessee.....
7.....	John Mitchell.....	Black..	21	Missouri.....
7.....	Charles Berryman.....	White..	28	New York.....
7.....	A. L. Davis.....	White..	21	Missouri.....
7.....	Jacob Waggoner.....	Black..	15	Missouri.....
7.....	George Ellis.....	Black..	20	Missouri.....
7.....	Price Neves.....	White..	16	Missouri.....
11.....	Thomas Garrett.....	Black..	15	Missouri.....
11.....	Lewis Brooks.....	Black..	18	Missouri.....
12.....	George Muller.....	White..	28	Germany.....
12.....	William H. Foster.....	White..	30	Kentucky.....
12.....	William F. Martin.....	White..	24	Tennessee.....
12.....	Mike Martin.....	White..	21	Missouri.....
12.....	Jacob Ludwig.....	White..	44	France.....
12.....	Henry Parker.....	Black..	22	Ohio.....
12.....	Rudolf Sallstrom.....	White..	41	Sweden.....
12.....	J. W. Hornback.....	Black..	17	Missouri.....
12.....	John Watson.....	White..	30	Missouri.....
12.....	Charles Hume, alias Bowser.....	Black..	16	Missouri.....
14.....	Peter Roche.....	White..	22	Mexico.....
14.....	Sylvester Lopaz.....	White..	29	Mexico.....
14.....	Maggie Dibble.....	White..	25	Ireland.....

## DECEMBER 31, 1879, TO DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Coal miner.....	Greene.....	Larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Brickmolder.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Saw filer.....	Butler.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Franklin.....	Larceny in a dwelling.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Cedar.....	Burglary and grand larceny...	7 "
Laborer.....	Cedar.....	Burglary and grand larceny...	5 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Glazier.....	Jackson.....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Murder 1st degree.....	Life.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 years.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Larceny from dwell. house...	2 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau...	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau...	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 3d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Assault with intent to ravish.	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Clerk.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Butcher.....	Jackson.....	Assault with intent to rob.....	2 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Plasterer.....	New Madrid.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Butcher and barber.....	New Madrid.....	Robbery.....	15 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Robbery.....	15 "
Shoemaker.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Obstructing railroad cars.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Livingston.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Livingston.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Manslaughter 1st degree.....	5 "
Stone cutter.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 1st degree.....	12 "
Druggist.....	E. Dist. Missouri.	Violation of Int. Rev. law.....	1 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
General housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Feb. 17.....	James Beck.....	White..	35	Illinois.....
20.....	Miles Bentley.....	Black..	18	Missouri.....
21.....	Charles Smith, alias Frank Gibson....	Black..	16	Missouri.....
21.....	John Murphy.....	White..	46	Ireland.....
21.....	Charles Vankirk.....	White..	21	Indiana.....
21.....	Peter Ramsey.....	Black..	23	Missouri.....
21.....	Taylor Pearson.....	White..	30	Indiana.....
24 ....	Daniel Donahue.....	White..	22	Ohio .....
25....	James Evans.....	White..	19	Missouri.....
25.....	Gabe Johnson.....	Black..	18	Missouri.....
27.....	Frank Wilson.....	White..	17	Texas.....
Mar. 1.....	Thomas Crow.....	White..	30	Tennessee.....
1.....	John Marshall.....	White..	24	Pennsylvania.....
1.....	Edwin Newcomb.....	White..	33	England.....
1.....	Jethrow Newcomb.....	White..	30	England.....
1.....	Jordon Emery.....	White..	23	Missouri.....
4.....	Wm. Roemer.....	White..	22	Iowa.....
5.....	Eli Vickers.....	White..	43	Kentucky.....
5.....	John McCurley.....	White..	22	Kentucky.....
6.....	Joseph Jolly.....	White..	23	Iowa.....
6.....	William Wolf.....	White..	23	Pennsylvania.....
6.....	Dock Stanford.....	Black..	20	Missouri .....
8.....	Charles Peck .....	White..	31	Louisiana .....
8.....	James M. Downing.....	Indian..	35	Cherokee Nation...
8.....	Young Bird.....	Indian..	25	Cherokee Nation...
8.....	John Anderson.....	White..	17	Missouri .....
8.....	Frank Webster.....	White..	27	Illinois.....
8.....	John Silas.....	Indian..	27	Cherokee Nation...
8.....	Charles Price.....	White..	24	Alabama.....
8.....	Bud Paris.....	White..	21	Cherokee Nation...
8.....	John Treewitt.....	White..	47	Kentucky.....
8.....	Henry Colbert.....	Black..	22	Choctaw Nation...
8.....	John Crump, alias John Lott.....	White..	56	Ireland.....
13.....	Louis White.....	White..	25	New York.....
13.....	John Paugh.....	White..	63	Virginia .....
13.....	Samuel F. Mahan.....	White..	27	Missouri.....
13.....	Marion Gabriel.....	White..	32	Iowa.....
13.....	Thomas King, alias Douglass.....	Black..	31	Missouri .....
13.....	Charles D. Bourne.....	White..	34	Indiana.....
13.....	Frank Hunter.....	White..	18	Pennsylvania.....
13.....	Newton Hardin.....	Black..	30	Kentucky.....
13.....	C. L. Griffin.....	White..	46	Illinois.....
13.....	Brick C. Lester.....	White..	23	New York.....
13.....	Winfield S. Johnson.....	White..	29	Indiana.....
14.....	Finis E. Griffith.....	White..	32	Missouri.....
15.....	Edward M. Gates.....	White..	36	Ohio.....
15.....	William Holmes.....	White..	18	Pennsylvania.....
16.....	William McCowan.....	Black..	29	Missouri.....
16.....	Henry Deitz.....	White..	50	Germany.....
16.....	Patrick Newcomb.....	White..	28	Pennsylvania.....
16.....	William McDonald .....	White..	25	Ireland.....
16.....	John Curtis.....	Black..	15	Missouri.....
16.....	Albert Cooper.....	Black..	17	Missouri.....
17.....	James Taylor.....	Black..	29	Kentucky.....
17.....	J. W. Bush.....	White..	18	Ohio .....
17.....	Jack Dermon.....	White..	26	Wisconsin.....
18.....	Harry Slaughter.....	Black..	30	Missouri.....
18.....	Charles Dalton.....	White..	31	Kentucky.....
18.....	John O. Estes.....	White..	35	Missouri.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	E. Dist. Missouri.	Violation sec. 5469, Rev. Stat	8 years.
Laborer.....	Charlton.....	Burglary.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city....	Rape.....	10 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Phelps.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Phelps.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Phelps.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Horse stealing.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Greene.....	Larceny 2d offense.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	E. Dist. Missouri.	Stealing letters from mail.....	3 "
Carpenter and machinist.	Moniteau.....	Horse stealing.....	5 "
Harness maker.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Painter.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Engineer, S. & M. cutter.	W. District Mo...	Passing counterfeit coin.....	2 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Violating Int. Rev. Law.....	8 mths.
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Violating Int. Rev. Law.....	8 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Violating Int. Rev. Law.....	8 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Introducing spirit liquors.....	8 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Introducing spirit liquors.....	8 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Introducing spirit liquors.....	8 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Introducing spirit liquors.....	8 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Larceny.....	11 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Introducing spirit liquors.....	1 year.
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Violating Int. Rev. Law.....	1 "
Chair maker.....	Schuyler.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Rape.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary and larceny.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Shoemaker.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	2 "
Plasterer.....	Buchanan.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Painter.....	E. District Mo...	Violating sec. 3892 U. S.....	1 "
Laborer.....	E. District Mo...	Violating sec. 3892 U. S.....	1 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo...	Breaking into postoffice.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Harness maker.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Stone mason.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and grand larceny...	4 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and grand larceny...	5 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Assault to commit rape.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Incest.....	2 "
Machinist.....	Clay.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Resisting and shooting at an officer.....	5 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Mar. 20.....	George Stewart.....	White..	31	New York.....
20.....	John O'Brien.....	White..	22	New York.....
20.....	William Colen.....	White..	19	Missouri.....
20.....	Daniel Morrison.....	White..	25	New York.....
20.....	Mahlon Roberts.....	White..	30	Missouri.....
20.....	Harvey Spillman.....	White..	30	Missouri.....
21.....	Samuel Fields.....	Black..	29	Kentcky.....
21.....	Charles Slade.....	White..	18	Michigan.....
21.....	Frank Powell.....	Black..	25	Missouri.....
21.....	William Tansey.....	White..	27	Indiana.....
21.....	Henry Wood.....	White..	20	Illinois.....
21.....	Mollie Hays.....	White..	30	Ireland.....
21.....	Mollie Ward.....	White..	24	Massachusetts.....
21.....	Robbert Caulfield, alias Jno. Caulfield.	White..	22	Missouri.....
25.....	George Gibson.....	Black..	24	Missouri.....
25.....	Al. Devers.....	White..	42	Kentucky.....
25.....	John Bates.....	White..	38	Canada.....
26.....	Henry Todd.....	Black..	21	Missouri.....
26.....	Charles W. Manaway.....	White..	23	Missouri.....
27.....	William Hunt.....	White..	28	England.....
27.....	Emma Wheeler.....	Black..	22	Missouri.....
27.....	S. G. Ide.....	White..	44	Rhode Island.....
27.....	Michael Maher.....	White..	39	Ireland.....
27.....	Samuel Hoyt.....	White..	23	Pennsylvania.....
27.....	Jas. Styles, alias Jas. Mallott.....	White..	29	Missouri.....
27.....	Edward Sharp.....	Black..	22	Missouri.....
27.....	William Warner.....	White..	28	New York.....
27.....	Charles Russell.....	Black..	24	Missouri.....
27.....	Elijah Allen.....	Black..	19	Missouri.....
28.....	W. E. Johnstone.....	White..	34	Scotland.....
28.....	Perry Hildreth.....	White..	26	Ohio.....
28.....	James McGowan.....	White..	25	Ireland.....
28.....	George Hiram.....	Black..	19	Missouri.....
28.....	David Wilburn.....	White..	18	Indiana.....
28.....	Robert H. Ryan.....	White..	24	Missouri.....
28.....	John Covey.....	White..	24	Missouri.....
28.....	John Simms.....	White..	19	Illinois.....
28.....	Lucy Bell.....	Black..	18	Missouri.....
28.....	James Sheppard.....	White..	20	New York.....
28.....	Charles Bennett.....	White..	26	Iowa.....
29.....	Charles C. Stanton.....	White..	24	Pennsylvania.....
29.....	Robert Collins.....	White..	21	Missouri.....
29.....	James Russell.....	White..	21	Missouri.....
31.....	Phillip Lunt.....	White..	21	Massachusetts.....
April 1.....	John W. Kenyon.....	White..	34	New York.....
1.....	John D. Roberts.....	White..	26	Iowa.....
1.....	Jonah Noe.....	White..	19	Indiana.....
1.....	Nick Grimes.....	Black..	17	Missouri.....
3.....	John Curtis.....	Black..	17	Missouri.....
4.....	James Epps.....	Black..	28	Missouri.....
4.....	Dan Williams.....	Black..	21	Missouri.....
7.....	John Hill.....	White..	23	Missouri.....
8.....	Henry Reutter.....	White..	41	Germany.....
9.....	Henry Barker.....	Black..	20	Missouri.....
9.....	George W. Murphy.....	White..	19	Kentucky.....
9.....	William Phelps.....	White..	28	New York.....
9.....	Allen Wood.....	White..	42	Kentucky.....

## REMOVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	E. District Mo....	Robbing the mail.....	1½ years.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Obtaining property under false pretences.....	2½ "
Cigar maker.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Pemiscot.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
General house work.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Sewing.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
Butcher.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Nodaway.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Shoemaker.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Cook.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Blacksmith.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Paluter.....	Jackson.....	Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Carpenter.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 "
Stone cutter.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Ralls.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Forgery 8d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Robbery 8d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	False Pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cedar.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Bricklayer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Book-keeper.....	Harrison.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Harness maker.....	Harrison.....	Forgery.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Harrison.....	Murder 2d degree.....	20 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Lincoln.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Charles.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Obtaining money under false pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
April 9.....	John Smith, alias Brown.....	White..	21	Canada.....
9.....	Jack Sheehan.....	White..	19	Canada.....
9.....	William Smith, alias Sturdivant.....	Black..	20	Pennsylvania.....
9.....	Josephine Dunnegan.....	Black..	22	Unknown.....
9.....	Rose Adams.....	Black..	22	Kentucky.....
10.....	William Clark.....	White..	32	Illinois.....
10.....	Nettle Brown, alias Braun.....	White..	29	Germany.....
11.....	Louis Dottlesweig.....	White..	24	Missouri.....
11.....	George Bickel.....	White..	24	Germany.....
11.....	Jack Dunn.....	White..	22	Iowa.....
16.....	William Jackson.....	White..	22	Missouri.....
17.....	Doctor C. Jones.....	White..	24	Kentucky.....
19.....	Louis Hoelscher.....	White..	38	Germany.....
19.....	William Mansfield.....	Black..	27	Ohio.....
19.....	Henry Wilson.....	White..	45	Missouri.....
19.....	John Lohman.....	White..	21	Germany.....
19.....	John Polk.....	White..	21	Kentucky.....
19.....	Charles Binard.....	White..	21	Canada.....
20.....	James F. Collins.....	White..	26	Indiana.....
21.....	McCord Young.....	White..	18	Missouri.....
21.....	Parker Young.....	White..	19	Missouri.....
22.....	James Brady.....	White..	28	Ohio.....
22.....	James Walker.....	Black..	17	Alabama.....
22.....	Amanda Bolles.....	White..	30	Missouri.....
22.....	John G. Matlox.....	White..	27	Ohio.....
22.....	Taleferro Jones.....	White..	28	Virginia.....
22.....	George W. Jones.....	White..	33	Virginia.....
22.....	Jerry B. McCarty.....	White..	29	Ohio.....
23.....	Henry Smith.....	White..	34	Ohio.....
24.....	Thomas Joyce.....	White..	25	Virginia.....
24.....	John Sheridan.....	White..	17	Louisiana.....
24.....	Moses Baker.....	White..	44	Missouri.....
24.....	A. C. Nichols.....	White..	29	Missouri.....
24.....	Henry Boas.....	Black..	23	Missouri.....
25.....	William Kampmann.....	White..	38	Germany.....
27.....	John Wilson.....	Black..	21	Missouri.....
28.....	William H. Leathers.....	White..	30	Kentucky.....
28.....	John Miller.....	White..	23	Missouri.....
28.....	Berryman Davis.....	White..	53	Tennessee.....
29.....	James Maddox.....	White..	22	Missouri.....
May 1.....	Lewis Arthur Pollock.....	White..	20	Germany.....
1.....	Charles A. Smith.....	White..	27	Massachusetts.....
1.....	William Fiske.....	White..	20	Pennsylvania.....
1.....	Edward Preston.....	White..	21	Canada.....
1.....	David G. Gordon.....	White..	48	Missouri.....
3.....	William Pitts.....	Black..	40	Missouri.....
3.....	Alexander Harris.....	Black..	19	Virginia.....
3.....	Chris. Schroder.....	White..	19	Missouri.....
3.....	William Johnson.....	White..	24	New York.....
4.....	Thomas Higgins.....	White..	21	Missouri.....
4.....	Henry Broexman.....	White..	55	Germany.....
6.....	W. N. Jenkins.....	White..	27	Missouri.....
7.....	David F. Carder.....	White..	24	Alabama.....
8.....	Henry Smero.....	White..	21	Missouri.....
9.....	Charles Bright.....	White..	18	Iowa.....
11.....	Jacob Voght.....	White..	25	Indiana.....
11.....	Peter Bernel.....	White..	25	Missouri.....
11.....	Solomon Isaacs.....	White..	30	France.....
13.....	Jane Lewis.....	Black..	24	Missouri.....
13.....	William Turner.....	Black..	16	Missouri.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	6 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Larceny from the person.....	6 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Larceny from the person.....	7 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
Seamstress.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	2½ "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Stone cutter.....	Shelby.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Machinist.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny, 3 indictments.	10 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Highway robbery.....	10 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Chair maker.....	Schuyler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo.....	Breaki'g into Gov't warehouse	1 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo.....	Breaki'g into Gov't warehouse	1 "
Laborer.....	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Larceny in a dwelling house..	4 "
Housework.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Shelby.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Shelby.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Wayne.....	Murder 2d degree.....	99 "
Cooper.....	Dade.....	Burglary and larceny.....	7 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3½ "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Washington.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Washington.....	Defiling his ward.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Washington.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Oigar maker.....	Warren.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Burglary 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Ozark.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Shoemaker.....	Scott.....	Forgery.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Carter.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Rape.....	10 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Druggist.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Sewing Machinist.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Boone.....	Murder 2d degree.....	30 "
Laborer.....	Boone.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Boone.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Osage.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Osage.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Rape.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Polk.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Harness maker.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Upholsterer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Butcher.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3½ "
Housework.....	Montgomery.....	Murder 2d degree.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Montgomery.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	2 "



## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
May 13.....	George Mortimer.....	Black.	18	Missouri.....
15.....	Mary Craghead.....	Black.	16	Missouri.....
15.....	Willis Scott.....	Black.	23	Missouri.....
15.....	John Shock.....	Black.	36	Kentucky.....
16.....	James Sims.....	White	28	Tennessee.....
19.....	Theodore Cox.....	White	28	Ohio.....
19.....	William C. Brumfield.....	White	30	Kentucky.....
19.....	Dennis Cook.....	White	26	Illinois.....
19.....	Richard Johnson.....	White	21	Illinois.....
19.....	Robert Cook.....	White	21	Ohio.....
19.....	William Tucker.....	White	29	Tennessee.....
21.....	Dudley Green.....	Black.	24	Kentucky.....
21.....	Jacob Zehr.....	White	24	New York.....
21.....	John Bell.....	White	16	Missouri.....
21.....	Sam Woods.....	White	16	Missouri.....
22.....	James McArthur.....	White	22	Missouri.....
22.....	Charles Phenix.....	Black.	20	Missouri.....
22.....	Stephen Simmons.....	White	22	Missouri.....
22.....	W. M. Purden.....	White	32	Ohio.....
23.....	William Ware.....	White	30	Missouri.....
23.....	Dennis Jackson.....	Black.	35	Missouri.....
23.....	George Howard.....	Black.	40	Kentucky.....
23.....	Willis McDonald.....	Black.	23	Missouri.....
26.....	William A. Martin.....	White	21	Illinois.....
27.....	Walker Creed.....	White	22	Tennessee.....
29.....	Wesley Cooley.....	White	19	Indiana.....
29.....	John Hunn.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
June 1.....	Frank Blair.....	White	23	Maryland.....
1.....	Arthur Gordon.....	White	20	Illinois.....
5.....	William H. Harper.....	White	38	Tennessee.....
7.....	John Howard.....	White	24	New York.....
10.....	James Smith.....	White	23	Texas.....
10.....	Henry Campbell.....	White	29	Indiana.....
10.....	M. Feeney.....	White	20	Iowa.....
10.....	Thomas Kelley.....	White	26	Missouri.....
12.....	Benjamin Boggs.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
12.....	William Reilly.....	White	29	Kentucky.....
12.....	Carrie Zimmer.....	White	22	Missouri.....
12.....	Mollie Toohey, alias Walsh.....	White	25	Ireland.....
13.....	John Gatewood.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
13.....	Henry Brooks.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
20.....	Abner Brown.....	Black	33	Missouri.....
20.....	William Owens.....	White	32	Virginia.....
20.....	David Hodsdon.....	White	36	Maine.....
20.....	John Mack.....	White	18	Ohio.....
20.....	George Rannals.....	Black	31	Louisiana.....
20.....	John Henry, alias Wm. Johnson.....	Black	22	Pennsylvania.....
22.....	John Kauser.....	White	19	Germany.....
23.....	John H. Simms.....	Black	15	Missouri.....
23.....	Jasper Hopper.....	White	21	Illinois.....
23.....	Martha Edmondson.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
24.....	Louis Erlich.....	White	27	England.....
24.....	Charles Adams.....	White	35	New York.....
26.....	James Jordan.....	Black	18	Louisiana.....
26.....	W. A. Carver.....	White	26	Illinois.....
26.....	Thomas Jones.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
26.....	James Chastine.....	White	33	Georgia.....
28.....	Henry Talbott.....	Black	25	Missouri.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Montgomery.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Housework.....	Callaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Callaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Murder 2d deg. & break'g jail.	18 "
Laborer.....	Howell.....	Murder 2d degree.....	33 "
Blacksmith.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau...	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Harness maker.....	Newton.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Arson 4th degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Livingston.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Hickory.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Resisting an officer with deadly weapon.....	9 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Robbery 2d degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ray.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Molder.....	Linn.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Chair maker.....	Linn.....	Burglary and grand larceny..	5 "
Laborer.....	Linn.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Howard.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Barber.....	Audrain.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Engineer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Burnisher.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Butcher.....	St. Louis.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Assault with intent to rape....	4 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Washerwoman.....	Greene.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	E. district Mo.....	Stealing military clothing.....	2 "
Cooper.....	E. district Mo.....	Passing and having in posses- sion counterfeit 1/2 dollars.	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 1st degree, 2 indict's	24 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	3 1/2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
July 1.....	John L. Williams.....	White	26	Missouri.....
2.....	M. F. Leonard.....	White	43	Ohio.....
2.....	William Wagner.....	White	19	Tennessee.....
2.....	William Spangler.....	White	20	Illinois.....
2.....	Allen Spangler.....	White	19	Illinois.....
2.....	Marion Berry.....	White	19	Missouri.....
2.....	Isaac Laws.....	White	24	Kentucky.....
2.....	Burt Decker.....	White	20	Michigan.....
5.....	Henry Wilson.....	Black	37	Pennsylvania.....
8.....	Henry A. Greene.....	Black	80	Georgia.....
8.....	Louis Randall.....	White	32	Buffalo, N. Y.....
8.....	Charles Botto.....	White	21	Missouri.....
10.....	Lyman P. Tompkins.....	White	45	New York.....
10.....	Rich'd Hopwood, alias Elliott, alias F. Smith.....	White	25	New Jersey.....
10.....	John Byrns.....	White	22	Canada.....
10.....	William Thomas.....	White	39	Ohio.....
10.....	William Butler.....	White	33	Vermont.....
10.....	Edward Ray.....	White	21	Illinois.....
12.....	G. W. Wilson.....	White	27	Ohio.....
12.....	Thomas Brown.....	White	24	Missouri.....
12.....	D. R. Williams.....	White	26	Louisiana.....
12.....	George Miller.....	White	46	Missouri.....
12.....	William Miles.....	White	21	Iowa.....
14.....	J. H. Barkley.....	White	20	Pennsylvania.....
14.....	Thomas W. Hayes.....	White	40	Tennessee.....
14.....	Robert Sercy.....	White	21	Iowa.....
14.....	Henry Holverson.....	White	18	Illinois.....
15.....	John Dew.....	White	20	Tennessee.....
15.....	Floyd Grmitt.....	White	26	West Virginia.....
15.....	Charles Stephens.....	White	36	Kentucky.....
15.....	William Griffiths.....	White	36	Missouri.....
15.....	Joseph O'Hara.....	White	20	New Jersey.....
15.....	John Peter Kirk.....	White	20	Wisconsin.....
15.....	Catharine Miller.....	White	50	Ireland.....
15.....	James McCoy.....	White	26	Indiana.....
15.....	Charles Little.....	White	36	Virginia.....
16.....	John Owens.....	White	29	New York.....
17.....	Charles Ward.....	White	19	Indiana.....
19.....	Charles Murray, alias Larry Bowden.....	White	28	Massachusetts.....
19.....	John H. G. Washington.....	Black	24	Kentucky.....
19.....	George H. Bailey.....	White	40	Massachusetts.....
19.....	Millie Irwin.....	Black	43	Kentucky.....
19.....	Gastan DeRohan, alias VanHoagland.....	White	29	Holland.....
21.....	Wallace Hughes.....	Black	15	Missouri.....
21.....	Mary Ferguson.....	White	18	Missouri.....
21.....	Matilda Ferguson.....	White	16	Missouri.....
22.....	Aleck Smith.....	Black	33	Missouri.....
25.....	Charles Kelso, alias McCarthy.....	White	28	Maryland.....
25.....	Henry Fleming.....	White	19	Ohio.....
31.....	James Vanostran.....	White	23	Iowa.....
31.....	Lemuel Hughes.....	White	27	Missouri.....
31.....	Charles E. Bennett.....	White	27	Washington, D. C.....
31.....	Albert Lawrence.....	White	23	Germany.....
31.....	Joseph Cox.....	White	22	Missouri.....
31.....	Mike O'Donohue.....	White	23	Iowa.....
Aug. 5.....	Peter A. Kers.....	White	27	Missouri.....
6.....	William O. Smith.....	White	27	Indiana.....
6.....	Henry Leslie.....	Black	30	Kentucky.....
7.....	Emanuel Weinberg.....	White	24	Denmark.....

## RECEIVED.—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Morgan.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	3 years.
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Assault to rape.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Robbery.....	10 "
Butcher.....	Linn.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Burglary and larceny, 2 ind'ts	10 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Rape.....	20 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Receiving stolen property.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Forgery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Butcher.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Miner.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Printer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Burglary and larceny.....	10 "
Broom maker.....	Pettis.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Blacksmith.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Nodaway.....	Murder 2d degree.....	12 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Robbery.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Housework.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Brick setter.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Ray.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	Cass.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Forgery 2d degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Sewing.....	Ozark.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Sewing.....	Ozark.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Brick setter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Petit larceny 2d offense.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Murder 2d degree.....	Life.
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Forgery and burglary 2d deg	5 years.
Plasterer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Bollinger.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Book-keeper.....	Carroll.....	False pretences.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Aug. 7.....	John Tripp.....	White	23	England.....
8.....	Joseph Degonia.....	White	28	Missouri.....
11.....	George Kempf.....	White	42	Germany.....
13.....	Martin Brand.....	White	17	Kentucky.....
20.....	John C. Reed.....	White	16	Missouri.....
22.....	William M. Foster.....	White	33	Mississippi.....
22.....	Frank Yeargin.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
28.....	Margaret Shackelford.....	Black	30	Kentucky.....
23.....	Jesse Holland.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
26.....	Thomas Naylor.....	White	19	Missouri.....
28.....	Thomas Krail.....	White	21	Missouri.....
29.....	Jerome Messenger.....	White	22	Wisconsin.....
30.....	Joe Harris.....	White	20	Ohio.....
Sep. 1.....	George F. Eastwood.....	White	26	New York.....
1.....	George Smith.....	White	27	New York.....
1.....	Julia Smith.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
1.....	John P. Hutton.....	White	24	Missouri.....
1.....	Charles King.....	White	18	Nebraska.....
1.....	James Craig.....	White	19	Kentucky.....
5.....	Alonzo D. Hillyard.....	White	22	Tennessee.....
5.....	Albert Marion.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
7.....	George H. Wentworth.....	White	18	Canada.....
7.....	Frank Barber.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
7.....	Thomas J. Henderson.....	White	19	Missouri.....
8.....	Hugh Jenkins.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
15.....	Zachariah T. Melvin.....	White	33	Mississippi.....
16.....	William B. Emmerson.....	White	28	Missouri.....
17.....	William Brassfield.....	White	24	Missouri.....
18.....	Charles Whitlow.....	Black	26	Virginia.....
18.....	William J. Vincent.....	White	62	Virginia.....
22.....	Henry Lewis.....	Black	21	Virginia.....
23.....	Jerry Hill.....	Black	25	Tennessee.....
25.....	George Lucas.....	Black	62	Virginia.....
26.....	John Smith.....	White	24	Missouri.....
26.....	James Saunders.....	White	23	Ohio.....
26.....	Albert Stagg.....	White	23	Indiana.....
26.....	William Johnson.....	White	35	Ohio.....
26.....	T. K. Tenon.....	White	21	Ohio.....
Oct. 1.....	Michael Eagan.....	White	25	Ireland.....
1.....	George Kastle.....	White	23	Wisconsin.....
1.....	William Syblett.....	White	22	Missouri.....
1.....	Henry Wise.....	White	23	Missouri.....
1.....	Michael Grosh.....	White	45	Luxemburg.....
1.....	Pat Maher.....	White	31	Ireland.....
1.....	Harry Williams.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
1.....	Joseph Stockli.....	White	47	Switzerland.....
1.....	John Mueler.....	White	57	Prussia.....
1.....	George Farrar.....	White	24	Indiana.....
2.....	W. K. Bell, alias W. K. Karr.....	White	25	Kentucky.....
2.....	Aaron Combs.....	Black	19	Kentucky.....
2.....	Charles Seymour.....	White	34	Ohio.....
2.....	Andrew Winland.....	White	18	Illinois.....
2.....	Willis Prince.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
3.....	J. C. Lowe.....	White	19	Georgia.....
3.....	Worcester Rutherford.....	White	16	Missouri.....
4.....	James Shirley.....	White	22	Missouri.....
4.....	Thomas White.....	White	24	North Carolina.....
4.....	William Horner.....	White	17	Missouri.....
4.....	John Collins.....	White	40	Ireland.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Harness maker.....	Carroll.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer.....	Washington.....	Murder 1st degree.....	10 "
Carpenter.....	Sta. Genevieve.....	Assault to kill.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Grundy.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Washing and cook.....	Moniteau.....	Concealing birth.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Moniteau.....	Robbery 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Stealing from a dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Adair.....	Rape.....	20 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Burglary and larceny.....	6 "
Baker.....	Henry.....	Burglary and larceny.....	6 "
Housework.....	Holt.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ralls.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ralls.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ralls.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Tinsmith.....	Clay.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Blacksmith.....	St. Clair.....	Assault to kill.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cooper.....	Lewis.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Bigamy.....	4 "
Shoemaker.....	Jefferson.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Murder 2d degree.....	12 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Weaver.....	Jasper.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Burglary.....	4 "
Carpenter.....	Saline.....	Assault to kill.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis.....	Murder 2d degree.....	20 "
Baker and cook.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny and receiving stolen property.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Embezzlement.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Shooting with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Assisting prisoners to escape.....	2 "
Miner.....	Jasper.....	Assisting prisoners to escape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Assisting prisoners to escape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Madison.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Oct. 4.....	Joel Moyer.....	White	28	Missouri.....
4.....	James Talley.....	White	22	Arkansas.....
4.....	William Deeds.....	White	23	Illinois.....
4.....	Franklin A. Spencer.....	White	16	Missouri.....
8.....	Charles Thompson.....	Black	23	Kentucky.....
8.....	Sanford Bruce.....	Black	29	Missouri.....
8.....	Louis Conway.....	White	23	Missouri.....
8.....	Peter Little.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
8.....	Daniel Mulloy.....	White	25	Missouri.....
8.....	Artemus P. Hurt.....	White	21	Missouri.....
9.....	Asbury Smith.....	Black	30	South Carolina.....
9.....	George Wilson.....	Black	21	Arkansas.....
13.....	John Chism.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
13.....	Elh Waldron.....	White	16	Iowa.....
14.....	William Dewers.....	White	20	Missouri.....
15.....	Frank Williams.....	Black	23	Tennessee.....
15.....	George Williams.....	Black	26	Louisiana.....
15.....	Henry Johnson.....	Black	22	Tennessee.....
16.....	William E. Hatfield.....	White	23	Missouri.....
16.....	James Gann.....	White	22	Missouri.....
17.....	Henry Hodson.....	White	17	Indiana.....
18.....	George Lytle.....	White	19	Tennessee.....
20.....	William Lee.....	White	19	Missouri.....
20.....	Henry Monegan.....	White	19	Canada.....
20.....	Richard L. Brown.....	White	44	Kentucky.....
20.....	James Blakeley.....	White	18	Illinois.....
20.....	John Murphy.....	White	19	Dist. of Columbia.....
20.....	Edward McGuire.....	White	21	England.....
21.....	James Dodson.....	White	25	Missouri.....
22.....	John Benson.....	White	39	Missouri.....
23.....	Ellsworth Ralston.....	White	18	Pennsylvania.....
24.....	Ervin Denny.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
24.....	William Wright.....	White	55	Tennessee.....
24.....	Peter Tolbert.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
24.....	Allen Shields.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
24.....	A. R. Gonce.....	White	46	Tennessee.....
25.....	A. J. Utley, alias Clark.....	White	54	Virginia.....
26.....	Augustus C. Hawkins.....	Black	38	New York.....
26.....	Leander Johnson.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
26.....	Lysander Johnson.....	White	40	Missouri.....
26.....	James Smith.....	White	42	England.....
26.....	Bell Clay.....	White	22	Kentucky.....
26.....	Henry P. Thomas.....	White	36	Missouri.....
28.....	John Gilbreath.....	White	24	Ohio.....
26.....	Edward Wilson.....	White	15	Pennsylvania.....
28.....	John Young.....	White	27	Missouri.....
26.....	John Crossen.....	White	23	Pennsylvania.....
28.....	William Clifton.....	White	18	Missouri.....
29.....	James Renfrow.....	White	20	Missouri.....
30.....	H. H. Card.....	White	21	Illinois.....
30.....	John Dwyer.....	White	28	Ireland.....
30.....	William Smith.....	Black	27	North Carolina.....
30.....	James Welsh.....	White	33	Georgia.....
Nov. 1.....	Monroe Roberts.....	White	25	Missouri.....
1.....	Thomas McGhee.....	White	23	Missouri.....
4.....	George Johnson, alias Rowse.....	Black	27	Arkansas.....
4.....	Daniel Coleman.....	Black	24	Pennsylvania.....
4.....	John Richards.....	Black	24	Mississippi.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Madison .....	Grand larceny .....	3 years.
Laborer.....	Madison .....	Grand larceny .....	5 "
Laborer.....	Madison .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pulaski.....	Murder 2d degree.....	80 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion .....	False pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion .....	Grand larceny .....	4 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid .....	Grand larceny .....	8 "
Barber.....	Morgan.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Atchison.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	DeKalb.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Cook.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dallas.....	Rape .....	5 "
Laborer.....	Dallas.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Taney .....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Burglary.....	7 "
Weaver.....	Clinton.....	Burglary.....	7 "
Blacksmith.....	Lincoln.....	Forgery.....	4 "
Miller.....	Phelps .....	Grand larceny .....	4 "
Laborer.....	Phelps .....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Phelps .....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Carpenter.....	Dent .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Washington.....	Assault to malm .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Polk.....	Grand larceny .....	8 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Cooper .....	Grand larceny ....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cooper .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Cooper .....	Petit larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Stone.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Machinist.....	Dist. of Kansas...	Breaking into postoffice.....	8 "
Cook and baker.....	Lafayette.....	Forgery 3d degree .....	6 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Bricklayer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Grand larceny .....	4 "
Laborer.....	Adair.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Laborer.....	Ozark.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Tailor.....	Chariton .....	Burglary .....	8 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Assault to kill .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Osage.....	Grand larceny .....	4 "
Laborer.....	Osage.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglarly and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "



## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity
Nov. 5.....	Santford Smizer .....	Black	35	Missouri.....
5.....	Charles Knicely.....	White	25	Virginia.....
5.....	Addison Peffey.....	White	19	Indiana.....
11. ....	James Leonard.....	White	48	Canada.....
11.....	William Overand.....	White	43	New York.....
11.....	Daniel Baker .....	White	30	Missouri.....
14.....	William Harvey .....	White	38	Tennessee.....
15.....	Charles Talmage, alias Smithers.....	White	39	Ohio.....
15.....	Henry Zumbansen.....	White	82	Germany.....
15.....	Wm. S. Berry, alias H. P. Thompson	White	58	Illinois.....
16.....	William Pedigo.....	White	80	Missouri.....
16.....	John Franklin.....	White	24	Missouri.....
16.....	James Mahon.....	White	45	Ireland.....
17.....	George Smith, alias Geo. King.....	White	25	New York.....
17.....	Thomas Davis.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
17.....	Frank Clark .....	White	23	Iowa.....
17.....	Henry Phillips.....	White	19	Kansas.....
17.....	Clifford Rodgers.....	White	19	Illinois.....
17.....	Henry Bank.....	White	19	Missouri.....
18.....	Thomas J. Hess.....	White	50	Ohio.....
20.....	John F. Flowers.....	White	31	Iowa.....
20.....	Frank Miller, alias Byers.....	White	23	Indiana.....
20.....	Henry Bacon.....	White	25	Illinois.....
20.....	John Rounds.....	White	47	Wisconsin.....
20.....	Dennis Stephens.....	White	81	Indiana.....
20.....	Henry C. Carey.....	White	45	Indiana.....
20.....	George W. Steel.....	White	20	Georgia.....
22.....	Isaac Windsor.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
23.....	Henry Brown.....	Black	19	Mississippi.....
23.....	Rose B. R. Boltinghouse.....	White	39	Ohio.....
25.....	John Stewart.....	Black	37	Virginia.....
25.....	George Stearn.....	White	21	Indiana.....
26.....	Allen Rutherford.....	White	33	Germany.....
26.....	Henry N. Maffx.....	White	17	Missouri.....
26.....	James Kelly.....	White	25	Pennsylvania.....
27.....	Frank Blizzard.....	White	24	Ohio.....
27.....	Edward J. Johnson.....	White	24	Missouri.....
28.....	William Harper.....	White	20	Maine.....
28.....	William Snodgrass.....	White	39	Pennsylvania.....
28.....	J. R. Roberts.....	White	31	Tennessee.....
29.....	Melville Bradley.....	White	23	Malta.....
29.....	Charles Dart.....	White	39	Louisiana.....
Dec. 1.....	Jacob Michael.....	White	87	Ohio.....
1.....	Ed. Cook.....	Black	20	Indiana.....
2.....	James Sullivan.....	White	20	Connecticut.....
2.....	William Richardson.....	White	24	Missouri.....
2.....	Franklin Quigley.....	White	23	Missouri.....
2.....	Samuel Weaver.....	White	34	Kentucky.....
9.....	John Maguire.....	White	47	Ireland.....
11.....	J. A. Haynes.....	White	48	Virginia.....
11.....	Sidney Shackelford.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
11.....	Charles Smith.....	White	26	Illinois.....
11.....	William Henry.....	White	23	Illinois.....
11.....	William Stroud.....	White	53	Ohio.....
13.....	James Moore.....	White	25	New York.....
18.....	R. F. Garrison .....	White	29	Missouri.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Iron.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Iron.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Iron.....	Placing obstructions on rail- road track.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Bricklayer.....	St. Louis city.....	False pretences.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Pettis.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Forgery 3d and 4th degree....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Printer.....	Pettis.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Assault with intent to rob....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Adair.....	Forgery 4th degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Tanner.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Oregon.....	Murder 2d degree.....	20 "
Blacksmith.....	Oregon.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cass.....	Grand larceny.....	12 "
House work.....	Iron.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Forgery 2d degree.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Horse stealing.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Burglary.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	7 "
Carpenter.....	Pettis.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Barber.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Davies.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Assault to kill.....	8 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Tinner.....	Nodaway.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Butcher.....	Nodaway.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Murder 2d degree.....	50 "
Laborer.....	District Kansas...	Uttering, passing, publishing, selling and having in pos- session counterfeit coin...	2 "
Laborer.....	Howard.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Brick and stone mason...	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Hatter.....	Johnson.....	Breaking jail and larceny from dwelling.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Dec. 18.....	Robb. Huff.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
13.....	J. E. Stevens.....	White	23	Canada.....
14.....	Samuel Lewis.....	Black	22	Kentucky.....
14.....	William Scruggs.....	Black	26	Kentucky.....
14.....	Elijah Tackett.....	White	58	Kentucky.....
16.....	George Ha l.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
16.....	Coley Williams.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
16.....	Logan McCoy.....	White	28	Missouri.....
16.....	Martin Broderick.....	White	31	Ireland.....
16.....	Oscar Spurgeon.....	White	29	Ohio.....
16.....	A. H. Todd.....	White	21	Pennsylvania.....
16.....	W. H. Jones.....	White	80	New York.....
16.....	Charles Story.....	White	20	Illinois.....
18.....	Robert B. Bryant.....	White	48	Kentucky.....
20.....	Leslie M. Day.....	White	24	Kentucky.....
20.....	Jackson Callaway.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
20.....	Leslie Hurtley.....	White	38	Pennsylvania.....
20.....	Charles Herseman.....	Black	27	Missouri.....
20.....	Charles Robert, alias Cleveland.....	White	80	England.....
20.....	Ellen Dunson.....	Black	30	Virginia.....
20.....	Emma Williams.....	Black	19	South Carolina.....
20.....	Emma Nash.....	White	27	New York.....
20.....	Lizzie Schultz.....	White	45	Germany.....
28.....	George Mayberry.....	White	26	Missouri.....
29.....	William Wilkie.....	White	29	Missouri.....
29.....	Lafayette Hughes.....	White	20	Missouri.....
31.....	William Dudson.....	White	32	Tennessee.....
31.....	Alexander Byers.....	Black	19	Tennessee.....
31.....	Henry Knox.....	Black	32	Missouri.....
31.....	John Burk.....	White	36	Ireland.....
31.....	Charles H. M. Daniels.....	White	25	Indiana.....
31.....	Jefferson James.....	Black	27	Missouri.....
31.....	Plen White, alias H. L. White.....	White	55	New York.....
31.....	Bernard Window.....	White	49	Germany.....
1880.				
Jan. 6.....	Charles R. McCally.....	White	28	Illinois.....
9.....	George W. Herbert.....	White	40	England.....
9.....	James Dunn.....	White	41	New York.....
9.....	Andrew Jacklin.....	White	34	Switzerland.....
9.....	Mary Ray.....	White	33	Missouri.....
9.....	Alice Jones.....	White	25	Massachusetts.....
10.....	Hezekiah W. Boone.....	White	50	Kentucky.....
10.....	Charles Wilson.....	White	27	Germany.....
10.....	Thomas Brown.....	White	23	Missouri.....
10.....	Elwood Wheeler.....	White	29	North Carolina.....
10.....	Charles Collins.....	White	19	Kentucky.....
11.....	Claib Jackson Smith.....	White	18	Missouri.....
11.....	George Baker.....	White	45	Ohio.....
12.....	Charles Wilson.....	White	25	Iowa.....
16.....	Edward Clark.....	White	22	New York.....
16.....	David Thompson.....	White	25	New York.....
16.....	J. D. Wilkerson.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
16.....	Louis Zorn.....	White	26	Missouri.....
20.....	Samuel Palne.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
22.....	Franklin Cargyle.....	Black	19	Kentucky.....
28.....	John Henry Meuer.....	White	19	Missouri.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	4 years.
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Painter.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Wayne.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Carroll.....	Felonious wounding.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ray.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Andrew.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Wood turner.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Fireman.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Incest.....	4 "
Lawyer.....	Dist. N. Mexico..	Stealing a letter from the U. S. mail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Warren.....	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Audrain.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Seamstress.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Genevieve.....	Assault to kill.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Arson and burglary.....	13 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Hickory.....	Embezzlement.....	8 "
Coal miner.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary.....	10 "
Furniture polisher.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Printer.....	Jackson.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	East District Mo..	Having in possession counter- feit coin.....	1 "
Laborer.....	Clark.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Book-keeper.....	St. Louis city.....	Forgery 8d degree.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Bolt maker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Weaver.....	St. Louis city.....	Feloniously assaulting and wounding another.....	2 "
Washing.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cabinet maker.....	Andrew.....	Grand larceny.....	8 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Obtaining money by trick, etc., and called confidence.	5 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Grundy.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Burglary and larceny.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Burglary and larceny.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Shoemaker.....	Gasconade.....	Assault to rob.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Telegraph operator.....	Jackson.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Jan. 23.....	William H. White.....	White	29	Canada.....
23.....	James H. Westcott.....	White	38	New York.....
23.....	Thomas Kelly.....	White	48	Ireland.....
27.....	John Smith.....	White	33	Missouri.....
27.....	John Casey.....	White	20	Massachusetts.....
29.....	Jesse Smith.....	White	19	Missouri.....
29.....	Gottlieb Kilesley.....	White	29	Switzerland.....
29.....	Henry Williams, alias Young.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
29.....	Henry C. Wilkinson.....	White	29	Missouri.....
Feb. 1.....	Haddy Ryan.....	White	23	Canada.....
1.....	A. R. Walker.....	White	30	Iowa.....
2.....	George Bratze.....	White	32	Germany.....
2.....	George Allen.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
2.....	George Thompson.....	White	25	Ohio.....
2.....	John Bogardus.....	White	30	New York.....
4.....	Lewis Green.....	White	19	Missouri.....
5.....	J. W. Wammuck.....	White	19	Missouri.....
6.....	Olaf Gryngvish.....	White	62	Sweden.....
6.....	Jasper Friedley.....	White	26	Pennsylvania.....
6.....	Alfred Jackson.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
6.....	W. C. Babb.....	White	19	Tennessee.....
6.....	John Williams.....	Black	30	Virginia.....
8.....	Frederick Blebusch.....	White	54	Germany.....
8.....	A. J. Thomas, alias "The Preacher".....	White	48	England.....
8.....	John Sullivan.....	White	28	Missouri.....
8.....	Hankey Thielan, alias Frank Miers.....	White	39	Germany.....
12.....	Henry C. R. H. Ware.....	White	35	Missouri.....
12.....	Charles Payne.....	Black	15	Missouri.....
12.....	James Jackson.....	Black	25	Kentucky.....
18.....	Fletcher Griffith.....	White	33	Ohio.....
18.....	Abner Brown.....	Black	32	Indian Territory.....
18.....	James C. Edwards.....	White	27	Illinois.....
20.....	Richard Bland.....	White	19	Missouri.....
20.....	Robert Cosby.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
21.....	William Hartley.....	White	23	Pennsylvania.....
21.....	Sam Collins.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
24.....	John McMadden.....	White	65	Ireland.....
24.....	Thomas McGaugh.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
26.....	Robert Trim.....	White	34	Tennessee.....
26.....	Jerry Corn.....	Black	27	Missouri.....
26.....	John Brown.....	White	21	Massachusetts.....
28.....	Charles Parker.....	White	23	Canada.....
28.....	George Williams.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
28.....	William Hammond.....	White	18	Pennsylvania.....
28.....	Emma Mickey.....	White	16	Missouri.....
Mar. 6.....	James A. Pollock.....	White	23	Missouri.....
8.....	James Neal.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
8.....	John D. Bence.....	White	26	Pennsylvania.....
8.....	Elijah Miller.....	Black	36	Missouri.....
14.....	Julius Hall.....	Black	30	Missouri.....
14.....	William Samples.....	White	19	Ohio.....
14.....	Charles Hamilton.....	White	23	Ohio.....
14.....	James L. Hill.....	White	51	Kentucky.....
16.....	Charles Trimble.....	White	22	Illinois.....
16.....	James Howard.....	White	28	Illinois.....
16.....	Charles McCaffery.....	White	24	Indiana.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Carpenter.....	Jackson.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Francis.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Cabinet maker.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Bricklayer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Atchison.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Marion.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Carpenter.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Tailor.....	Ray.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ray.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Assault to kill.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Bricklayer.....	Greene.....	Forgery.....	4 "
Engineer.....	East District Mo.	Having in possession counter felt coin.....	10 "
Laborer.....	East District Mo.	Having, selling and passing counterfeit coin.....	5 "
Cook.....	East District Mo.	Having, selling and passing counterfeit coin.....	2 "
Baker.....	East District Mo.	Having, selling and passing counterfeit coin.....	1 "
Laborer.....	Livingston.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Livingston.....	Burglary and larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Livingston.....	Assault to kill.....	3 "
Book-keeper.....	Jackson.....	Embezzlement.....	4 "
Coal miner.....	Jackson.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Linn.....	.....	10 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Murder 2d degree.....	15 "
Broom maker.....	Audrain.....	Murder 2d degree.....	50 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	5 "
Stone mason.....	Davies.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Davies.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Murder 2d degree.....	20 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Murder 2d degree.....	18 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Robbery 2d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	4 "
Blacksmith.....	Callaway.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
House work.....	Audrain.....	Petit larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Wright.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Moniteau.....	Assault to rape.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Moniteau.....	Forgery.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Moniteau.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Painter.....	Clay.....	Assault to rape.....	3 "
Blacksmith.....	Clay.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Varnisher.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Burglary and larceny.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Burglary and larceny.....	6 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Mar. 16.....	Charles Johnson.....	Black	28	Mississippi.....
16.....	Charles Cook, alias Hall.....	White	32	Indiana.....
16.....	Maggie M. Hilton.....	White	17	Kansas.....
17.....	Newton Smith.....	Black	23	Kentucky.....
17.....	Newton Minor.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
17.....	John Woolery.....	White	28	Missouri.....
17.....	William Miley.....	Black	32	Kentucky.....
19.....	Charles Fisher.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
19.....	John Jefferson Wray.....	White	37	Ohio.....
20.....	William Cooksey.....	White	27	Missouri.....
28.....	Andrew J. McClain.....	White	37	Missouri.....
23.....	Augustus Killough.....	White	21	Iowa.....
24.....	William H. Heath.....	White	39	Illinois.....
25.....	Aleck Tucker.....	White	22	Missouri.....
25.....	Lindsay Graves.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
25.....	George Bradley.....	Black	35	Kentucky.....
26.....	William Hawkins.....	White	22	Missouri.....
26.....	Alfred Hertz.....	White	27	Germany.....
26.....	John J. Wheeler.....	White	20	Maryland.....
26.....	Thomas Jerome.....	White	43	Maine.....
26.....	Joseph Barnes, alias Barnard.....	White	40	Alabama.....
26.....	Daniel McCullough.....	Black	30	Alabama.....
26.....	Thomas Raymond.....	White	25	Canada.....
28.....	Josephine Sandford.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
28.....	Mandy Allen.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
28.....	Major Todd.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
28.....	James Robinson.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
28.....	Henry Moore.....	Black	42	Virginia.....
28.....	Ed. Livingston.....	Black	47	Kentucky.....
31.....	Frank Schardin, alias Geo. Bailey.....	White	38	Maine.....
31.....	Thomas Burnes, alias Riley.....	White	23	Canada.....
31.....	Susan Gilmore, alias Whitney.....	White	23	Missouri.....
31.....	Charles Brockway.....	White	30	New York.....
31.....	Israel Manuel.....	Black	35	North Carolina.....
31.....	John Murphy.....	Black	31	Tennessee.....
April 1.....	William Mills, alias Martin.....	White	18	Canada.....
1.....	John Haynes.....	White	21	Massachusetts.....
1.....	Henry Wendermeyer.....	White	18	Missouri.....
1.....	James Kelley, alias Donnelly.....	White	39	Ireland.....
1.....	George Wilson.....	White	21	Ireland.....
1.....	William Lewis.....	Black	22	Tennessee.....
1.....	Alexander Cage.....	White	21	Missouri.....
1.....	Aswell Ulbrecht.....	White	27	Germany.....
1.....	Alexander McPherson.....	White	44	Pennsylvania.....
1.....	John Laurie.....	White	20	Missouri.....
1.....	William Houston.....	White	21	Pennsylvania.....
2.....	Harry Lindell.....	White	17	England.....
2.....	William A. Ellis.....	White	21	Missouri.....
2.....	Albert Reid.....	White	23	Kentucky.....
3.....	William D Davidson.....	White	21	Missouri.....
3.....	Julius Fisher.....	White	22	Indiana.....
3.....	William Lawson.....	White	17	Missouri.....
4.....	James Babcock.....	White	19	Illinois.....
4.....	John T. Smart.....	White	23	Arkansas.....
4.....	Tim Sullivan.....	White	23	Virginia.....
5.....	Edwin A. McArthur.....	Black	23	England.....
8.....	Jeff. Wilson.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
11.....	John Howerton.....	White	22	Illinois.....
11.....	Isaac Deloney.....	White	16	Illinois.....
11.....	James Hull.....	White	21	Indiana.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Butcher.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Rape.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2 "
Book-keeper.....	St. Louis city.....	Embezzlement.....	10 "
Blacksmith.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ralls.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Book-keeper.....	Jackson.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Barber.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 1st degree.....	10 "
Lather.....	Jackson.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	5 "
Housework.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Cook.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis county.....	Assault to rob.....	8 "
Cook.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Perjury.....	3 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Perjury.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Slater.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	8 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Machinist.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mercer.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Harness maker.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Forgery 4th degree.....	3 "
Baker.....	Jasper.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Physician.....	St. Charles.....	Assault to rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Petit larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dallas.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Dallas.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dallas.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "



## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Apr. 18.....	W. Scott Young.....	White	33	Missouri.....
14.....	William Lontz.....	White	23	Missouri.....
14.....	Patten Miller.....	White	18	Missouri.....
14.....	Joel B. Smith.....	White	21	Missouri.....
14.....	Thomas Richardson.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
16.....	William Philpott.....	White	33	Kentucky.....
16.....	Alexander Murray.....	Black	17	Kansas.....
16.....	Pleasant Kidd.....	White	25	Kentucky ..
16.....	Charles Noll.....	White	19	Illinois.....
18.....	William Goasard.....	White	26	Ohio.....
18.....	Thomas Webb.....	Black	28	Tennessee.....
18.....	Thomas Fowler.....	Black	60	Texas.....
18.....	L. M. Hawkins.....	White	46	Pennsylvania.....
19.....	James Adkins.....	White	22	Missouri.....
19.....	Frank Johnson.....	White	24	Missouri.....
21.....	Emma Prilly.....	White	19	Illinois.....
21.....	Alexander Gatewood.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
21.....	Charles Hooper.....	White	42	Germany.....
21.....	Frank Craft.....	White	23	Missouri.....
21.....	Box Mitchell.....	White	21	Missouri.....
21.....	Charles Pierce, alias Clark.....	White	41	Ireland.....
21.....	John Myer.....	White	53	Germany.....
21.....	Ned Lundy.....	White	53	Missouri.....
21.....	Rafe Washington.....	Black	54	Mississippi.....
21.....	Charles Kelley.....	White	35	Massachusetts.....
21.....	John Burley.....	White	29	Missouri.....
21.....	George A. Lee.....	White	36	England.....
21.....	Sis Clark.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
23.....	Andrew Harris.....	White	30	Indiana.....
27.....	J. C. Hicks.....	White	73	Ireland.....
27.....	Charles Kelley.....	White	24	New York.....
28.....	Dudley Johnson.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
28.....	Marcus Yates.....	Black	39	Kentucky.....
28.....	Jesse Johnson.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
30.....	M. E. Rogers.....	White	37	New York.....
May 1.....	Samuel Bell.....	White	36	Tennessee.....
1.....	Alexander Melton.....	White	34	Indiana.....
1.....	Matt Ryan.....	White	24	Pennsylvania.....
1.....	James Burns.....	White	25	Ohio.....
4.....	John Ritchey.....	White	39	Ohio.....
4.....	George Curry.....	White	31	Missouri.....
4.....	James Thomas.....	White	23	Missouri.....
4.....	Frank A. Blakeslee.....	White	22	Wisconsin.....
4.....	James Scott.....	White	51	Kentucky.....
4.....	John Murphy.....	White	22	Louisiana.....
8.....	O. A. Winfrey, alias Thompson.....	White	27	Kentucky.....
8.....	Muncie Burns.....	White	28	Texas.....
8.....	Jack Coyle.....	White	18	Missouri.....
8.....	Frank Miller.....	White	27	Connecticut.....
10.....	Joseph Fischer.....	White	49	Germany.....
10.....	Adam Thurman.....	Black	39	Missouri.....
12.....	Henry Jarred.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
12.....	Mosley Stratton.....	White	41	Tennessee.....
12.....	Thomas Scott.....	White	36	Missouri.....
14.....	Elden Purdy.....	White	58	Ohio.....
14.....	Frank Cummings.....	White	23	Indiana.....
15.....	Richard Pierce.....	White	37	Kentucky.....
15.....	Andrew Welch.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
15.....	William Clark.....	White	24	Connecticut.....
16.....	Mattie Daniels.....	Black	16	Arkansas.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Carpenter.....	Howard.....	Assault to rob. ....	8 years.
Laborer.....	DeKalb.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
Laborer.....	DeKalb.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Dent.....	Burglary and larceny.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Shelby.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Sullivan.....	Assault to kill.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Sullivan.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Sullivan.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Telegraph operator.....	Jackson.....	Murder 2d degree.....	30 "
Coal miner.....	Jackson.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Maries.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Assault to rob.....	2 "
Housework.....	Audrain.....	Murder 2d degree.....	12 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Receiving stolen goods.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3½ "
Tailor.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	8½ "
Saddle tree maker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to do bodily harm.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Andrew.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Physician.....	Washington.....	Forgery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Washington.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Paper hanger.....	Monroe.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Druggist.....	District of Kansas	Stealing property of U. S.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Carpenter and cooper.....	Warren.....	Assault to rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Warren.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Lawyer.....	Clinton.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Ozark.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	12 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Furniture finisher.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Bookbinder.....	Gasconade.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Gasconade.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Iron.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Polk.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Montgomery.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Benton.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Housework.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1890.				
May 16.....	John E. Gates.....	White	17	Canada.....
16.....	Noah Getis.....	White	41	Virginia.....
16.....	George Waters.....	White	24	Missouri.....
17.....	James Hogan.....	Black	29	Missouri.....
17.....	Harrison Shane.....	White	67	Virginia.....
17.....	Sarah Staton.....	Black	18	Tennessee.....
18.....	John Allen.....	White	41	Pennsylvania.....
18.....	J. Lewis Musick.....	White	44	Missouri.....
18.....	Charles Murney.....	White	25	Pennsylvania.....
18.....	William Stone.....	White	20	New York.....
18.....	Bill Frisco.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
19.....	Peter Cardinal, alias French Pete.....	White	37	Canada.....
20.....	Oliver J. Cromwell.....	White	55	Virginia.....
21.....	Wm. H. Robertson.....	White	24	Missouri.....
22.....	Frank Hill.....	White	17	Illinois.....
22.....	Charles F. Frederickson.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
22.....	Theodore Henderson.....	White	20	Missouri.....
22.....	Joseph Metzger.....	White	23	Missouri.....
22.....	Henry Jones.....	Black	28	New York.....
24.....	C. A. Sidney.....	White	89	Kentucky.....
28.....	Louis Smith.....	White	23	Tennessee.....
28.....	Henry Sides.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
28.....	Joseph Miller.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
28.....	William J. Ross.....	Black	30	Kentucky.....
June 1.....	George Riley.....	White	84	Wisconsin.....
2.....	John Wesley.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
2.....	John J. Reid.....	White	29	Kentucky.....
2.....	Daniel Mellon.....	White	24	Missouri.....
3.....	Jabe Powell.....	White	51	Massachusetts.....
3.....	E. M. Majors.....	White	22	Missouri.....
4.....	John Severe.....	White	21	Missouri.....
4.....	Wm. F. Anderson, alias Fr'nk Williams.....	Black	25	Pennsylvania.....
4.....	Samuel Carter.....	White	20	Indiana.....
5.....	David Bain.....	White	35	Illinois.....
5.....	Edward Bain.....	White	87	Illinois.....
5.....	P. J. Vanzant.....	White	22	Missouri.....
6.....	Thomas Gladman.....	White	46	Ohio.....
6.....	Cornelius Drum.....	White	88	Illinois.....
8.....	Charles Stewart.....	White	35	Canada.....
9.....	William Stevens.....	White	27	Missouri.....
9.....	Albert Smith.....	White	81	Arkansas.....
11.....	Joseph Smithfield.....	White	22	Illinois.....
11.....	Frank Sullivan.....	White	23	Massachusetts.....
12.....	Joseph H. Arnold.....	White	28	Missouri.....
16.....	Henry Nelson.....	White	44	New York.....
17.....	Thomas Stark.....	White	30	Missouri.....
19.....	James Eddings.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
19.....	Peter Wilson.....	White	32	New York.....
19.....	August Lohman.....	White	54	Germany.....
19.....	Thomas Kilcoyne, alias "Swell".....	White	21	Missouri.....
19.....	Thomas Brown.....	White	49	Ireland.....
19.....	Milton Clark.....	White	28	Illinois.....
19.....	Warren French.....	White	21	Illinois.....
22.....	James O'Brien.....	White	18	Pennsylvania.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Weaver.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Shoemaker.....	Vernon.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Housework.....	Ste. Genevieve.....	Concealing birth of child.....	2 "
Painter.....	Andrew.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	3 "
Chair maker.....	St. Charles.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Carpenter.....	Marion.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Shoemaker.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Worth.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Sewing machinist.....	Randolph.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Barber.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo.....	Making and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	1½ "
Blacksmith.....	Saline.....	Manslaughter 1st degree.....	5 "
Shoemaker.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ray.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	W. District Mo.....	Opening registered letters.....	1½ "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo.....	Receiving and concealing valuables stolen from the mails.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Horse stealing.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo.....	Making and having in possession, with intent to pass, counterfeit coin.....	1½ "
Laborer.....	W. District Mo.....	Making and passing counterfeit coin.....	1½ "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	W. district Mo.....	Making and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	1 "
Engineer.....	W. district Mo.....	Passing counterfeit coin.....	1 "
Barber.....	Warren.....	Forgery.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Molder.....	Gasconade.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Gasconade.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Carpenter.....	Clay.....	Grand larceny.....	7 "
Gas fitter.....	New Madrid.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Tailor.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Mattress maker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Grand larceny.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Grand larceny.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
June 22.....	Joseph Bigbee.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
22.....	J. H. Matterson.....	White	25	Pennsylvania.....
22.....	John Patent.....	White	35	Arkansas.....
22.....	John Smith.....	White	68	Germany.....
23.....	George Kepp.....	White	29	Illinois.....
24.....	J. S. Fealer.....	White	30	Indiana.....
25.....	M. Fitzpatrick.....	White	25	Ireland.....
29.....	Sanford McDowell.....	Black	26	Kentucky.....
29.....	John Boyd, alias Taylor.....	White	35	Missouri.....
29.....	Webb Hawkins.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
29.....	George Bates.....	White	20	Wisconsin.....
29.....	W. E. Cassells.....	White	27	New York.....
29.....	Roger Dothit.....	Black	20	North Carolina.....
30.....	W. J. Chase.....	White	38	New York.....
30.....	James P. Phillips.....	White	20	Missouri.....
July 1.....	Robert Jackson.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
6.....	James Burns.....	White	22	New York.....
7.....	Hiram Wells.....	White	25	Missouri.....
10.....	James Mulvaney.....	White	18	Illinois.....
10.....	George Hopkins.....	White	18	Illinois.....
10.....	Charles McCabe.....	White	26	Maryland.....
10.....	John Watson.....	White	22	Indiana.....
16.....	Richard Copeland.....	White	26	Missouri.....
10.....	William Weaver.....	Black	25	Tennessee.....
10.....	Henry Harris.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
10.....	Benjamin Hicks.....	Black	20	Mississippi.....
10.....	William Burns.....	White	43	Massachusetts.....
10.....	Martin Tierney, alias Shang.....	White	25	Virginia.....
10.....	William Shoemaker.....	White	21	Missouri.....
20.....	Jacob Hoover.....	White	20	Missouri.....
20.....	George Sommers.....	White	42	Kentucky.....
20.....	Horace Brown.....	White	20	Missouri.....
20.....	George Graf.....	White	22	Missouri.....
20.....	George Shaw.....	Black	34	Kentucky.....
20.....	James Doyle.....	White	17	Missouri.....
20.....	Isaac Barnes.....	White	23	Missouri.....
23.....	George W. Cravens.....	White	23	Missouri.....
23.....	Don Carlos De Le Benevisty.....	White	23	France.....
23.....	John Williams.....	Black	18	Kentucky.....
28.....	Frank Williams.....	Black	20	Pennsylvania.....
27.....	Wm. E. Darrell.....	White	46	Indiana.....
27.....	Miles Mullins.....	White	35	Ohio.....
27.....	John Hughes.....	White	32	Missouri.....
29.....	William Chambers.....	White	25	Missouri.....
30.....	Martin Williams.....	Black	34	Missouri.....
30.....	Charles Forrester.....	Black	28	Michigan.....
30.....	Nicholas Burkes.....	Black	50	Missouri.....
31.....	William W. Rutherford.....	White	20	Missouri.....
Aug. 2.....	Alexander Hanley.....	White	42	Virginia.....
2.....	John B. Carlin.....	White	23	Pennsylvania.....
2.....	John Kelley.....	White	30	Ireland.....
2.....	Wm. M. Wheeler.....	White	32	Missouri.....
4.....	William Thompson.....	White	22	Missouri.....
4.....	Edward Layton.....	White	22	Kentucky.....
4.....	Floyd Cozzens.....	Black	45	Virginia.....
4.....	John Smith, alias Perkins.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
4.....	George Scott.....	Black	18	Illinois.....
6.....	David Culbertson.....	White	24	Virginia.....
7.....	James K. Andrews.....	White	26	New Jersey.....

RECEIVED.—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Assault to kill.....	5 years.
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Maries.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Maries.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Charlton.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Blacksmith.....	Washington.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	7 "
Book-keeper.....	Jackson.....	Embezzlement.....	3 "
Book keeper.....	Jackson.....	Forgery 8d degree.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 "
Printer.....	Jasper.....	False pretenses.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Forgery and larceny from dwelling.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Telegraph operator.....	Montgomery.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Livingston.....	Bigamy.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Felonious Assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Assisting prisoners to escape.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Nodaway.....	Burglary and larceny.....	12 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Burglary and larceny.....	12 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Teamster.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Barber.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	8 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 1/2 "
Teamster.....	St. Louis city.....	Assaulting and wounding another.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Shoemaker.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Blacksmith.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Taney.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Broom maker.....	Taney.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Horse stealing.....	8 "
Cigar maker.....	Bates.....	False pretenses.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Pemiscot.....	Burglary and larceny.....	22 "
Laborer.....	Pemiscot.....	Burglary and larceny.....	22 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Barber.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	8 "
Cook.....	Buchanan.....	Incest.....	3 1/2 "
Horse trainer.....	Buchanan.....	Larceny in dwelling.....	2 "
Cook.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Hickory.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Bricklayer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Barber.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Fireman.....	Buchanan.....	Larceny in dwelling.....	2 "
Tailor.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Cook and Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Burglary and larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Franklin.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Forgery.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Aug. 7.....	Jacob Simons.....	White	16	Indiana.....
7.....	Wm. H. Wilson.....	White	42	Maine.....
7.....	James McNamara.....	White	25	Louisiana.....
10.....	Jack Jones.....	White	24	Ohio.....
10.....	Richard Brannon.....	White	18	Missouri.....
10.....	Thomas Paul.....	White	89	Missouri.....
11.....	William Evans.....	White	21	Arkansas.....
13.....	Jose DeJesus Lopez.....	White	25	New Mexico.....
17.....	John Riggs.....	White	23	Missouri.....
21.....	William White.....	White	27	Ohio.....
21.....	Samuel Mitchell.....	White	81	Kentucky.....
23.....	Henry Raburn.....	White	22	Kentucky.....
28.....	Samuel Peterson.....	White	32	Illinois.....
23.....	Mack Moffett.....	White	22	Missouri.....
23.....	James Barnes.....	White	21	Georgia.....
28.....	John Combest.....	White	31	Missouri.....
28.....	David English.....	White	18	Illinois.....
27.....	Charles Warden.....	White	19	Indiana.....
30.....	Frank Furman.....	White	19	Canada.....
30.....	Wallace Brown.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
Sep. 1.....	John Bailey.....	White	30	Arkansas.....
2.....	Edward Brown.....	White	44	Canada.....
7.....	William C. Strander.....	White	21	Tennessee.....
7.....	Thomas Evans.....	White	20	Rhode Island.....
7.....	John Fickler.....	White	21	Illinois.....
8.....	William Bergner.....	White	46	Germany.....
9.....	George Given.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
9.....	William Boyd.....	Black	18	Virginia.....
11.....	Wesley Kennedy.....	White	25	Pennsylvania.....
11.....	John Johnson.....	White	21	Arkansas.....
14.....	Hezekiah W. Boon.....	White	51	Kentucky.....
14.....	James Williams.....	White	19	New York.....
14.....	George Coyle.....	White	23	Pennsylvania.....
14.....	John Dillon.....	White	25	Iowa.....
15.....	Henry Grindstaff.....	White	20	Missouri.....
15.....	George Lamb.....	White	17	Iowa.....
17.....	Isaac Barnett.....	White	20	Missouri.....
20.....	William Thompson.....	White	25	Kentucky.....
21.....	George Miller.....	White	46	Pennsylvania.....
21.....	John Redwine.....	White	20	Indiana.....
21.....	James Barney.....	Black	20	Illinois.....
21.....	Phlander Brown.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
22.....	John A. Hollis.....	White	30	Tennessee.....
22.....	Samuel Johnson.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
24.....	Andrew Holdsworth.....	White	21	Wisconsin.....
24.....	Ray Askins.....	Black	16	Arkansas.....
24.....	William Waters.....	White	24	Arkansas.....
24.....	John Copenhagen.....	White	27	Missouri.....
24.....	Kane Lyons.....	White	24	Tennessee.....
28.....	William Patterson.....	White	18	New York.....
Oct. 1.....	Thomas Bowen.....	White	19	Missouri.....
1.....	John Kelly.....	White	44	Virginia.....
2.....	Lafayette D. Rhoades.....	White	24	Missouri.....
2.....	Jacob Bigley.....	White	46	Pennsylvania.....
4.....	Andrew Napper.....	White	22	Missouri.....
4.....	William Napper.....	White	25	Missouri.....
4.....	Clarence C. Silverthorn.....	White	25	Tennessee.....
4.....	Jerry McCulloch.....	White	21	Arkansas.....

## RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years
Carpenter.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Green.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	1st Jud. Dist.N.M.	Stealing a registered letter.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Monteau.....	Horse stealing.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Lead miner.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Lead miner.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Lead miner.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Lead miner.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Farmer.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Hotel waiter.....	Scotland.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Boone.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Boone.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Wire drawer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Beef canner.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter and miller.....	Franklin.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	St. Louis.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Farmer.....	St. Louis.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Farmer.....	W. Dist. Mo.....	Making and passing counterfeit coin.....	4 "
Farmer.....	Wright.....	Murder 2d degree.....	15 "
Cabinet maker.....	Andrew.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Hotel waiter.....	Clay.....	Burglary and larceny.....	10 "
Hostler.....	Clay.....	Burglary and larceny.....	10 "
Bar tender.....	Clay.....	Burglary and larceny.....	10 "
Farmer.....	Putnam.....	Forgery and larceny.....	5 "
Farmer.....	Putnam.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Barry.....	Escaping from an officer.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Holt.....	Burglary.....	4 "
Farmer.....	Holt.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Coal miner.....	Pike.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Teamster.....	Pike.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Brick layer.....	Lewis.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Cook.....	Lewis.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Jasper.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Jasper.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Farmer.....	Jasper.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Crawford.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Charcoal burner.....	Crawford.....	Murder 2d degree.....	31 "
Farmer.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Mercer.....	Rape.....	5 "
Farmer.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Fireman.....	Jefferson.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Jefferson.....	Bringing stolen property into State.....	2 "



## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Oct. 4.....	Frank Larkin.....	White	21	Missouri.....
5.....	Bubb Webb.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
5.....	William Bell.....	Black	26	Virginia.....
5.....	John Barrister.....	Black	28	Virginia.....
5.....	Jack Ward.....	White	23	South Carolina.....
5.....	Matilda Vernal, alias Houston.....	White	19	Missouri.....
6.....	Charles Thomas.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
6.....	Fritz Hemme.....	White	55	Germany.....
6 ..	Peter Ahlf.....	White	29	Germany.....
6.....	Amanda Crawford.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
6.....	Frank Van Rudgish.....	White	26	Ohio.....
6.....	John Winter.....	White	40	Germany.....
6.....	Henry Mace.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
7.....	Frederick L. Cluff.....	White	19	Maine.....
7.....	Lewis K. Borkey.....	White	22	Pennsylvania.....
8.....	Andrew Todd.....	Black	20	Kansas.....
10.....	Henry Dodson.....	White	23	Missouri.....
10.....	Zilph Dodson.....	White	27	Missouri.....
11.....	James S. Harron.....	White	29	Missouri.....
12.....	James Coleman, alias Holland.....	White	30	New York.....
12.....	James M. Hoge.....	White	30	Georgia.....
12.....	Frank May.....	White	28	Ohio.....
12.....	Bob Allen.....	Black	26	Pennsylvania.....
12.....	James Beatty, alias Conley.....	White	18	Wisconsin.....
12.....	Jack Ellington.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
12.....	Leander Bartlett.....	White	16	Missouri.....
12.....	William Davis.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
12.....	George Clements.....	White	30	England.....
12.....	Clarence Stoddard.....	White	20	Massachusetts.....
12.....	J. W. Monger.....	White	19	Tennessee.....
12.....	John Shine.....	White	50	Ireland.....
12.....	John Wilson.....	White	30	Ireland.....
12.....	Charles Bohon.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
12.....	Samuel Wellington.....	Black	22	Indiana.....
12.....	Scott Crawford.....	White	23	Missouri.....
12.....	Doc Crawford.....	White	21	Iowa.....
12.....	James Cowden.....	White	20	Missouri.....
12.....	Patsey Duvandy.....	White	35	Pennsylvania.....
12.....	James Williams.....	White	29	North Carolina.....
12.....	William Emmerson.....	White	20	Pennsylvania.....
12.....	George Miles.....	White	28	New Jersey.....
12.....	Stephen Withrow.....	White	20	Missouri.....
12.....	Mabin Tinnin.....	White	60	Missouri.....
23.....	Isaac Johnson.....	White	37	Ohio.....
23.....	Washington Walton.....	White	25	Illinois.....
24.....	George Martin.....	White	24	Kentucky.....
27.....	Thomas Croft.....	White	38	Missouri.....
27.....	Samuel Rinkhard.....	White	33	Pennsylvania.....
28.....	Matthew Witz.....	White	29	Germany.....
29.....	Richard Payne.....	Black	34	Missouri.....
31.....	Henry Field.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
31.....	Arthur Cogswell.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
31.....	Walker Ridings.....	Black	27	Missouri.....
31.....	Alexander Davis.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
31.....	Lafayette Johnson.....	Black	54	Kentucky.....
31.....	Charles Elrick.....	White	22	Ohio.....
31.....	John Cushenberry.....	Black	23	Kentucky.....
31.....	Polly Johnson.....	Black	21	Missouri.....

RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Jefferson .....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 years.
Hostler.....	Marion.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Hostler.....	Marion.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Hostler.....	Marion.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Burglary and larceny .....	7 "
Housework.....	Macon.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Saline.....	Murder 2d degree.....	99 "
Farmer.....	Saline.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Cook.....	Saline.....	Concealing birth of child....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Madison.....	Murder 2d degree.....	15 "
Butcher.....	Madison.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Madison.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Atchison.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Platte.....	Forgery and false pretences...	4 "
Barber.....	Platte.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Wayne.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Seamstress.....	Wayne.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Harrison.....	Perjury.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 1st degree.....	10 "
Lawyer.....	Jackson.....	Forgery.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Steamboating.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Teamster.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Steamboating.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Book-keeper.....	Jackson.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Dent.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dent.....	Crime against nature.....	10 "
Farmer.....	Dent.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Dallas.....	Grand larceny.....	7 "
Farmer.....	Dallas.....	Grand larceny.....	7 "
Farmer.....	Dallas.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Shoe stitcher.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Wagon maker.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Farmer.....	Perry.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Tailor.....	West Dist. Mo.....	Making counterfeit money....	1 "
Farmer.....	West Dist. Mo.....	Passing counterfeit money....	1 "
Farmer.....	Clinton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Chariton.....	Grand larceny.....	21 "
Farmer.....	Chariton.....	Grand larceny.....	21 "
Farmer.....	Warren.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	West Dist. Mo.....	Embezzling letters.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Lafayette.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Coal miner.....	Lafayette.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Coal miner.....	Lafayette.....	Assault to rape.....	5 "
Coal miner.....	Lafayette.....	Assault to kill.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Assault to kill.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Nov. 5.....	Charles Northrip.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
5.....	William Luttrell.....	White	19	Missouri.....
6.....	John Brown.....	White	18	Indiana.....
6.....	Emma Brown.....	White	21	Kansas.....
6.....	Charles Gunn.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
6.....	Charles Main.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
6.....	John Hoy.....	White	28	Illinois.....
6.....	James O'Neill.....	White	21	Louisiana.....
6.....	John Kelcher, alias McGrath.....	White	26	Canada.....
10.....	George Fisher.....	Black	35	Tennessee.....
18.....	Peter Cokely.....	Black	30	Indian Territory.....
18.....	James Morrisson.....	White	44	Virginia.....
18.....	John McDermott.....	White	42	Ireland.....
16.....	William D. Ray.....	White	22	Missouri.....
16.....	L. H. Wise.....	White	29	Pennsylvania.....
16.....	Uriah Branham.....	White	27	Indiana.....
17.....	W. B. Needham.....	White	29	Illinois.....
20.....	Oliver Brewer.....	White	22	Indiana.....
20.....	John Dillon.....	White	22	Ireland.....
20.....	William Watson.....	White	28	Pennsylvania.....
20.....	Alexander Berry.....	Black	35	Kentucky.....
20.....	Henry Bloom.....	White	63	Germany.....
21.....	John Casey.....	White	29	Missouri.....
21.....	Eugene Daley.....	White	19	Missouri.....
21.....	Frank Max.....	White	18	Missouri.....
21.....	Arthur McCoy.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
21.....	Charles Powell.....	White	35	England.....
25.....	Thomas Rowland.....	White	21	Missouri.....
28.....	Lewis Jefferson Whitson.....	White	31	Indiana.....
30.....	Thos. W. Ross.....	White	24	Tennessee.....
30.....	James Sandy.....	White	30	Indiana.....
30.....	Charles Davis.....	White	24	Ohio.....
30.....	Thomas Quinn.....	White	23	Massachusetts.....
30.....	William H. Brown.....	White	23	Illinois.....
30.....	James Greenwade.....	White	30	Kentucky.....
Dec. 8.....	James Cleary.....	White	30	Missouri.....
3.....	Samuel Hawkins.....	White	23	Virginia.....
5.....	Chas. L. Wallace.....	White	22	Ohio.....
5.....	Benjamin F. Mozingo.....	White	32	Missouri.....
7.....	Allen Russell.....	Black	28	Virginia.....
11.....	Levi Allen.....	White	17	Arkansas.....
12.....	Henry Bidicks.....	White	21	Missouri.....
12.....	Henry Smith.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
12.....	Charles Smith.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
14.....	James Villepigne.....	White	21	Missouri.....
14.....	Frank Johnson.....	White	21	New York.....
14.....	John Hanley.....	White	28	New York.....
14.....	Mat O'Brien.....	White	28	Ohio.....
15.....	Frank Logan.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
15.....	August Schmidt.....	White	65	Belgium.....
17.....	Pat Moran.....	White	47	Ireland.....
17.....	James Graves.....	White	22	Illinois.....
18.....	James Connelly.....	White	42	Scotland.....
18.....	H. D. Pellee.....	White	26	Kentucky.....
22.....	Thales H. Harris.....	White	39	Kentucky.....
24.....	Lewis P. Shackelford.....	White	23	Missouri.....

RECEIVED—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Coal miner.....	St. Louis.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	6 years.
Farmer.....	Polk.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Cooper.....	Murder 2d degree.....	49 "
Seamstress.....	Cooper.....	Murder 2d degree.....	49 "
Farmer.....	Cooper.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Barber.....	Cooper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Hostler.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cigar packer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Iron.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Pettis.....	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Bricklayer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Bates.....	Forgery 4th degree.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Farmer.....	Ste. Genevieve.....	Forgery.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Cass.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cass.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cass.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Boone.....	Assault with intent to ravish.....	5 "
Teamster.....	Boone.....	Defiling ward.....	5 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Tinner.....	St. Louis city.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Wagon maker.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	New Mexico.....	Stealing registered letter from U. S. mail.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Robbery.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Cheating and defrauding.....	2 "
Tobaccoist.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Nodaway.....	Felonious assault.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Oregon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Assault to kill.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Baker.....	Howard.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Barber.....	Buchanan.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Harness maker.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Faro dealer.....	Randolph.....	Cheating and defrauding.....	3 "
Musician.....	Randolph.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Macon.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Hotel runner.....	Lewis.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS

Received.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Dec. 26.....	William Cummings.....	White	18	Missouri.....
26.....	B. H. Furgason.....	White	32	New York.....
26.....	Daniel Bassham.....	White	29	Kentucky.....
26.....	Robert Clay.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
26.....	E. F. Penney .....	White	52	New York.....
27.....	Henry Thomas, alias Johnson.....	White	28	Tennessee.....

**RECEIVED—Continued.**

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
<b>Teamster</b> .....	Jackson .....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 years.
<b>Painter</b> .....	Jackson .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
<b>Farmer</b> .....	Jackson .....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
<b>Farmer</b> .....	Jackson .....	Forgery 2d degree.....	5 "
<b>Horse doctor</b> .....	Jackson .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
<b>Carpenter</b> .....	Jackson .....	Embezzlement.....	2 "

## LIST OF FULL PARDONS GRANTED FROM

Date of pardon.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Jan. 8.....	Charles McMann.....	White..	37	New York.....
16.....	Frank Ashton.....	White..	21	Illinois.....
Feb. 1.....	Edward Guekers.....	White..	19	Pennsylvania.....
3.....	J. B. Lawther.....	White..	29	Kansas.....
28.....	George B. Parks.....	White..	39	Kentucky.....
Mar. 4.....	William Jones.....	White..	23	Canada.....
Apr. 15.....	Harrison Carr.....	Black..	32	Missouri.....
19.....	Louis Dattlesweig.....	White..	24	Missouri.....
May 21.....	William Hudson.....	White..	26	Missouri.....
June 6.....	Mary Smith.....	Black..	19	Missouri.....
26.....	Jack Williams.....	White..	17	Kentucky.....
28.....	Kate Hicks.....	Black..	15	Kentucky.....
July 28.....	James Carlock.....	White..	20	Missouri.....
28.....	J. C. Thomasson.....	White..	22	Missouri.....
31.....	James A. Nichols.....	White..	32	South Carolina.....
Sep. 4.....	Harry Kaiser, alias Geo. Jancey.....	Black..	24	Missouri.....
11.....	Geo. Clemmings.....	White..	22	Illinois.....
Oct. 15.....	B. H. Martin.....	White..	21	North Carolina.....
16.....	Louis Schirmer.....	White..	30	Germany.....
20.....	Benjamin H. Sexton.....	White..	26	Ohio.....
Nov. 1.....	Alva Devers.....	White..	42	Kentucky.....
12.....	Allen Wood.....	White..	42	Kentucky.....
14.....	John H. Rader.....	White..	22	Ohio.....
Dec. 20.....	John Livingstone.....	White..	34	Virginia.....
22.....	Mathew J. Huffman.....	White..	54	Indiana.....
22.....	Jacob Huffman.....	White..	48	Indiana.....
1880.				
Jan. 12.....	Mansel Butler.....	White..	19	Missouri.....
21.....	William Wells.....	White..	17	Missouri.....
Feb. 9.....	Frank Norris.....	White..	23	Massachusetts.....
15.....	C. W. Sherman.....	White..	35	New York.....
16.....	William Estell.....	Black..	23	Missouri.....
24.....	A. B. Walker.....	White..	30	Iowa.....
Apr. 7.....	Jno. J. Reinhardt.....	White..	44	Prussia.....
June 5.....	James Evans.....	White..	19	Missouri.....
July 28.....	Wm. N. Jenkins.....	White..	27	Missouri.....
29.....	Thomas Scott.....	White..	36	Missouri.....
Sep. 28.....	Louis Bowman.....	White..	17	Ohio.....
Oct. 19.....	Louis Small.....	Black..	23	Tennessee.....
Nov. 9.....	Wm. J. Chase.....	White..	33	New York.....
29.....	William Clark.....	White..	32	Illinois.....
Dec. 8.....	Jefferson Dean.....	White..	25	Tennessee.....
19.....	George Clements.....	White..	30	England.....

DECEMBER 31, 1878, TO DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Jackson....	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 years.
Shoemaker.....	Jackson.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Burglary and grand larceny 2 charges.....	9 "
Shoemaker.....	Clark.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Brick moulder.....	Marion.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Murder 2d degree.....	12 "
House work.....	Cass.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Polk.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
House work.....	Jackson.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Rape.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Rape.....	7 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	14 "
Clerk.....	Scotland.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Blacksmith.....	Christian.....	Burglary and larceny.....	7 "
Tailor.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Clair.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Murder 2d degree.....	20 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Murder 2d degree.....	80 "
Harness maker.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Ozark.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Clerk.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Saddler.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Howard.....	Murder 1st degree.....	12 "
Laborer.....	Atchison.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Polk.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Montgomery.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Barber.....	St. Louis city.....	Incest.....	7 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Printer.....	Jasper.....	Obtaining money by trick.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Assault to kill.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "



## LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER THREE-FOURTHS RULE

Date of pardon.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Jan. 4.....	Henry A. Mathews.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
4.....	Mose Williams.....	Black	22	Tennessee.....
4.....	Dick Chaney.....	Black	29	Missouri.....
4.....	Martin Fluegel.....	White	27	New Jersey.....
4.....	Melvina Willis.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
6.....	Thomas A. Coulter.....	White	35	Tennessee.....
6.....	G. F. Mitchell.....	White	21	Iowa.....
8.....	Henry B. King.....	White	21	Indiana.....
9.....	Jack O'Brien.....	White	31	Ireland.....
9.....	M. Brummett.....	White	30	Missouri.....
9.....	Uriah McGee.....	White	19	Missouri.....
10.....	Willis Beach.....	Black	28	Virginia.....
10.....	Richard Elliott.....	White	23	New Jersey.....
13.....	Adaline Dixon.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
13.....	John Sellers.....	White	25	Missouri.....
13.....	Jack King.....	White	18	New Jersey.....
14.....	William J. Moore.....	White	31	Tennessee.....
16.....	John J. Rigdon.....	White	20	Minnesota.....
16.....	Scott Leveoy.....	White	24	Ohio.....
16.....	John F. Brown.....	White	28	Indiana.....
17.....	James H. Brown.....	Black	38	Missouri.....
20.....	Frank Christian.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
23.....	Geo. W. Richards.....	White	20	Kentucky.....
25.....	Frank Cox.....	White	22	Iowa.....
26.....	Geo. Schumaker.....	White	24	New Jersey.....
Feb. 6.....	Edd. Ovans.....	White	26	Tennessee.....
6.....	Andy Ovans.....	White	30	Tennessee.....
6.....	Andrew Stiner.....	White	22	Ohio.....
8.....	Jacob Wheeler.....	White	24	Texas.....
8.....	A. Mendenhall.....	White	18	Indiana.....
8.....	Jas. Brumfield.....	White	18	Missouri.....
8.....	Thos. Brumfield.....	White	23	Ohio.....
8.....	George Reed.....	White	24	Virginia.....
10.....	Alfred Emory.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
10.....	Richardson Henderson.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
11.....	S. J. Rowley.....	White	42	Tennessee.....
15.....	W. Oline.....	White	22	Indiana.....
18.....	William Thompson.....	White	20	Ohio.....
19.....	Morgan Hobby.....	White	25	Pennsylvania.....
19.....	John Howerton.....	White	33	Kentucky.....
20.....	Thomas Lawson.....	White	26	Ohio.....
21.....	John Vidder.....	White	19	Illinois.....
24.....	John Ward.....	White	23	Missouri.....
24.....	David Barnhardt.....	White	18	Illinois.....
24.....	Robert W. Davis.....	White	24	Tennessee.....
26.....	Levi Adair.....	White	26	Illinois.....
27.....	Charles Warrington.....	White	28	Kentucky.....
27.....	John Randall.....	White	23	Missouri.....
27.....	Ed. M. Gates.....	White	35	Ohio.....
27.....	Charles W. Taylor.....	White	23	Illinois.....
28.....	George Gray.....	Black	17	Georgia.....
28.....	Wm. Ward.....	White	21	Missouri.....
28.....	John Galleck.....	White	19	New York.....
28.....	Frances Warren.....	White	48	Pennsylvania.....

BY GOV. JNO. S. PHELPS FROM JAN. 1, 1879, TO JUNE 1, 1879.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Miner.....	Washington.....	Burglary.....	8 years.
Steamboater.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Pettis.....	Assault to rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	5 "
House work.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Grundy.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	4 "
Farmer.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pulaski.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Linn.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Wayne.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Boot-black.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Arson.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lawrence.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 1/2 "
Farmer.....	Carroll.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Monteau.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Cabinet-maker.....	Pemiscot.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Schuyler.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Caulker.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Wagon-maker.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Harrison.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Grundy.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Grundy.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Iron.....	Larceny in dwelling.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Iron.....	Larceny in dwelling.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Platte.....	Murder.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Phelps.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Rape.....	5 "
Engineer.....	Newton.....	Arson.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Schuyler.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Franklin.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Blacksmith.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Robbery.....	7 "
Carriage maker.....	Lafayette.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Monteau.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Forgery.....	3 "
Shoemaker.....	Boone.....	Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny.....	3 "
Engineer.....	Nodaway.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Blacksmith.....	Newton.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Lawyer.....	Clay.....	Obtaining money under false pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ralls.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Shelby.....	Assault to rape.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "

AS UNDER THREE-FOURTHS

## LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UN

Date of pardon.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Jan. 4.....	Henry A. Math.....	Black	23	Pennsylvania.....
4.....	Mose Williar.....	White	18	Missouri.....
4.....	Dick Chan.....	White	17	Illinois.....
4.....	Martin F.....	White	55	Kentucky.....
4.....	Melvina.....	White	28	Missouri.....
6.....	Thom.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
6.....	G. F.....	White	21	Missouri.....
8.....	He.....	White	28	Missouri.....
9.....	Jr.....	White	46	Kentucky.....
9.....	.....	White	44	Missouri.....
9.....	.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
10.....	.....	White	23	Iowa.....
10.....	.....	White	18	Iowa.....
10.....	.....	White	22	Pennsylvania.....
10.....	.....	White	33	Michigan.....
10.....	.....	Black	44	Maryland.....
10.....	.....	White	19	England.....
13.....	.....	Black	30	Missouri.....
13.....	.....	White	23	Missouri.....
14.....	Stephen Simmons.....	White	22	Missouri.....
14.....	Ed. Litchenfield.....	White	34	Germany.....
14.....	James Sorrells.....	White	32	Illinois.....
14.....	James Minor.....	White	30	Illinois.....
14.....	Charles Sidney.....	White	30	Kentucky.....
16.....	E. M. Hough.....	White	28	Virginia.....
19.....	Levi Wilkerson.....	White	30	North Carolina.....
20.....	George Carson.....	White	35	Illinois.....
20.....	Edward A. Johnson.....	White	35	Kentucky.....
20.....	Thomas Hatter.....	White	23	Ohio.....
24.....	Bird Bass.....	White	61	Kentucky.....
24.....	John S. Dugan.....	White	19	Missouri.....
24.....	Henry Carter.....	White	19	Missouri.....
25.....	A. Brookshire.....	White	23	Missouri.....
26.....	William Johnson.....	Black	40	Kentucky.....
27.....	Isaac Barnes.....	White	21	Missouri.....
28.....	Ben Jenkins.....	White	20	Missouri.....
28.....	Geo. Robinson.....	Black	27	Missouri.....
28.....	W. Edwards.....	White	21	Missouri.....
31.....	Barney Walsh.....	White	37	Missouri.....
31.....	Henry Bailey.....	White	38	New York.....
April 2.....	John Riley.....	White	23	Louisiana.....
2.....	Willard King.....	White	16	Ohio.....
4.....	Harvey Fant.....	White	24	Missouri.....
4.....	Albert Bell.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
5.....	Marvin Johnson.....	White	30	Iowa.....
5.....	John Harris.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
7.....	Allan Morrison, alias Marshall.....	Black	26	Kentucky.....
7.....	Jeff. Scott.....	Black	41	Mississippi.....
7.....	John Williams.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
9.....	J. Fitzsimmons.....	White	49	England.....
9.....	Thos. L. Hutchinson.....	White	29	New Brunswick.....
11.....	Frank Moore.....	White	28	England.....
14.....	John Deckhard.....	White	19	Missouri.....
16.....	W. Welchel.....	White	35	Missouri.....
17.....	Moses Meyers.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
17.....	Charles Wilson.....	White	19	Illinois.....
17.....	Howard Johnson.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
17.....	Anna Clark.....	Black	16	Missouri.....

## VIN S. PHELPS—Continued.

	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny .....	8 years..
.....	Pulaski.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Teacher.....	Stoddard.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
.....	Pulaski.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
.....	Franklin.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Cook.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny ....	6 "
Shoemaker.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Shoemaker.....	Putnam.....	Assisting prisoners to escape	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Putnam.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Tailor.....	Clay.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 3d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Monteateau.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Putnam.....	Obtaining goods under false pretences .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 3d degree.....	3 "
Cigar maker.....	Franklin.....	Burglary 3d degree.....	3 "
Wagon maker.....	Adair.....	Grand larceny .....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Shoemaker.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny, 2 charges ....	9 "
Printer.....	Macon.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Assault to kill.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Carpenter.....	Jackson.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Molder.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Attempt to com't grand larc'y	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Assault with intent to kill....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Madison.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Matress maker.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempt to commit robbery..	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Blacksmith.....	Douglas.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Benton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Assault with intent to kill....	2 "
Seamstress.....	Lafayette.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	2 "

## LIST OF PARDONS UNDER THREE-FOURTHS

Date of pardon.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Mch. 8.....	Wm. Weaver.....	Black	23	Pennsylvania.....
3.....	Elisha McGee.....	White	18	Missouri.....
3.....	Charles Molsco.....	White	17	Illinois.....
4.....	W. A. J. Lafoon.....	White	55	Kentucky.....
4.....	Arthur Bryan.....	White	28	Missouri.....
5... ..	Louis Combs.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
5.....	Elisha Pierce.....	White	21	Missouri.....
5.....	Jesse M. McWilliamson.....	White	28	Missouri.....
6.....	Chas. Munday, alias Joe Munday.....	White	46	Kentucky.....
6.....	R. B. Wilson.....	White	44	Missouri.....
6.....	John Hayden.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
7....	William Gallion.....	White	22	Iowa.....
8.....	Edward Jobe.....	White	18	Iowa.....
8.....	Harry Garlan.....	White	22	Pennsylvania.....
8.....	James C. Tracey.....	White	33	Michigan.....
10.....	John Nicholas.....	Black	44	Maryland.....
12.....	John Malloy.....	White	19	England.....
13.....	Charles Berger.....	Black	30	Missouri.....
14.....	William Carter.....	White	23	Missouri.....
14.....	Stephen Simmons.....	White	22	Missouri.....
14.....	Ed. Litchenfield.....	White	34	Germany.....
14.....	James Sorrells.....	White	82	Illinois.....
14.....	James Minor.....	White	30	Illinois.....
16.....	Charles Sidney.....	White	80	Kentucky.....
19.....	E. M. Hough.....	White	28	Virginia.....
19.....	Levi Wilkerson.....	White	30	North Carolina.....
20.....	George Carson.....	White	35	Illinois.....
20.....	Edward A. Johnson.....	White	35	Kentucky.....
20.....	Thomas Hatter.....	White	23	Ohio.....
24.....	Bird Bass.....	White	61	Kentucky.....
24.....	John S. Dugan.....	White	19	Missouri.....
24.....	Henry Carter.....	White	19	Missouri.....
25.....	A. Brookshire.....	White	28	Missouri.....
26.....	William Johnson.....	Black	40	Kentucky.....
27.....	Isaac Barnes.....	White	21	Missouri.....
28.....	Ben Jenkins.....	White	20	Missouri.....
28.....	Geo. Robinson.....	Black	27	Missouri.....
28.....	W. Edwards.....	White	21	Missouri.....
31.....	Barney Walsh.....	White	37	Missouri.....
31.....	Henry Bailey.....	White	38	New York.....
April 2.....	John Riley.....	White	23	Louisiana.....
2.....	Willard King.....	White	16	Ohio.....
4.....	Harvey Fant.....	White	24	Missouri.....
4.....	Albert Bell.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
5....	Marvin Johnson.....	White	30	Iowa.....
6.....	John Harris.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
7.....	Allan Morrison, alias Marshall.....	Black	26	Kentucky.....
7.....	Jeff. Scott.....	Black	41	Mississippi.....
7.....	John Williams.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
9.....	J. Fitzsimmons.....	White	49	England.....
9.....	Thos. L. Hutchinson.....	White	29	New Brunswick.....
11.....	Frank Moore.....	White	28	England.....
14.....	John Deckhard.....	White	19	Missouri.....
16.....	W. Welchel.....	White	85	Missouri.....
17.....	Moses Meyers.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
17.....	Charles Wilson.....	White	19	Illinois.....
17.....	Howard Johnson.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
17.....	Anna Clark.....	Black	16	Missouri.....

## RULE BY GOV. JOHN S. PHELPS—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny .....	8 years..
Laborer.....	Pulaski.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
School teacher .....	Stoddard .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pulaski.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Franklin.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Cook.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny .....	6 "
Shoemaker.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Shoemaker.....	Putnam .....	Assisting prisoners to escape	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Putnam .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny .....	8 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Tailor.....	Clay.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Moniteau.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Putnam.....	Obtaining goods under false pretences .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Cigar maker.....	Franklin.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Wagon maker.....	Adair.....	Grand larceny .....	8 <sup>1</sup> "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Shoemaker.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny, 2 charges .....	9 "
Printer.....	Macon.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Assault to kill.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Carpenter.....	Jackson.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Molder.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Attempt to com't grand larc'y	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Assault with intent to kill....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Madison.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Matress maker.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempt to commit robbery..	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Blacksmith.....	Douglas.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Benton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Assault with intent to kill....	2 "
Seamstress.....	Lafayette.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	2 "

## LIST OF PARDONS UNDER THREE-FOURTHS

Date of pardon.	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Ap'l 17....	Mollie McCoole .....	White	21	Missouri.....
17.....	Wilson Hogan.....	Black	22	Alabama.....
19.....	Hillery B. Green.....	White	26	Iowa.....
23.....	Reuben Tutt.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
23.....	Francis B. Sartin, alias Winter.....	White	23	Germany.....
23.....	Jim Brown, alias Ferman.....	Black	29	Missouri.....
23.....	Abe Hunter.....	Black	47	Pennsylvania.....
23.....	William Blair.....	White	23	Iowa.....
23.....	Harrie Powell.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
23.....	Wm. L. Hewlett.....	White	35	Tennessee.....
23.....	Geo. Haggerty.....	White	27	Tennessee.....
23.....	Mollie Ward.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
23.....	Wm. Leonard.....	White	17	Iowa.....
23.....	Murray L. Baird.....	White	20	New York.....
24.....	Henry Jones.....	Black	23	New York.....
26.....	John Hand.....	White	21	Missouri.....
29.....	Jack Bonner, alias Reynolds.....	White	40	Pennsylvania.....
29.....	James Kelley .....	White	24	Rhode Island.....
30.....	J. B. Beyers.....	White	20	Indiana.....
30.....	Jas. McGuire, alias W. Johnson.....	White	34	Illinois.....
30.....	Chas. Robinson.....	White	18	Canada.....
May 6.....	Henderson R. Massie.....	White	28	Illinois.....
6.....	Edward Malloy.....	White	20	Missouri.....
6.....	Michael O'Fallon.....	White	30	Indiana.....
7.....	W. J. Haynes.....	White	30	Missouri.....
7.....	Phillip Stark.....	Black	30	Missouri.....
9.....	Wm. Russell.....	White	24	Iowa.....
10.....	Geo. P. Miller.....	White	31	Ohio.....
12.....	Henry Miller.....	White	30	Germany.....
18.....	Charles Ely.....	White	33	New York.....
18.....	David Boardman.....	White	39	Indiana.....
18.....	George Jones.....	Black	30	Pennsylvania.....
14.....	Daniel Field.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
14.....	Mess Hill.....	White	26	Germany.....
14.....	Samuel Mitchell.....	White	25	South Carolina.....
14.....	Charles Gibson.....	White	17	New York.....
14.....	John Gibson.....	White	16	Ohio.....
15.....	Michael Welsh.....	White	17	Missouri.....
15.....	John Wilson.....	Black	27	Canada.....
17.....	Mollie Howard.....	White	22	Indiana.....
17.....	Ida Johnson.....	White	19	Germany.....
17.....	Scott Payne.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
19.....	Walter Phelan.....	White	23	Missouri.....
19.....	Peter Fly.....	Black	22	Kentucky.....
20.....	William B. Richardson.....	White	19	Illinois.....
21.....	D. A. Merrill.....	White	22	New York.....
22.....	Hewett Parks.....	White	16	Missouri.....
23.....	Ed. Brown.....	White	20	Norway.....
27.....	Abner Brown.....	Black	27	Cherokee Nation.....
27.....	William Webb.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
28.....	Christ. Vorbeck.....	White	60	Germany.....
28.....	William Banker.....	White	18	Illinois.....
28.....	George Gilmore.....	White	22	New York.....

## RULE BY GOV. JOHN S. PHELPS—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Cotton picker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Adair.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	4 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Teamster.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Worth.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Saddle tree coverer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempt to rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Caldwell.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Barber.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Tinner.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoe finisher.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Wagon maker.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempt to commit larceny..	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Scotland.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Carpenter.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Coal miner.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Cabinet maker.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Printer.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lawrence.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Hostler.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Assault with intent to kill....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Assault with intent to kill....	2 "
Tinner.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Charlton.....	Stealing from a dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Farmer.....	Jackson.....	Shooting with intent to kill...	3 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Charlton.....	Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "



## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER THREE-

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
June. 2.....	John Burley.....	White	36	Missouri.....
8.....	Jasper Sanders.....	White	32	Virginia.....
6.....	W. Bearheart.....	White	42	Germany.....
7.....	George Whitehall.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
9.....	Charles P. Lancaster, alias Schofield...	White	23	Canada.....
10.....	Joseph Lewis.....	Black	30	Kentucky.....
11.....	Bob Johnson.....	Black	23	Kentucky.....
11.....	William Brown.....	White	26	Kentucky.....
12.....	William Blume.....	White	80	Germany.....
12.....	Charles Whitney.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
12.....	Parker Westement.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
12.....	Step. Brown.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
18.....	Alex. Jenkins.....	White	20	Ohio.....
18.....	John Ryan, alias Buck, alias Jones....	White	24	Louisiana.....
15.....	Joseph Gries.....	White	40	Germany.....
15.....	Martin Murphy.....	White	31	Ireland.....
17.....	James Divine.....	White	39	Scotland.....
17.....	Dennis Gregory.....	White	27	Iowa.....
17.....	Alf. Anderson.....	White	22	Missouri.....
19.....	Amanda Brown.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
19.....	Embert Wages.....	Black	28	Iowa.....
19.....	Wm. Jones.....	Black	34	Virginia.....
19.....	James White.....	White	24	Missouri.....
19.....	Geo. W. Danley.....	White	34	Tennessee.....
19.....	M. G. Baldwin.....	White	23	Texas.....
19.....	Andrew Maupin.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
19.....	James Twedell.....	White	31	Illinois.....
19.....	Calvin McLaughlin.....	Black	24	Mississippi.....
19.....	Charles Wilson.....	White	32	Missouri.....
20.....	Jasper H. Mooney.....	White	27	Indiana.....
21.....	Delbert West.....	White	25	Illinois.....
21.....	Theodore Burnett.....	White	38	Indiana.....
21.....	John Alexander.....	Black	26	Tennessee.....
22.....	Sandford Freeman.....	White	36	Kentucky.....
22.....	Tobe Manuel Helms.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
22.....	Henry Miller.....	White	24	Indian Territory.....
24.....	Richard Webster.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
24.....	Jas. S. Dotson.....	White	23	Missouri.....
25.....	Gus. Jones.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
26.....	Perry Noland.....	White	23	Kentucky.....
28.....	Emily Briscoe.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
28.....	Ida Cooper.....	White	26	West Virginia.....
July 2.....	Walter Ward.....	White	23	Virginia.....
3.....	George Williams.....	White	35	Tennessee.....
4.....	Frank Butler.....	White	24	Illinois.....
4.....	John Pabitzka.....	White	23	Not stated.....
6.....	Lemuel Cadwallader.....	White	43	Virginia.....
7.....	William Penn.....	White	18	Arkansas.....
7.....	Oliver W. Morrison.....	White	25	Indiana.....
7.....	Grant T. Cain.....	White	22	Illinois.....
7.....	Frank Blizzard.....	White	22	Ohio.....
7.....	John Bird.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
10.....	Louis Weinhagen.....	White	44	Germany.....
12.....	Dennis Barroni.....	White	28	Ireland.....
12.....	James Crabtree.....	White	22	Missouri.....
12.....	Jas. N. Blake.....	White	37	Virginia.....

## FOURTHS LAW FROM JUNE 1, 1879, TO DECEMBER 31, 1880.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city .....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Shoemaker.....	Dent.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	Knox.....	Personating another to obtain property.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Telegraph operator.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Attempt to commit rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Butcher.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
House servant.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Barber.....	Clinton.....	Burglary.....	6 "
Barber.....	Clay.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted robbery.....	3 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Incest.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Johnson.....	Felonious assault with knife.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cass.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Cass.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Housework.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Receiving stolen property.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Larceny and embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	6 "
Plasterer.....	Marion.....	Rape.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	6 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempt to rape.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Carpenter.....	Andrew.....	Perjury.....	2 "
Cooper.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Barber.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Greene.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	5 "
Blacksmith.....	Crawford.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	2 "
Housework.....	Pike.....	Neglect of child.....	3 "
Housework.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	Howard.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lincoln.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Manslaughter 1st degree.....	5 "
Blacksmith.....	Greene.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Bates.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Clerk.....	St. Louis city.....	Forgery 2d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Oregon.....	Forgery.....	2 1/2 "
Cooper.....	Dent.....	Incest.....	5 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
July 14.....	John Williams.....	White	26	Pennsylvania.....
18.....	Otto Keil.....	White	27	Germany.....
23.....	Monroe Johnson.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
24.....	Francis Elliott.....	White	20	Illinois.....
24.....	Robert Murphy.....	White	19	Indiana.....
26.....	David Sullivan.....	White	34	Ireland.....
27.....	David King.....	White	17	Pennsylvania.....
28.....	Henry Williams.....	Black	50	North Carolina.....
28.....	Chas. H. Hardin.....	White	31	Tennessee.....
28.....	John F. Best.....	White	20	Wisconsin.....
30.....	Newton Brown.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
31.....	Albert E. Young.....	White	27	Missouri.....
Aug. 1.....	John L. Ware.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
1.....	John Reed.....	Black	27	Kentucky.....
4.....	James F. Brown.....	White	27	Arkansas.....
4.....	Noah Petit.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
5.....	James Griffin.....	White	23	Indiana.....
5.....	Lenville Teeter.....	White	21	Missouri.....
5.....	John Maberry.....	Black	22	Tennessee.....
6.....	William P. Nicholson.....	White	48	Maryland.....
6.....	William H. Stewart.....	White	33	New York.....
6.....	George Snyder.....	White	19	Illinois.....
6.....	William Bush.....	White	27	Indiana.....
8.....	John Clay.....	White	59	Kentucky.....
9.....	Julia Blue.....	Black	21	Texas.....
9.....	Creasy Jones.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
9.....	William Hughes.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
9.....	Jack Agee.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
9.....	Robert Banks.....	Black	34	Tennessee.....
13.....	William C. Reedy.....	White	53	Ireland.....
15.....	Henry Smith.....	Black	28	Kentucky.....
15.....	George Howard.....	White	86	High Seas.....
15.....	Wm. P. Marsh.....	White	31	Wisconsin.....
18.....	Frank Arnold.....	White	21	Illinois.....
19.....	Hattie Tate.....	Black	20	Louisiana.....
19.....	William Thomas.....	White	21	Missouri.....
19.....	James Allen.....	White	26	New York.....
20.....	Ella Ryan.....	White	19	Illinois.....
21.....	Nathan P. Ingle.....	White	88	Illinois.....
21.....	Otis Archer.....	White	49	Ohio.....
22.....	John Farish.....	White	24	Missouri.....
22.....	Charles Bauer.....	White	40	Bohemia.....
23.....	Sandy Taylor.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
25.....	Alex. Charman.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
26.....	Joseph Cartwright.....	White	33	Michigan.....
26.....	Eli Lyons.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
31.....	James Wright.....	White	24	England.....
31.....	Levin Carnish.....	Black	33	Maryland.....
Sept. 4.....	Moses Hughes.....	White	21	Wisconsin.....
5.....	James Cassidy.....	White	19	Missouri.....
5.....	John Bowman.....	White	32	Pennsylvania.....
5.....	Henry Thatcher.....	Black	27	Kentucky.....
6.....	Daniel G. Melsone.....	White	83	Ohio.....
6.....	Robert Writton.....	White	24	Tennessee.....
6.....	Jas. McCoy.....	White	26	Pennsylvania.....
7.....	Albert Lilly.....	White	28	Not stated.....
7.....	John Miller.....	White	23	Germany.....
7.....	Louis Powell.....	White	23	Germany.....
8.....	Chas. A. Priestler.....	White	25	New York.....
8.....	Andrew Jackson.....	Black	26	Missouri.....

## THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Machinist.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Farmer.....	Scott.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Ripley.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Farmer.....	Ripley.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Cook.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Callaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Printer.....	Taney.....	Not stated.....	3 "
Blacksmith.....	Scott.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Webster.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Cooper.....	Perjury.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Livingstone.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Livingstone.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Rustic chair maker.....	Callaway.....	Burglary.....	8 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	Chariton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Chariton.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Chariton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	2 "
Druggist.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississipl.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cabinet maker.....	Mississipl.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Brick maker.....	Grundy.....	Assault to commit rape.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Benton.....	Assault to kill.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Brewer.....	Franklin.....	Burglary 2d deg. and larceny	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	Assault to rape.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Adair.....	Not stated.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Boone.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Chariton.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Schuyler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Clair.....	Not stated.....	2 "
Iron peddler.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Wood turner.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Baker.....	Audrain.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Butcher.....	Audrain.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Book-keeper.....	St. Louis city.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Franklin.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Sep. 8.....	Thos. McKnab.....	White	23	Pennsylvania.....
9.....	Henry Boenning.....	White	26	Denmark.....
9.....	S. H. Carter.....	White	17	Indiana.....
10.....	Wm. Moore.....	White	21	West Virginia.....
10.....	Eli English.....	Black	27	Missouri.....
11.....	Wm. Finschler.....	White	49	Lorraine.....
11.....	Wm. Hayes.....	White	26	Missouri.....
11.....	Wm. Garrett.....	White	27	Ireland.....
11.....	Charles Herschman.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
11.....	Wm. H. Allen.....	White	29	Indiana.....
11.....	Wm. Houslee.....	Black	25	Kentucky.....
11.....	Geo. W. Scott.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
12.....	James Maple.....	White	19	Missouri.....
13.....	Fannie Mitchell.....	Black	.....	Tennessee.....
13.....	Henry Moore.....	Black	40	Virginia.....
14.....	Joe C. Scott.....	White	45	Kentucky.....
15.....	William Ostrahan.....	White	19	Tennessee.....
16.....	Henry Mickey.....	Black	25	Virginia.....
18.....	Joseph Bigbee.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
19.....	John Duncan.....	White	28	Missouri.....
20.....	Martin Richards, alias Edwards.....	Black	33	Missouri.....
20.....	Jno. Strickland.....	Black	24	Tennessee.....
21.....	Mike Devine.....	White	22	Massachusetts.....
21.....	Dennis Wiggington.....	White	24	Missouri.....
21.....	John Duclos.....	White	19	Missouri.....
21.....	George Melton.....	White	46	Germany.....
21.....	Robert Jones.....	White	30	North Wales.....
22.....	Adam Snyder.....	White	50	Germany.....
18.....	W. F. Anderson.....	Black	21	Pennsylvania.....
18.....	Joseph Nichols.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
18.....	Cy King.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
23.....	Arch Mitchell.....	White	28	Missouri.....
25.....	Eugene Mombert.....	White	22	France.....
25.....	Samuel Sizemore.....	White	18	Missouri.....
27.....	Edward Hall.....	White	46	Tennessee.....
27.....	Anderson Overall.....	White	31	Tennessee.....
27.....	John Logan.....	Black	34	Kentucky.....
27.....	Henry Andrews.....	White	32	Connecticut.....
28.....	John Kehoe.....	White	38	New York.....
28.....	Thomas Kehoe.....	White	50	Ireland.....
29.....	Daniel J. Maloney.....	White	18	Pennsylvania.....
29.....	Sol Miller.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
30.....	Floyd Cozzens.....	Black	43	Virginia.....
30.....	Samuel G. Ford.....	White	24	Missouri.....
30.....	Nellie Wilson.....	White	29	Missouri.....
30.....	Robert Henderson.....	Black	28	Virginia.....
Oct. 1.....	Mary Deeds.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
1.....	Melinda Caldwell.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
1.....	Wm. Albright.....	White	17	Unknown.....
1.....	Frank Gerard.....	White	17	New York.....
1.....	Barney Parks.....	White	44	Indiana.....
2.....	Frank Shoultz.....	White	21	Missouri.....
2.....	Charles Hays.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
2.....	Frank Mayer.....	White	30	Germany.....
8.....	Napoleon Burgess.....	White	21	Canada.....
3.....	John Newman.....	White	59	Pennsylvania.....
3.....	Robert Morgan.....	White	20	Missouri.....
3.....	Jessie Pomeroy.....	White	21	Missouri.....
4.....	Edgar Allen.....	Black	21	Missouri.....

## THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	5 years.
Miller.....	Clay.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	DeKalb.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Not stated.....	8 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Horse shoer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Printer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	Marion.....	Not stated.....	3 "
Carriage maker.....	Lafayette.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Cook.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Brick molder.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Crawford.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	8 "
Shoe cutter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	5 "
Farmer.....	Audrain.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Crawford.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Farmer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Horse shoer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Lead miner.....	Washington.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Shoemaker.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Gardener.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Ralls.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Felonious assault.....	4 "
Painter.....	Lewis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Clerk.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Cook and engineer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Harrison.....	Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	2 "
Servant.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny, 3 charges.....	6 "
Chamber maid.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Wagon maker.....	D-nt.....	Converting lost property.....	2 "
Barber.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Assault to kill.....	4 "
Butcher.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Robbery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	Crawford.....	Stealing in dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dent.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Andrew.....	Burglary and larceny.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879				
Oct. 5.....	Wm. Sly.....	White	19	Missouri.....
7.....	Stephen C. Snow.....	White	23	Indiana.....
8.....	George Watkins.....	White	35	Virginia.....
9.....	John L. Gilbert.....	White	23	Ohio.....
10.....	James Martin.....	White	24	New York.....
10.....	William Clifford.....	White	18	Missouri.....
10.....	Albert Ryan.....	White	26	Missouri.....
10.....	Oscar Peacock.....	White	26	Virginia.....
11.....	J. M. Collins, alias J. B. Wilson.....	White	26	Kentucky.....
12.....	George White.....	White	24	Illinois.....
12.....	August Hoffman.....	White	22	Switzerland.....
14.....	Doctor Taylor, alias J. C. VanPelt.....	White	37	Ohio.....
15.....	Theodore O'Day.....	White	22	New York.....
16.....	William Merritt.....	White	19	New York.....
16.....	Mike Carroll.....	White	25	Ohio.....
17.....	George Level.....	White	23	Missouri.....
18.....	John Boothe.....	White	33	Indiana.....
19.....	Henry Hicks.....	Black	21	Texas.....
19.....	E. M. Scott.....	White	32	Mississippi.....
21.....	Henry Johnson.....	White	21	Denmark.....
21.....	Joseph Martin.....	White	16	Missouri.....
21.....	James Morrison.....	White	16	Tennessee.....
21.....	Nellie Howard, alias Smith.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
22.....	William Schultze.....	White	23	Germany.....
23.....	Essex Rufus.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
23.....	James Reed.....	White	32	Louisiana.....
23.....	John Watson.....	White	22	Ohio.....
23.....	Andy Bowman.....	White	20	Louisiana.....
23.....	Walter O'Neill.....	White	21	Missouri.....
25.....	Jane Corder.....	Black	30	Virginia.....
26.....	Dave Dean.....	White	30	Tennessee.....
28.....	Christ Reipke.....	White	56	Germany.....
28.....	Franklin VanBebber.....	White	24	Missouri.....
30.....	James McConkey.....	White	19	Ohio.....
30.....	Wm. C. Hagan.....	White	26	Illinois.....
31.....	Edward Duckworth.....	White	19	Missouri.....
31.....	Henry Milberry.....	White	16	Missouri.....
31.....	James Coyle.....	White	21	Missouri.....
Nov. 1.....	Willis A. Hill.....	White	39	Illinois.....
2.....	Charles Flowers.....	White	27	Tennessee.....
3.....	Hiram Morehouse.....	White	35	New York.....
8.....	John Corey.....	White	22	Indiana.....
5.....	Marion Hibbs.....	White	20	Missouri.....
6.....	Wallace Phenix.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
6.....	Robert Brisman.....	White	19	Missouri.....
6.....	Green Ballen.....	White	21	Missouri.....
7.....	Enoch Ellis.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
9.....	Frank Nelson.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
18.....	Dan West.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
13.....	William Hamilton.....	White	23	Texas.....
14.....	George Schnell.....	White	27	Missouri.....
15.....	Ed. M. McCullough.....	White	23	Missouri.....
16.....	Felix Tucker.....	White	45	Missouri.....
18.....	Scott Brumley.....	White	16	Tennessee.....
19.....	James McBride.....	White	29	Virginia.....
19.....	John Owens.....	Black	35	Tennessee.....
20.....	Charles H. Wood.....	White	21	New York.....
20.....	John Watson.....	White	19	Indiana.....
20.....	Sam Pullen.....	White	30	Missouri.....
22.....	George F. Miller.....	White	32	Indiana.....

**THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.**

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer.....	Andrew.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Shoemaker.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 4th degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Blacksmith.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Tailor.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Cape Girardeau.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Dallas.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Photographer.....	Macon.....	Arson.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Linn.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Cook.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Oregon.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Caldwell.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Butcher.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pemiscot.....	Assault to kill.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Pemiscot.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Baker.....	Pemiscot.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Pemiscot.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
House work.....	Warren.....	Assisting prisoners to escape.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Gasconade.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Assault to kill.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Arson.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Rape.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Polk.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Green.....	Grand larceny, 8 charges.....	6 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Shoemaker.....	Laclede.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Rape.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Callaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Laclede.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Cook.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Caulker.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Perry.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Oregon.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Engineer.....	Marion.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Monteau.....	Horse stealing.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "
Furniture maker.....	Grundy.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "



## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1879.				
Nov. 20.....	William Jones.....	Black	20	Kentucky.....
23.....	Frank Hatt.....	White	23	Iowa.....
23.....	J. Lee Casey.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
26.....	Edward Albrecht.....	White	35	Germany.....
26.....	Henry Hobson.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
28.....	Patrick Fay.....	White	23	Ireland.....
28.....	James Ryan.....	White	43	Ireland.....
28.....	Harry N. Towner.....	White	27	Connecticut.....
28.....	Lee Atchison.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
28.....	Herman Morst.....	White	42	Germany.....
29.....	Chas. Deer, alias Wilson.....	White	28	Ohio.....
29.....	Wm. H. Sinclair.....	White	19	Missouri.....
80.....	Edward Freeman.....	White	28	Vermont.....
Dec. 1.....	Richard Lange.....	White	27	England.....
3.....	Chas. Minnich.....	White	21	New York.....
3.....	Frank Benton.....	White	21	Illinois.....
5.....	Dave Burns.....	White	25	Iowa.....
5.....	Gus Mitchell.....	White	22	Pennsylvania.....
6.....	Andrew Clinton.....	White	25	Missouri.....
8.....	Christopher Johnson.....	White	46	Virginia.....
8.....	Anson C. Plain.....	White	34	Illinois.....
10.....	Wm. Burthold.....	White	17	Missouri.....
10.....	Frank Wilson.....	Black	24	Arkansas.....
10.....	Minnie Butterfield.....	White	20	Missouri.....
10.....	Emma Miller.....	White	26	Canada.....
10.....	Charles Orabtree.....	White	19	Missouri.....
10.....	Jeff. Estell.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
11.....	Thomas Connors.....	White	25	New York.....
11.....	Ben Hughes.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
11.....	John Robinson.....	Black	27	Missouri.....
11.....	Minor Jackson.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
12.....	Eva Wray.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
12.....	Edward Johnson.....	Black	39	Illinois.....
13.....	Florence Smith.....	Black	22	Florida.....
18.....	Andy Webb.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
13.....	J. K. Jones.....	White	39	Ohio.....
18.....	Martin Broderick.....	White	30	Ireland.....
14.....	James M. Lane.....	White	20	Tennessee.....
15.....	Wm. Mansfield.....	Black	23	Louisiana.....
16.....	Marshall Brown.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
15.....	Columbus Field.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
17.....	John Randols.....	White	21	Missouri.....
18.....	Thomas Wiseman.....	White	20	Missouri.....
20.....	John Boyce.....	White	17	Missouri.....
20.....	Julius Fickler alias McAnliff.....	White	19	Missouri.....
21.....	S. B. Williams.....	White	30	Ohio.....
21.....	James Stobaugh.....	White	31	Missouri.....
23.....	William Johnson.....	White	23	Kentucky.....
24.....	James Pottz.....	White	26	Missouri.....
27.....	William Jones.....	Black	35	Missouri.....
27.....	Mathew Doward.....	White	26	Germany.....
29.....	Richard D. Cutting.....	White	24	Indiana.....
29.....	Wm. Chilcott.....	White	22	Pennsylvania.....
29.....	Edward Stansell.....	White	20	California.....
29.....	Thomas Dooley.....	White	23	Ohio.....
29.....	Robert Houshard.....	White	23	Missouri.....
29.....	Stephen Withrow.....	White	16	Missouri.....

## THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer .....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer .....	Clark.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer .....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Greene.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Howard.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Tailor.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Book-keeper .....	Macon .....	False pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clay .....	Assault to kill .....	85 "
Miner.....	Morgan.....	Having in possession stolen goods.....	8 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Ralls.....	Burglary and larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Putnam.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Tobacco roller.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Christian.....	Burglary and larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Forgery 8d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Howard.....	Murder 2d degree.....	12 "
Barber.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Barber.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Tinner.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Barber.....	Livingston.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Felonious Assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Boone.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Gasconade.....	Felonious assault to ravish ..	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Book-keeper .....	Jasper.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny, 2 charges.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Linn.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Stone cutter .....	Livingston.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Platte.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Brickmaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to do great bodily harm.....	5 "
Machinist.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	Jackson.....	Assault with intent to rob.....	2 "
Cigar maker.....	Jackson.....	Assault with intent to rob.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Barber.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Audrain.....	Burglary and larceny.....	8 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Jan. 1.....	Louis Meyer.....	White	40	Germany.....
2.....	Lewis Hill.....	White	19	Wisconsin.....
2.....	Woodson Green.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
2.....	J. W. B. Bowman.....	White	35	Switzerland.....
4.....	Webb Hawkins.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
6.....	Dave Smith.....	White	34	Missouri.....
7.....	Chris. Moss.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
7.....	Thos. Blake.....	White	22	Missouri.....
9.....	Thos. Parks.....	White	19	Iowa.....
9.....	Louis Tweedell.....	White	80	Missouri.....
12.....	James Ferguson.....	White	27	Ireland.....
12.....	Granville Mercena.....	White	21	Virginia.....
13.....	Anna Costello.....	White	87	Ireland.....
16.....	Henry Johnson.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
17.....	Charles Swan.....	White	23	Germany.....
17.....	Wm. Stone.....	White	22	Illinois.....
18.....	Wm. Loving.....	White	22	Iowa.....
19.....	James Collins.....	White	28	Pennsylvania.....
20.....	Henry McDonald.....	White	21	Missouri.....
20.....	Wm. Ingraham.....	White	20	Minnesota.....
22.....	Wm. Meyers.....	White	35	Germany.....
23.....	Karl Bergner.....	White	38	Poland.....
27.....	Wm. Wiseman.....	White	26	Missouri.....
27.....	Oliver Tolley.....	White	21	Missouri.....
30.....	Martin Leonard.....	White	25	Massachusetts.....
30.....	Frank Simpson.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
31.....	Wm. Wadkins.....	White	.....	West Virginia.....
Febr. 2.....	Emerson Sapaugh.....	White	26	Missouri.....
3.....	Jno. R. Ledford.....	White	19	Missouri.....
6.....	Jno. W. Webb.....	White	24	Missouri.....
6.....	Joshua L. Guffy.....	White	28	Kentucky.....
8.....	Charles Cunningham.....	White	20	Missouri.....
9.....	Henry Bush.....	Black	17	North Carolina.....
18.....	T. J. Ellis.....	White	28	Arkansas.....
13.....	Addison Lewis.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
13.....	George Cox.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
13.....	George Williams.....	White	25	Missouri.....
14.....	Henry Weaver.....	White	32	Maryland.....
16.....	William Ott.....	White	.....	Ireland.....
16.....	John Anderson.....	Black	25	North Carolina.....
16.....	Stephen Hanlon.....	White	44	Maryland.....
17.....	Charles Cogswell.....	White	18	Illinois.....
18.....	Daniel Buckner.....	White	24	Missouri.....
19.....	Harriet Mullens.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
19.....	James Walker.....	White	22	Kentucky.....
20.....	W. H. Snyder.....	White	19	Missouri.....
20.....	Walter Davis.....	White	23	Mississippi.....
21.....	Lewis Cargile.....	White	41	Missouri.....
22.....	Eli McGuire.....	White	48	Tennessee.....
24.....	John Gray.....	White	22	Missouri.....
27.....	Thornton Walters.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
23.....	Louis McKee.....	Black	29	Kentucky.....
28.....	Louis Fritz.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
29.....	Charles Edmonds.....	White	17	Missouri.....
29.....	John Morris.....	White	32	Wisconsin.....
Mar. 1.....	H. D. Taylor.....	White	18	Illinois.....
1.....	Martin V. Lane.....	White	35	Missouri.....

## UNDER THREE-FOURTHS LAW.—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Franklin.....	Rape.....	10 years.
.....	Harrison.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
.....	Marion.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	8 "
School teacher .....	Clark.....	Not stated.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Ray.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Adair.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
Blacksmith.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny and breaking jail.....	5 "
Cook.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Morgan.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Ozark.....	Felonious Assault.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Painter.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Blacksmith.....	Marion.....	Feloniously and willfully kill- ing a certain man.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Feloniously and willfully kill- ing a certain man.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Clair.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
Laborer.....	Wayne.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Adair.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Wayne.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Burglary and larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Phelps.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Howard.....	Burglary.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Harness maker.....	Iron.....	Larceny from dwelling house.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Vernon.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Pemiscot.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
House work.....	Cass.....	Concealing birth of child.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Carriage maker.....	Caldwell.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Dade.....	Murder.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Linn.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Brick molder.....	Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Caldwell.....	Rape.....	4 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age	Nativity.
1880.				
Mar. 2.....	Sandford Roush.....	White	25	Maryland.....
2.....	Robert Wood.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
2.....	Albert Abbott.....	White	21	Michigan.....
2.....	Thos. McGanley.....	White	25	Ireland.....
3.....	Emma Phipps.....	White	23	.....
4.....	Lyman Irvin.....	White	21	Ohio.....
4.....	Valentine Sutton.....	Black	36	Missouri.....
4.....	Thos. Broderick.....	White	19	Missouri.....
6.....	James Burns.....	White	21	Missouri.....
8.....	Richard Hart.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
9.....	David C. Jones.....	White	42	Illinois.....
9.....	Frank M. Jones.....	White	25	Illinois.....
9.....	A. H. Jones, alias Henry Mitchell.....	White	30	Illinois.....
10.....	Thos. Martin.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
10.....	Chas. Burgess.....	White	29	Ohio.....
12.....	Joseph Hill.....	White	23	Missouri.....
12.....	Dave Wolf.....	White	19	Missouri.....
13.....	Albert Harding.....	White	24	Michigan.....
13.....	Peter Harding.....	White	25	Michigan.....
13.....	Green Patterson.....	Black	19	Arkansas.....
18.....	Patrick Clark.....	White	18	Missouri.....
18.....	John McGee.....	White	21	New York.....
16.....	Thomas Turner.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
16.....	Sam Ray.....	Black	24	New York.....
17.....	George Hawk.....	White	28	Illinois.....
18.....	Wm. Province.....	White	28	Missouri.....
18.....	Bertie Davis.....	White	22	Missouri.....
19.....	George Davis.....	White	35	Virginia.....
17.....	Ed. Hammond.....	White	25	Missouri.....
20.....	James Ahart.....	White	36	Missouri.....
21.....	Amos Kerr.....	White	25	Missouri.....
21.....	W. Richardson.....	Black	30	Mississippi.....
21.....	Fenton Jones.....	Black	23	Tennessee.....
22.....	George Erickson.....	White	18	Missouri.....
22.....	John Savage.....	White	28	Missouri.....
23.....	Chas. Manuel.....	White	18	Illinois.....
23.....	Henry Singleton.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
23.....	Wm. Henry.....	Black	24	Arkansas.....
24.....	Joseph Sowers.....	White	27	Missouri.....
24.....	Alvin J. McGuire.....	White	22	Ohio.....
25.....	William Crawford.....	White	20	New York.....
26.....	L. P. Foster.....	White	26	Missouri.....
26.....	Richard Bragg.....	White	28	Indiana.....
28.....	Mary Moore.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
28.....	Andrew Wilfret.....	White	27	Indiana.....
28.....	Charles Wilson.....	White	19	California.....
29.....	Gin Crawford.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
80.....	F. M. Wright.....	White	23	Kentucky.....
April 1.....	Harvey Little.....	White	23	Missouri.....
2.....	John Roberson.....	White	19	Illinois.....
2.....	James Williams.....	Black	18	Mississippi.....
2.....	George Barney.....	Black	15	Missouri.....
7.....	Hobbs Kerry.....	White	23	Arkansas.....
7.....	Philip Shelton.....	Black	21	Kentucky.....
9.....	Josep Barney.....	White	23	Pennsylvania.....
18.....	Joseph McDonnell.....	White	19	Missouri.....
15.....	Henry Goedeman.....	White	53	Germany.....
15.....	John Smith.....	White	41	Germany.....
16.....	John W. Reed.....	White	26	Kentucky.....

## UNDER THREE-FOURTHS LAW.—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Grundy.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer.....	Boone.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Wright.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
House work.....	Moniteau.....	Concealing birth of child.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ray.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Barry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Assault to rob.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Ray.....	Burglary 2d degree, 2 charges	6 "
Shoemaker.....	Wright.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Manslaughter 1st degree.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Andrew.....	Assault to kill.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Larceny in dwelling.....	2 "
Barber.....	St. Charles.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Blacksmith.....	Webster.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	2 "
Servant.....	Webster.....	Conveying tools into jail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Stone cutter.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Miller.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	New Madrid.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	4 "
Farmer.....	New Madrid.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	4 "
Farmer.....	New Madrid.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Gasconade.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Putnam.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Tinner.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Blacksmith.....	Marion.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Painter.....	Mercer.....	Burglary, larceny and break- ing jail.....	4 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	New Madrid.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	4 "
Housework.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and larceny.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Lead miner.....	Cooper.....	Obstructing railroad track.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Barry.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Whitewasher.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Audrain.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Apr. 18.....	Chas. R. Huffman.....	White	19	Missouri.....
19.....	David Hamby.....	White	46	Missouri.....
19.....	Riley Motley.....	Black	30	Tennessee.....
21.....	John Smith.....	White	19	Ohio.....
21.....	Louis Fish.....	White	45	Illinois.....
22.....	J. R. Walker.....	White	23	Kentucky.....
23.....	E. J. Nickerson.....	White	20	Illinois.....
24.....	William Elliott.....	White	19	Indiana.....
24.....	Chas. Williams.....	White	23	Maine.....
24.....	Henry Patterson.....	Black	43	Virginia.....
24.....	Samuel Colton.....	White	22	Texas.....
25.....	Jesse Angleton.....	White	27	Kentucky.....
26.....	Charles Towers.....	White	24	New York.....
26.....	Charles H. Davis.....	White	36	New York.....
26.....	Wm. Davis.....	White	36	Ireland.....
26.....	Geoge Powers.....	White	55	Ireland.....
28.....	Alexander Smith.....	Black	28	Virginia.....
28.....	Zelatus Inlow.....	White	20	Ohio.....
May 2.....	James B. McHolmes.....	White	22	Ohio.....
3.....	Henry Smith.....	White	28	New York.....
4.....	Chas. O. Andrae.....	White	21	Missouri.....
4.....	Edward Jones.....	White	22	Illinois.....
5.....	Charles Beckworth.....	White	18	Canada.....
6.....	W. D. Crawford.....	White	28	England.....
7.....	Wm. Wyatt.....	White	20	Missouri.....
9.....	Wm. Berger.....	White	28	Germany.....
11.....	Thomas Pedigo.....	White	17	Kansas.....
12.....	James W. Buis.....	White	33	Missouri.....
12.....	J. D. McMillan.....	White	80	Kentucky.....
12.....	Nelson Frey.....	Black	38	Virginia.....
18.....	Wm. Smith, alias Wallace.....	White	29	Tennessee.....
13.....	Mike Caston.....	White	19	Ohio.....
14.....	Wayne Milligan.....	White	40	Illinois.....
15.....	Robert Quigley.....	White	21	Missouri.....
15.....	August Schmidt.....	White	60	Germany.....
19.....	Thomas Abrams.....	White	17	Missouri.....
19.....	Wm. Haynes.....	White	29	Tennessee.....
20.....	Joseph Piazza.....	White	26	Italy.....
22.....	Edward Higgins.....	White	28	Louisiana.....
22.....	Huse Valentine.....	White	19	Tennessee.....
22.....	James W. Kimball.....	White	20	Illinois.....
23.....	Samuel Shaffer.....	White	28	Maryland.....
23.....	Elijah Wilson.....	White	36	Missouri.....
23.....	John O'Brien.....	White	48	Ireland.....
24.....	George Davidson.....	White	35	Pennsylvania.....
24.....	Thomas S. Rice.....	White	27	Georgia.....
26.....	John Coleman, alias Mitchell.....	Black	26	Virginia.....
26.....	John Barthoff.....	White	22	Missouri.....
26.....	James Crunch.....	White	22	Arkansas.....
26.....	Edward Ketchum.....	White	28	Missouri.....
26.....	Edward McCracken.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
28.....	James Brown.....	White	20	Kentucky.....
28.....	Isaac Coleman.....	Black	49	Kentucky.....
28.....	Gus A. Kalhert.....	White	30	Russia.....
June 1.....	Peter Connelly.....	White	22	Ireland.....
2.....	Jesse Smallwood.....	White	24	Missouri.....
2.....	Isaac Newton.....	White	47	Missouri.....
2.....	John Miller.....	White	18	Missouri.....
4.....	Zeb Kennard.....	White	20	Ohio.....

## THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer.....	Washington.....	Incest.....	2 "
Lat-orer.....	Greene.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Monroe.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Engineer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Assisting prisoners to escape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Adair.....	Stealing in a dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Miner.....	Washington.....	Obstructing railroad track.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Ozark.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clinton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Tinsmith.....	Clinton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Assault to rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Benton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Clark.....	Grand larceny.....	6 "
Blacksmith.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Printer.....	Henry.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Forgery.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Davless.....	Burglary 3d degree.....	3 "
Druggist.....	St. Louis city.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Schuyler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Crime against nature.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Nodaway.....	Forgery 4th degree.....	2 "
Farmer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny and breaking jail.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Hickory.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Weaver.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Charlton.....	Rape.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Andrew.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Butcher.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dunklin.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Farmer.....	Benton.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cigar maker.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempt to rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dunklin.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Book-keeper.....	St. Louis city.....	Embezzlement.....	4 "
Boilermaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Scotland.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Andrew.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Knox.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "



## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
June 5.....	Geo. W. Freeman.....	White	35	Ohio .....
5.....	Wm. St. Clair.....	White	30	Connecticut .....
5.....	Frank Caldwell.....	White	24	Indiana.....
5.....	Joseph Hopkins.....	White	27	Missouri.....
6.....	Frank Sherfield.....	White	23	Kentucky.....
7.....	Wm. Lannsberry.....	White	22	Connecticut.....
9.....	George Finley.....	White	18	Missouri.....
9.....	Freeman Short.....	White	18	Missouri.....
10.....	Allen Williams.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
11.....	Wm. Burkett.....	White	19	Germany.....
11.....	Hugo Fritz.....	White	19	Minnesota.....
12.....	Fred. Detrich.....	White	50	Germany.....
13.....	John Grant.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
13.....	Frank Humphreys.....	White	20	Illinois.....
14.....	Milton Hollis.....	White	27	Illinois.....
16.....	Charles Day.....	White	31	New York.....
16.....	Charles Andrews.....	Black	26	Georgia.....
16.....	Wm. Robinson.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
16.....	Joseph Epperson.....	White	21	Missouri.....
17.....	Stephen Douglas.....	Black	23	Tennessee.....
17.....	J. L. Westervell.....	White	28	New York.....
18.....	George Miller.....	White	34	New Jersey.....
18.....	George Denny.....	White	21	Missouri.....
18.....	Rafe Davenport.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
18.....	Henry Chrisman.....	White	26	New York.....
18.....	Wm. Nickerson.....	White	20	Missouri.....
19.....	George Fitzclarence.....	White	45	New York.....
19.....	Carter Dickson.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
19.....	Joseph Friedman.....	White	35	Germany.....
19.....	Calvin Jones.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
19.....	Wm. Conard.....	White	25	Indiana.....
19.....	J. A. Hollis.....	White	27	Tennessee.....
19.....	John Murphy.....	White	36	Ireland.....
21.....	Edward R. Ellison.....	White	45	Maryland.....
21.....	G. T. Brown.....	White	35	Kentucky.....
22.....	Jacob Northup.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
23.....	Benjamin Bolton.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
23.....	Edward Smith.....	White	25	Missouri.....
25.....	John Flannigan.....	White	24	Missouri.....
25.....	John Baptist.....	White	38	France.....
26.....	Henry Black.....	Black	29	Louisiana.....
26.....	Thomas Brumskell.....	White	23	Canada.....
26.....	Charles Dunkle.....	White	19	Missouri.....
27.....	John Malady.....	White	26	Tennessee.....
27.....	Andrew Malady.....	White	30	Tennessee.....
27.....	Hiram Davis.....	Black	19	Mississippi.....
28.....	James Russell.....	White	33	Tennessee.....
30.....	Matt Williams.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
30.....	Alex. M. Madison.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
July 2.....	Henry C. Fischer.....	White	30	Indiana.....
3.....	Walter Richmond.....	White	33	Ohio.....
3.....	Wm. Banks.....	White	18	Georgia.....
7.....	Thomas Baines.....	White	27	Arkansas.....
7.....	Wm. A. Burrows.....	White	21	Mississippi.....
9.....	Wm. Walters.....	Black	32	Maryland.....
12.....	E. Pollard.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
13.....	John Barry, alias Ryan.....	White	27	Ohio.....
14.....	James England.....	White	21	Tennessee.....
15.....	Charles Bell.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
16.....	J. S. Hoskins.....	White	19	Missouri.....

**THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.**

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Carpenter.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny .....	2 years.
Book-keeper.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Madaway.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Surveyor .....	St. Charles .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles .....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Butcher .....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Bookbinder .....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Forgery 3d degree .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Forgery 4th degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to rape.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson .....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Butcher.....	Jackson.....	Assault to rob.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Franklin.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Brickmason.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Broom-maker.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny .....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Dealing 3-card monte.....	2 "
Tailor.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Camden.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Butcher.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Charles.....	Assault to kill .....	5 "
Laborer.....	Pemiscot.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Stonemason .....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Bates.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Saw filer .....	Butler.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Clay.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Clerk.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	3 1/2 "
Harness maker.....	Jasper.....	Robbery.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Laborer.....	Dade.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Brick molder.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny .....	2 "
Brick molder.....	Cole.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lincoln.....	Manslaughter 3d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted burglary.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Larceny from Dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880				
July 17.....	George Mueller.....	White	28	Germany.....
17.....	Edward Kelly.....	White	22	Missouri.....
17.....	Wm. J. Harvey.....	White	37	Indiana.....
17.....	Henry Champ.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
19.....	Henry Jackson.....	White	21	Missouri.....
21.....	John Mitchell.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
22.....	John Fobel.....	White	53	Switzerland.....
22.....	Ludwig Berg.....	White	38	Germany.....
28.....	John Davis.....	White	19	Illinois.....
24.....	Smith Fraley.....	Black	18	Texas.....
25.....	Lucy Corder.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
26.....	A. S. Mathews.....	White	23	Missouri.....
26.....	Alonzo Carpenter.....	White	17	Missouri.....
28.....	Joe Shoemaker.....	White	23	Kentucky.....
29.....	Wm. B. Pool.....	White	21	Massachusetts.....
30.....	Chas. Ayres.....	Black	18	New York.....
Aug. 2.....	Thomas Burns.....	White	25	Pennsylvania.....
2.....	Oliver Jackson.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
2.....	Albert Asbour.....	Black	24	Louisiana.....
3.....	John Hall.....	White	35	Ireland.....
3.....	Ben Mitchell.....	Black	40	Tennessee.....
3.....	Wm. H. Foster.....	White	80	Kentucky.....
3.....	Peter Ramsey.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
4.....	Taylor Pierson.....	White	30	Indiana.....
6.....	Charles Miller.....	White	20	Illinois.....
7.....	Louis Brooks.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
10.....	W. F. Martin.....	White	24	Tennessee.....
11.....	John Harris.....	White	21	Missouri.....
11.....	Chas. Lewis.....	Black	21	Tennessee.....
12.....	George Williams.....	White	30	Illinois.....
12.....	Maggie Dibble.....	White	25	Ireland.....
12.....	Frank Wilson.....	White	17	Texas.....
18.....	Chas. Vankirk.....	White	21	Indiana.....
13.....	James Haddock.....	White	27	Missouri.....
15.....	Julia A. Stephenson.....	Black	59	Missouri.....
15.....	Mary A. Stephenson.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
17.....	Sallie Taylor.....	Black	.....	Virginia.....
17.....	John Murphy.....	White	46	Ireland.....
22.....	Mike Martin.....	White	24	Tennessee.....
22.....	George Smith.....	White	21	Illinois.....
26.....	Jordon Emory.....	White	23	Missouri.....
28.....	John Marshall.....	White	24	Pennsylvania.....
29.....	Edwin Newton.....	White	83	England.....
29.....	Jethrow Newton.....	White	30	England.....
30.....	Joe Cox.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
30.....	Benj. Berry.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
31.....	J. M. Williams.....	White	28	Missouri.....
31.....	John Davis.....	White	21	Illinois.....
31.....	Chas. Henderson.....	White	22	Missouri.....
30.....	Wm. Cordell.....	Black	18	Mississippi.....
Sept. 1.....	Chas. D. Bourne.....	White	34	Indiana.....
2.....	Henry Sanfoot.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
2.....	W. F. Ewers.....	White	44	Scotland.....
3.....	Jack Kelly.....	White	28	New York.....
4.....	Wm. Jackson.....	Black	26	Tennessee.....
5.....	C. L. Griffin.....	White	46	Illinois.....
5.....	Henry Todd.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
7.....	Mahlor Roberts.....	White	30	Missouri.....
7.....	Harvey Spillman.....	White	30	Missouri.....

## THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	St. Louis .....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	False pretences.....	8½ "
Laborer.....	Boone.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Warren.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson .....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Macon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis .....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	Warren.....	Assisting prisoners to escape.	5 "
Laborer.....	Osage.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Andrew.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Cigar maker.....	St. Louis.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Plasterer.....	New Madrid.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Baker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Livingston.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Phelps.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Carpenter.....	Phelps.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3½ "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Livingston.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "
Laborer.....	New Madrid.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Chair bottomer.....	St. Louis.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Engineer.....	Livingston.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Newton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Phelps.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Farmer.....	St. Francois.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Cook.....	Iron.....	Burglary and larceny .....	5 "
House work.....	Iron.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
House work.....	St. Charles.....	Burglary .....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Jackson.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Barber.....	Franklin.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Stone cutter.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny .....	3 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Forgery 3d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Franklin.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Cabinet maker.....	Warren.....	Grand larceny .....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny....	3 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	5 "
Carpenter.....	Lawrence.....	Not stated.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Plasterer.....	Buchanan.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Lewis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Sept. 7.....	Hattie Kelly.....	Black	24	Kentucky.....
8.....	John Duvall.....	Black	28	Louisiana.....
9.....	Isaac Hobbs.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
10.....	Wm. Holmes.....	White	18	Pennsylvania.....
11.....	E. M. Gates.....	White	36	Ohio.....
11.....	Bettie Dorsey.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
13.....	John Wise.....	White	18	Kentucky.....
18.....	John W. Bush.....	White	18	Ohio.....
13.....	Sam'l Hoyt.....	White	23	Pennsylvania.....
13.....	James Styles.....	White	29	Missouri.....
18.....	Charles Caswell.....	White	35	Massachusetts.....
15.....	Henry Deitz.....	White	50	Germany.....
17.....	Daniel Morrison.....	White	25	New York.....
17.....	Chas. E. Van Horn.....	White	25	Pennsylvania.....
18.....	James Epps.....	Black	28	Missouri.....
18.....	Gabe Johnson.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
20.....	Thomas Purvis.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
20.....	Frederick Baker.....	White	23	Missouri.....
20.....	John Covey.....	White	24	Missouri.....
20.....	Wm. Austin.....	Black	25	South Carolina.....
21.....	S. G. Ide.....	White	44	Rhode Island.....
21.....	Michael Maher.....	White	30	Ireland.....
23.....	Mattie Bufford.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
24.....	Robt. Collins.....	White	21	Missouri.....
25.....	Matt Stayton.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
27.....	Lucy Bell.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
27.....	Jasper Hiley.....	White	33	Kentucky.....
27.....	Phillip Lunt.....	White	21	Massachusetts.....
Oct. 1.....	J. W. Kenyon.....	White	34	New York.....
3.....	Ben. Johnson.....	White	22	Kentucky.....
3.....	Joseph Cohen.....	White	24	New York.....
3.....	John Hill.....	White	23	Missouri.....
3.....	Geo. W. Murphy.....	White	19	Kentucky.....
3.....	Wm. Phelps.....	White	28	New York.....
7.....	John Smith, alias Bunn.....	White	21	Canada.....
7.....	Jack Sheean.....	White	19	Canada.....
8.....	Thomas Dalton.....	White	20	Louisiana.....
8.....	Joseph Humphrey.....	Black	21	Kentucky.....
11.....	Henry Wilson.....	White	45	Missouri.....
12.....	Jack Dunn.....	White	22	Iowa.....
12.....	John Curtis.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
14.....	Dock Stanford.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
15.....	Frank Martin.....	White	20	New York.....
15.....	Wm. McCown.....	Black	29	Missouri.....
16.....	Jas. A. Collins.....	White	26	Indiana.....
17.....	John Polk.....	White	21	Kentucky.....
17.....	Talferro Jones.....	White	28	Virginia.....
17.....	Geo. W. Jones.....	White	33	Virginia.....
17.....	George Findley.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
17.....	Robt. H. Ryan.....	White	24	Missouri.....
17.....	James McGowan.....	White	25	Ireland.....
19.....	Louis Anhalt.....	White	55	Germany.....
20.....	Jack Sheppard.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
21.....	John Sheridan.....	White	17	Louisiana.....
21.....	John Lohman.....	White	21	Germany.....
22.....	Amanda Boiles.....	White	30	Missouri.....
23.....	John G. Mattox.....	White	27	Ohio.....
22.....	Thos. Higgins.....	White	21	Missouri.....
22.....	Wm. Hodges.....	White	29	Ohio.....
22.....	David R. Stice.....	White	28	Kentucky.....

## THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 years.
Barber.....	Cole.....	Assault to kill.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Harness maker.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laundress.....	Jackson.....	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	Jackson.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Cigar maker.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Stone mason.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Grand larceny.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Carroll.....	Felonious assault.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "
Cigar maker.....	Nodaway.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Cedar.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Tailor.....	Boone.....	Rape.....	5 "
Blacksmith.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Chambermaid.....	Pettis.....	Larceny in a dwelling.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Housework.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Webster.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Book-keeper.....	Harrison.....	Forgery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Linn.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Lincoln.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Embezzlement.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Platte.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Barry.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Chair maker.....	Schuyler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Shelby.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Shelby.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	False pretences.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Robbery 3d degree.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Chair maker.....	St. Louis.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny, 4 charges.....	8 "

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED UNDER

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age	Nativity.
1880.				
Oct. 23.....	Wm. Johnson.....	White	24	New York.....
23.....	A. O. Nichols.....	White	29	Missouri.....
23.....	Moses Baker.....	White	44	Missouri.....
27.....	John Murphy.....	Black	23	Mississippi.....
28.....	John Cline.....	White	18	Missouri.....
30.....	Wm. Turner.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
Nov. 2.....	John Jennings.....	White	27	Missouri.....
4.....	Chas. A. Smith.....	White	27	Massachusetts.....
5.....	Bettie Sheeley.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
6.....	Charles Patton.....	White	20	Illinois.....
6.....	George Hiram.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
7.....	J. W. Allen.....	White	25	Missouri.....
10.....	Mary Craighead.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
10.....	Theodore F. Cox.....	White	23	Ohio.....
12.....	Willis Scott.....	Black	23	Missouri.....
12.....	Harvey Wills.....	White	23	Missouri.....
18.....	Wm. C. Broomfield.....	White	30	Kentucky.....
15.....	James Woods.....	White	40	Louisiana.....
15.....	Dennis Cook.....	White	26	Illinois.....
15.....	Robert Cook.....	White	21	Ohio.....
15.....	Richard Johnson.....	White	21	Illinois.....
15.....	Wm. Tucker.....	White	29	Tennessee.....
18.....	John Price.....	White	31	Tennessee.....
18.....	Jas. B. Hill.....	White	48	North Carolina.....
19.....	U. M. Purden.....	White	32	Ohio.....
19.....	W. Ware.....	White	30	Missouri.....
19.....	Wm. Harbaugh.....	White	22	Indiana.....
19.....	Henry Hornsucker.....	White	22	Missouri.....
20.....	Charles Phenix.....	Black	20	Missouri.....
22.....	Martha Edmunson.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
23.....	Walker Creed.....	White	22	Tennessee.....
23.....	Charles Casson.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
23.....	Rachel Nichols.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
24.....	Andrew Cheatham.....	White	35	Kentucky.....
24.....	Wesley Cooley.....	White	19	Indiana.....
26.....	William Virgin.....	White	25	Illinois.....
26.....	John Hunn.....	Black	24	Missouri.....
26.....	Stephen Simmons.....	White	22	Missouri.....
27.....	George Allen.....	Black	19	Missouri.....
27.....	Thomas Clark.....	Black	23	District Columbia.....
29.....	William Fiske.....	White	20	Pennsylvania.....
29.....	Wm. Collin.....	White	19	Missouri.....
30.....	Thomas Kelly.....	White	26	Missouri.....
Dec. 1.....	Thomas Clayton.....	White	37	Kentucky.....
2.....	Wm. H. Harper.....	White	38	Tennessee.....
3.....	Toney White.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
3.....	Jasper Hopper.....	White	21	Illinois.....
8.....	Edward Ray.....	White	21	Illinois.....
7.....	W. A. Martin.....	White	21	Illinois.....
8.....	Thos. M. Dean.....	White	34	Tennessee.....
9.....	Rufus Stone.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
10.....	Benj. Boggs.....	Black	26	Missouri.....
10.....	John Evans.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
11.....	Marion Berry.....	White	19	Missouri.....
11.....	Carrie Zimmer.....	White	22	Missouri.....
12.....	Charles Bates.....	White	43	New York.....
12.....	Henry Holmes.....	Black	21	Missouri.....
12.....	Valliver Robbins.....	Black	24	Pennsylvania.....
18.....	Willis Christy.....	Black	21	Missouri.....

## THREE-FOURTHS LAW—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Osage.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
Laborer.....	Washington.....	Defiling his ward.....	2 "
Shoemaker.....	Washington.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cook.....	St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Montgomery.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Druggist.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Housework.....	Laclede.....	Concealing birth of child.....	7 "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	4 "
Housework.....	Callaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Callaway.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Mississippi.....	Grand larceny.....	8 "
Laborer.....	Vernon.....	Bigamy.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Iron.....	Forgery.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Butler.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Iron.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Livingston.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Laclede.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laundress.....	Greene.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Hickory.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	6 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Assault to kill.....	4 "
Carpenter.....	St. Louis city.....	Rape.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Gentry.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Painter.....	Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Laborer.....	Randolph.....	Resisting officer with deadly weapon.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Arson 4th degree.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Sewing machinist.....	St. Louis city.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Francois.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Blacksmith.....	Caldwell.....	Rape.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Stoddard.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Burglary and larceny.....	6 "
Laborer.....	Greene.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Coal miner.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jefferson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Blacksmith.....	Howard.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Henry.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Cooper.....	Marion.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Chair maker.....	Buchanan.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Marion.....	Burglary and larceny.....	7 "



## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED

Discharged	Name.	Color.	Age.	Nativity.
1880.				
Dec. 13.....	James Jordon.....	Black	18	Louisiana.....
13.....	Molly Toohey, alias Walsb.....	White	25	Ireland.....
14.....	William H. Harp.....	White	18	Missouri.....
14.....	Newton Vincent.....	White	25	Missouri.....
14.....	Charles Humphries.....	Black	45	Virginia.....
14.....	Clinton Williams.....	White	25	Missouri.....
15.....	H. Clay Carr.....	White	36	Missouri.....
15.....	William Butler.....	White	38	Vermont.....
16.....	William Spangler.....	White	20	Illinois.....
16.....	Allen Spangler.....	White	19	Illinois.....
18.....	David Cox.....	Black	18	Missouri.....
20.....	Abner Brown.....	Black	33	Missouri.....
20.....	William Owens.....	White	32	Virginia.....
20.....	Edward Thomas.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
20.....	Charles Moore.....	White	24	Missouri.....
22.....	John Medders.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
22.....	John Gatawood.....	Black	22	Missouri.....
23.....	Thomas Jones.....	Black	17	Missouri.....
23.....	William Reardon.....	White	23	Missouri.....
23.....	Richard Hopwood, alias Elliott.....	White	25	New Jersey.....
24.....	William Marcus.....	White	25	Missouri.....
24.....	William Walker.....	Black	16	Missouri.....
24.....	Michael Gralton.....	White	21	Ireland.....
25.....	William Thomas.....	White	39	Ohio.....
25.....	James Casey.....	White	21	New Brunswick.....
27.....	Sylvester Lopaz.....	White	29	Mexico.....
27.....	Frank Harrock.....	White	15	Missouri.....
27.....	William Wagner.....	White	19	Tennessee.....
28.....	Henry Crutchfield.....	Black	25	Missouri.....
29.....	David Dodson.....	White	36	Maine.....
29.....	S. H. Lyons.....	White	34	Kentucky.....
30.....	John Kaufer.....	White	19	Germany.....
30.....	Charles Botts.....	White	21	Missouri.....
30.....	Henry Shiefelbush.....	White	22	Iowa.....
30.....	Louis Randall.....	White	32	New York.....

## UNDER THREE-FOURTH'S LAW—Continued.

Occupation.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.
Laborer.....	Jackson .....	Grand larceny.....	2 years.
House work.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Cooper.....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "
Laborer.....	Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Painter.....	Lafayette.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Jackson .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Clair.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Engineer...	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "
Stone cutter.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	Cole.....	Assault to ravish.....	4 "
Barber.....	Audrain.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Harness maker.....	Jackson .....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jackson .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Burglary.....	3 "
Farmer.....	Saline.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Manslaughter 2d degree.....	3 1/2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "
Laborer.....	Jackson .....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "
Laborer.....	Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Saline.....	Grand larceny.....	3 "
Carpenter.....	Lafayette.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Laborer.....	Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "
Butcher.....	St. Louis city.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Receiving stolen property....	2 "
Laborer.....	Harrison.....	Assault to rape.....	3 "
Laborer.....	St. Louis city.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "

**LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED BY ACT OF CONGRESS,  
POSED OF FROM DECEMBER 31,**

Date.	Name.	Color.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.
<b>1879</b>					
Jan. 1	Elijah Burgess.....	White	17	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
6	Franklin Phillips.....	White	25	Arkansas.....	Laborer.....
6	Starling H. Calston.....	White	24	Cherokee N....	Laborer.....
18	Isaac Ross.....	White	20	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
13	Perry Liston.....	White	25	Illinois.....	Laborer.....
16	John Pullin, alias Fullin.....	White	54	Kentucky.....	Laborer.....
23	James Sims.....	White	28	Tennessee.....	Laborer.....
28	Emil Reinbold.....	White	41	Prussia.....	Laborer.....
28	Edward Reinbold.....	White	42	Prussia.....	Laborer.....
28	Franz Schmidt.....	White	31	Prussia.....	Laborer.....
28	B. H. Stone.....	White	47	Michigan.....	Carpenter.....
Feb. 5	Allen Wood.....	White	36	Kentucky.....	Laborer.....
16	Richard Chastine.....	White	22	Illinois.....	Laborer.....
28	Jack Tompson.....	Black	27	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
Mar. 11	Thomas Marion.....	White	23	England.....	Laborer.....
15	Samuel Townsend.....	White	26	Vermont.....	Laborer.....
15	James Jones.....	White	22	Maryland.....	Laborer.....
15	Jim Yommubbee.....	Indian	20	Choctaw N....	Laborer.....
15	James Munn.....	Indian	19	Chickasaw N....	Laborer.....
15	James Tompson.....	Indian	25	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
15	Cornelius James.....	Indian	19	Choctaw N....	Laborer.....
16	Joshua S. Owens.....	White	19	Illinois.....	Laborer.....
21	Francis M. Stroud.....	White	28	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
18	Thomas Crow.....	White	30	Tennessee.....	Carpenter.....
29	George Williams.....	Black	26	Alabama.....	Laborer.....
Apr. 10	John Kirby.....	White	23	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
14	Joseph Musser.....	Black	21	Creek Nation	Laborer.....
16	Lewis Green.....	Indian	25	Choctaw N....	Laborer.....
16	Jesse Green.....	Indian	23	Chickasaw N....	Laborer.....
16	Lon Loke.....	Indian	20	Choctaw N....	Laborer.....
24	Ohas. Slade.....	White	18	Michigan.....	Cigar maker.....
28	Henry. Donohue.....	White	73	Virginia.....	Shoemaker.....
May 8	John Anderson.....	Black	28	Virginia.....	Laborer.....
10	Joseph Hargate.....	White	47	England.....	Engineer.....
11	David McDowell.....	White	23	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
12	Beryman Davis.....	White	53	Tennessee.....	Laborer.....
13	Louis Blank.....	White	38	France.....	Copper.....
19	Dav. Johnson.....	Black	19	Louisiana.....	Laborer.....
June 5	Henry Fenman.....	White	23	New York.....	Laborer.....
6	Pat Nail.....	Black	23	Chickasaw N....	Laborer.....
6	John Tussick.....	Indian	16	Chickasaw N....	Laborer.....
6	Leander Bean.....	Indian	21	Chickasaw N....	Laborer.....
6	Edward Beans.....	Indian	24	Chickasaw N....	Laborer.....
6	Benjamin Fulsome.....	Black	22	Choctaw N....	Laborer.....
6	Leander Zane.....	White	20	Kansas.....	Laborer.....
6	James Brown.....	White	20	Pennsylvania	Laborer.....
6	John W. Leach.....	White	20	Georgia.....	Laborer.....
9	Joseph Howard.....	Black	27	Ohio.....	Farmer.....
25	Frank Hoss.....	White	31	Ohio.....	Wagon maker..
July 1	John Nichols.....	White	18	Kansas.....	Laborer.....
3	Eli Webb.....	White	29	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
8	Henry Phillips.....	White	42	Tennessee.....	Lawyer.....
8	John N. Simpson.....	White	42	Indiana.....	Miller.....
3	John Coran.....	White	25	Texas.....	Laborer.....
5	Miles Bentley.....	Black	18	Missouri.....	Laborer.....

**PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT, DIED OR OTHERWISE DIS-  
1878, TO DECEMBER 31, 1880 :**

County.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Newton.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 years	Died in hospital.
W. Dist. Ark....	Violating Internal Rev. Law..	6 m'ths	Act Congress March 3, 1875
W. Dist. Ark....	Violating Internal Rev. law...	6 "	Act Congress March 8, 1875.
Callaway.....	Assault to kill.....	2 years	Died in hospital.
Henry.....	Rape.....	5 "	Died in hospital.
E. Dist. Mo.....	Making and having posession counterfeit coin.....	1 yr 1 d	Died in hospital.
Howell.....	Murder 2d degree ..	85 years	Remanded by Sup. Court.
U. S Dist. Col..	Fraud in bankruptcy.....	1 1/2 "	Pardoned by Pres. Hayes.
U. S. Dist. Col..	Fraud in brnkruptcy.....	1 1/2 "	Pardoned by Pres. Hayes.
U. S. Dist. Col..	Fraud in bankruptcy.....	1 1/2 "	Pardoned by Pres. Hayes.
Lawrence.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Case remanded by Sup. court
Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	6 "	Case remanded by Sup. court
Harrison.....	Grand larceny.....	8 1/2 "	Died.
Marion.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "	Died.
W. Dist. Mo.....	Having in posession counter- feit coin.....	1 "	Act of Congress Mar 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act of Congress Mar. 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act of Congress Mar. 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act of Congress Mar. 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act of Congress Mar. 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act of Congress Mar. 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act of Congress Mar. 3, 1875.
Dunklin.....	Larceny.....	2 "	Died.
Dade.....	Burglary and larceny.....	9 "	Died.
Scott.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Died.
Pike.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
St. Louis city...	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Died.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Died.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	10 m'ths	Act Congress March 3, 1875
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	10 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	10 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
Mercer.....	Grand larceny.....	3 years	Died.
Bates.....	Murder.....	10 "	Died.
St. Louis city...	Assault to kill.....	8 "	Died.
E. Dist Mo.....	Making counterfeit coin.....	1 "	Pardoned by Pres. Hayes.
Ste. Genevieve.	Larceny, 3 charges.....	18 "	Died.
Carter.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Died.
Callaway.....	Burglary and grand larceny..	5 "	Died.
Franklin.....	Felonious assault with intent to kill..	3 "	Full time.
Livingston.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	8 "	Full time.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
3d Jud. Dist. N. M.	Purching Gov't supplies.....	8 "	Pardoned by Pres. Hayes.
U. S. Dist. Kas.	Larceny of U. S. property....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
St. Louis city...	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
E. Dist. Mo.....	Conspiracy.....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
E. Dist. Mo.....	Violating 5440 Rev. Statutes...	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Mo.....	Counterfeiting.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	11 m'ths	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
Chariton.....	Burglary.....	3 years	Drowned in Missouri river.

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED BY

Date.	Name.	Color.	Age	Nativity	Occupation.
1879					
July 9	Adolphus Butler.....	Black	19	Indian Ter...	Laborer.....
16	Walter Hobbs, alias W. F. Martin	White	36	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
17	Jerry White.....	Black	31	Pennsylvania	Cook.....
19	Harry Little.....	Black	18	Kentucky.....	Laborer.....
Aug. 9	George Miller.....	White	46	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
17	Wm. R. Phillips.....	White	26	Illinois .....	Farmer .....
26	Lee Bowen.....	Black	28	Kansas.....	Laborer .....
Sep. 4	Frank Wilmus.....	White	38	Germany.....	Molder.....
8	Young Bird.....	Indian	25	Cherokee N...	Laborer .....
8	James M. Downing.....	Indian	35	Cherokee N...	Laborer .....
8	John Anderson.....	White	17	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
8	Frank Webster.....	White	27	Illinois.....	Laborer .....
8	John Silas.....	Indian	27	Cherokee N...	Laborer .....
8	Charles Price.....	White	24	Alabama.....	Laborer .....
11	John Jackson.....	Black	21	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
15	John McNurney.....	White	35	Ireland.....	Laborer .....
16	Robert Searcy.....	White	21	Iowa .....	Blacksmith.....
19	Ann Welch .....	White	50	Ireland.....	Housework.....
23	A. W., alias John Hubbard.....	White	39	Kentucky.....	Baker.....
26	Robert Kemp.....	White	26	Missouri.....	Farmer .....
Oct. 2	J. Peter Burk.....	Black.	23	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
28	Robert Engler.....	White	31	Germany.....	Blacksmith.....
Nov. 1	Geo. W. Smith.....	White	24	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
2	Moses Haskins.....	Black.	22	N. Carolina...	Laborer.....
8	Charles Richardson.....	White	26	Ohio .....	Barber.....
6	Bud Paris.....	White	21	Cherokee Nat.	Laborer .....
6	Randolph Sallstrom.....	White	41	Sweden.....	Druggist .....
8	Wm. Dees.....	White	23	Illinois .....	Laborer.....
11	Willis Bryan.....	White	18	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
12	Wm. J. Ready.....	White	26	New York.....	Molder.....
16	John Treewit.....	White	47	Kentucky. ...	Laborer.....
Dec. 9	Henry Colbert.....	Black	22	Choctaw Nat.	Laborer.....
9	John Crump, alias John Lott....	White	56	Ireland.....	Laborer.....
11	Winfield A. Johnson.....	White	29	Indiana.....	Laborer.....
11	Brick C. Lester.....	White	23	New York.....	Painter.....
22	J. E. Stevens.....	White	23	Canada.....	Laborer.....
29	Noah Robertson.....	White	18	Louisiana.....	Laborer .....
1880.					
Jan. 13	Smith C. M. Coy.....	White	33	Missouri.....	Watchmaker.....
21	McCord Young.....	White	18	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
21	Parker Young.....	White	19	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
23	R. McDermet.....	White	43	Wisconsin. ...	Laborer.....
Feb. 8	Harry Slaughter.....	Black	30	Missouri .....	Laborer.....
19	R. T. Martling.....	White	27	Indiana.....	Laborer.....
19	Hezekiah W. Boone .....	White	50	Kentucky. ....	Cabinet maker...
22	Chas. McCause.....	Black.	24	Missouri.....	Brick maker.....
Mch. 4	Archie Thomas.....	Black.	17	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
25	Jerry Hill.....	Black.	25	Tennessee. ...	Laborer.....
27	Mike J. Coffey.....	White	23	Massachus'ts	Laborer.....
April 6	Richard Broderick.....	White	20	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
6	John Smith.....	White	33	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
12	John Knowles.....	White	39	Ohio.....	Laborer.....

## ACT OF CONGRESS, Etc.—Continued.

County.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
W. Dist. Ark....	Larceny.....	1 years	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
3d Jud Dist. N.M.	Larceny government mules...	5 "	Full time.
Randolph.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
St. Louis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
Platte.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Died.
Perry.....	Grand larceny, 2 charges.....	8 "	Died.
Newton.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	3 "	Full time.
E. Dist. Mo.....	Passing counterfeit coin.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
W. Dist. Ark....	Violating revenue law.....	8 m'ths	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
W. Dist. Ark....	Violating revenue law.....	8 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
W. Dist. Ark....	Violating revenue law.....	8 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
W. Dist. Ark....	Introducing spirituous liquors	8 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
W. Dist. Ark....	Introducing spirituous liquors	8 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
W. Dist. Ark....	Introducing spirituous liquors	8 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
Johnson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 years	Full time.
Benton.....	Grand larceny.....	2 1/2 "	Full time.
Pettis.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Died.
E. Dist. Mo.....	Counterfeiting.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
E. Dist. Mo.....	Counterfeiting.....	5 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
Montgomery.....	Murder 2d degree.....	15 "	Died.
Audrain.....	Grand Larceny.....	5 "	Died.
Jackson.....	Felonious Assault.....	8 "	Suicide.
Sullivan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
W. Dist. Mo. ...	Having counterfeit money in possession.....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
Jackson.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
W. dist. Ark....	Introducing spirituous liquors	10 month	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
East. Dist. Mo..	Violating internal revenue....	1 years	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
Madison.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Died.
Cooper.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
West. Dist. Mo..	Making and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
West. Dist. Ark.	Larceny.....	11 m'ths	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
West. Dist. Ark.	Introducing spirituous liquors	1 years	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
West. Dist. Ark.	Violating intern. revenue law	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
East. Dist. Mo..	Violat'g sec. 8892 Rev.St. U.S.	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
East. Dist. Mo..	Violat'g sec. 8892 Rev.St. U.S.	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
Johnson.....	Breaking jail.....	2 "	Case remanded by Supreme Court.
St. Louis city...	Burglary first degree.....	10 "	Died in hospital.
West. Dist. Mo..	Embezzling letter as P. M.	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
West. Dist. Ark.	Break'g into gov't warehouse	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
West. Dist. Ark.	Break'g into gov't warehouse	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
Jasper.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "	Died in hospital.
Clay.....	Incest.....	2 "	Case reversed by Supreme Court and prisoner discharged.
Vernon.....	Grand larceny.....	4 "	Died in hospital.
Andrew.....	Grand larceny.....	3 1/2 "	Reversed by Supreme Court and delivered to marshal.
Jackson.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 "	Full time.
West. Dist. Mo..	Embezzling letter containing money order.....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875..
Pike.....	Murder 2d degree.....	12 "	Died in hospital.
St. Louis city...	Assault to kill.....	2 "	Full time.
St. Louis city...	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "	Killed by convict.
St. Francois...	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 "	Killed by guard.
Gentry.....	Assault to kill.....	10 "	Died in hospital.

## LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED

Date.	Name.	Color.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.
1879.					
14	Allen Smith.....	White	20	Iowa.....	Laborer.....
17	Chas. Peck.....	White	31	Louisiana.....	Engineer.....
16	Sidney Shackelford.....	Black.	28	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
20	Mark Wright.....	White	31	Missouri.....	Blacksmith.....
21	J. W. Wammuck.....	White	19	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
23	W. J. Clark.....	White	19	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
May 4	Thomas Welch.....	White	38	Canada.....	Shoemaker.....
17	Henry Clay.....	Black	24	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
18	Wm. Pedigo.....	White	30	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
18	John Franklin.....	White	24	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
21	Jeptha Lane.....	White	37	Indiana.....	Engineer.....
23	John Uphouse.....	White	22	Indiana.....	Laborer.....
June 1	John Binyon.....	White	20	Tennessee.....	Plumber.....
1	Wm. Holmes.....	Black.	20	Tennessee.....	Laborer.....
9	George Hall.....	Black.	21	Missouri.....	Shoemaker.....
9	Catharine Miller.....	White	50	Ireland.....	House work.....
13	Albert Reid.....	White	22	Kentucky.....	Laborer.....
18	James Blakely.....	White	28	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
19	Jack, alias John Evans.....	White	45	New York.....	Laborer.....
18	Lyman P. Tompkins.....	White	45	New York.....	Laborer.....
16	Lafayette Hughes.....	White	20	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
21	Joseph Stockli.....	White	47	Switzerland.....	Shoemaker.....
21	Lemuel Williams.....	Black	18	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
25	D. A. Watson.....	White	45	Kentucky.....	Laborer.....
29	James Sims.....	White	28	Tennessee.....	Laborer.....
July 4	William Scruggs.....	Black	26	Kentucky.....	Painter.....
7	Hiram Wells.....				
9	George Stewart.....	White	31	New York.....	Laborer.....
28	Cornelius Hubbard.....	Black	22	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
23	Reuben Tutt.....	Black	24	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
Aug. 7	Maggie M. Hilton.....	White	17	Kansas.....	House work.....
31	Leslie M. Day.....	White	24	Kentucky.....	Lawyer.....
Sept. 8	Bernard Windon.....	White	49	Germany.....	Shoemaker.....
8	Hanky Thielan, alias Muir.....	White	39	Germany.....	Baker.....
9	Newton Smith.....	Black	28	Kentucky.....	Laborer.....
24	Augustus C. Hawkins.....	Black	38	New York.....	Baker.....
Oct. 17	John Wise.....	White	22	Missouri.....	Baker.....
27	Wm. Dyer.....	White	28	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
Nov. 5	Ed. Summers.....	Black	15	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
19	Wm. Dodson.....	White	32	Tennessee.....	Laborer.....
22	Henry Oline.....	White	20	Mississippi.....	Laborer.....
29	Chas. Kennedy.....	White	20	Illinois.....	Laborer.....
Dec. 5	William Coleman.....	Black	23	Missouri.....	Laborer.....
10	William Bryant.....	White	18	Tennessee.....	Laborer.....
21	Box Mitchell.....	White	21	Missouri.....	Laborer.....

## BY ACT OF CONGRESS, Etc.—Continued.

County.	Crimes.	Sentence	Remarks.
Andrew.....	Larceny from dwelling.....	2 years	Full time.
West. Dist. Mo.	Passing counterfeit coin.....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
Howard.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "	Died in hospital.
Vernon.....	Forgery.....	5 "	Died in hospital.
Webster.....	Not stated.....	2 "	Died in hospital.
Ozark.....	Crime against nature.....	10 "	Died in hospital.
Pike .....	Burglary 2d degr. and larceny	10 "	Died in hospital.
St. Louis city ...	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
Butler .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Discharged by order Su- preme Court.
Butler . .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Discharged by order Su- preme Court.
Bates .....	Murder 2d degree.....	10 "	Died in hospital.
Holt.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
St. Louis city ...	Robbery 1st degree.....	10 "	Died in hospital.
St. Louis city ...	Robbery and larceny.....	10 "	Died in hospital.
Carroll.....	Felonious wounding.....	2 "	Died in hospital.
Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Died in hospital.
Carroll.....	Forgery.....	2 "	Died in hospital.
Jackson.....	Assault to kill.....	2 "	Full time.
East. Dist. Mo...	Counterfeiting.....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
Jackson.. .....	Forgery.....	10 "	Reversed by Supreme Court and delivered to marshal.
Henry.....	Burglary.....	8 "	Reversed by Supreme Court and delivered to marshal.
St. Louis .....	Murder 2d degree.....	20 "	Reversed by Supreme Court and delivered to marshal.
Buchanan.....	Murder 2d degree.....	12 "	Died in hospital.
Iron .....	Forgery.....	8 "	Died in hospital.
Howell.....	Murder 2d degree.....	38 "	Reversed by Supreme Court and delivered to marshal.
Buchanan.....	Burglary and larceny.....	5 "	Died in hospital.
Livingston.....	Bigamy.....	3 "	Stay of proceedings by Su- preme Court and deliv'd to sheriff.
East. Dist. Mo...	Robbing the mail.....	1½ "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
St. Louis .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
Cooper.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	4 "	Full time.
St. Louis city ...	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Died.
Dist. N. Mexico	Stealing a letter from the mail	2 "	Pardoned by Pres't Hayes
East. Dist. Mo...	Having in possession counter- felt coin.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
East. Dist. Mo...	Having in possession counter- felt coin.....	1 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
Buchanan.....	Grand larceny.....	2½ "	Died.
Lafayette .....	Forgery 3d degree, 8 charges..	6 "	Died.
St. Louis .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
Lafayette .....	Larceny in dwelling.....	2 "	Full time.
St. Louis city ...	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
Hickory.....	Embezzlement.....	8 "	Case reversed by Supreme Court and delivered to marshal.
Dallas.....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
Greene .....	Grand larceny.....	2 "	Full time.
Saline.....	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 "	Died in hospital.
Newton .....	Burglary, grand larceny and arson.....	15 "	Died in hospital.
Dade.....	Attempted robbery.....	2 "	Discharged by order Su- preme Court.



LIST OF PRISONERS DISCHARGED

Date.	Name.	Color.	Age	Nativity.	Occupation.
1880.					
21	Frank Craft.....	White	23	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
22	Jacob Bollinger .....	Black	18	Missouri.....	Laborer .....
80	Louis Erlich.....	White	27	England. ....	Laborer .....
30	Chas. Adams.....	White	35	New York....	Cooper.....
31	Chas. C. Stanton.....	White	24	Pennsylvania	Shoemaker. ....

## BY ACT OF CONGRESS, Etc.—Continued.

County.	Crime.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Dade .....	Attempted robbery.....	2 years	Discharged by order Supreme Court.
Cape Girardeau.	Burglary 3d degree.....	3 "	Died in hospital.
East. Dist. Mo...	Stealing military clothing.....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
East. Dist. Mo...	Passing and having in possession counterfeit coin.....	2 "	Act Congress March 3, 1875.
St. Louis city....	Burglary 2d degree.....	5 "	Suicide.

## NEW SHOP, PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS 1879-80.

Foundation—girth of building 570½ feet, 12 inches deep, 86 inch wall, 34,220 brick, \$8.50.....	\$290 87	
First and second stories—88½ feet high, 559 girth, wall 27 inches, 973,240 brick, \$8.50.....	8,272 54	
Third story—16 feet 8 inches high, girth, 559 feet, 22 inch wall, 840,632 brick, \$8.50.....	2,895 87	
Fourth story—14 feet high, 559 girth, wall 18 inches, 234,780 brick, \$8.50.....	1,995 43	
Cornice—2 feet high, 468 feet long, wall 4½ inches, 7,020 brick, \$8.50.....	59 67	
10 abutments protecting windows—16,500 brick, \$8.50.....	140 25	
Extra thickness back wall, 80 feet long, 15 feet high, 4½ inches thick, 9,000 brick, \$8.50.....	76 50	
12 chimney tops, girth, 11 feet, 6 feet high, 6,250 brick, \$8.50.	53 12	
2 joist walls in basement, each 108 feet long, 13 inch wall, 18 inches high, 7,128 brick, \$8.50.....	60 58	
2 vat and joist walls, 140 feet long, 4 feet high, 13 inch wall, 12,320 brick, \$8.50.....	104 72	
1 joist wall 70 feet long, 4½ inches thick, 2½ feet high, 1,302 brick, \$8.50.....	11 06	
1 wall across building under sewer 42 feet long, 18 by 18 inches, 1,260 brick, \$8.50.....	10 71	
1 foundation wall for vats 70 feet long, 12 inches high, 18 inch wall, 1,540 brick, \$8.50.....	13 04	
228 window sills, \$1.60.....	366 80	
10 corner stones, 80c.....	8 00	
12 jam stones, \$1.20.....	14 40	
2 skeuback stones.....	2 00	
156 pounds iron flue plates, 5c.....	7 80	
90 anchor plates.....	34 60	
90 anchor rods.....	45 00	
		\$14,452 36
Carpenter's work.....	\$4,400 00	
St. Louis bills as per invoices....	10,835 75	
EXCAVATION FOR BUILDING.		
8,250 yards of rock, \$1.....	8,250 00	
8,250 yards of dirt, 40c.....	1,800 00	
		\$19,385 75
Total.....		\$83,788 11
NEW STABLE.		
May, 1879.		
To 56,700 brick in foundation, \$8.50.....	\$481 95	
9,600 brick in foundation posts.....	76 80	
859,310 brick.....	8,064 13	
18 stone pillar blocks.....	16 00	
18 window sills, \$2.25.....	29 25	
10 window sills, \$1.25.....	12 50	
19 window sills, 80c.....	15 20	
171 R. rods, iron, 2185 pounds, 4c.....	87 40	
59 flat bars, 1,120 pounds, 4c.....	44 80	
96 R. rods, iron, 888 pounds, 4c....	35 52	
80 flat bars iron, 450 pounds, 4c.....	18 00	
270 yards grouting under floor, 20c.....	54 00	
560 yards excavation foundation.....	56 00	
470 yards grout and macadam foundation, 30c.....	148 00	
		\$4,139 55

## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

Carpenter's work on same.....	\$2,065 00	
Lumber bill.....	1,819 21	
Hardware. Shockley.....	21 00	
Nails, St. Louis.....	58 50	
Nails, St. Louis.....	81 20	
Nails.....	2 88	
Iron rods, St. Louis.....	16 31	
Stable guards, St. Louis.....	168 09	
White lead, St. Louis.....	15 50	
Expense, St. Louis.....	11 80	
Stable guards.....	24 00	
		\$4,152 99
Total.....		\$8,892 54
ENGINE NO. 6 SHOE SHOP		
800 feet oak lumber, 3c.....	\$24 00	
225 feet scantling and joists.....	4 50	
500 feet weatherboarding.....	12 50	
200 feet sheeting.....	4 00	
60 feet clear pine.....	8 00	
Framing and placing engine.....	15 00	
2 doors and frames.....	6 00	
Cutting and bricking opening.....	2 50	
3 window frames.....	2 40	
250 brick.....	2 50	
3 stack staples.....	1 50	
1.56 squares gravel roof.....	1 50	
1 roll paper.....	8 00	
1 barrel pitch.....	2 50	
15 pounds nails.....	75	
Foundation for posts.....	3 50	
828 feet lumber, Sullivan.....	4 92	
1 water tank.....	30 00	
		\$124 87
NEW BOILER, ETC., STRAUS & CO.'S TAN YARD.		
March, 1880.		
To 80 perch masonry, at \$3 per perch.....	\$240 00	
2,600 brick in arch, walls, etc.....	26 00	
1,700 brick in boiler furnace.....	170 00	
1,250 brick (fire) in boiler furnace.....	37 50	
4 anchor rods.....	4 00	
6 iron plates, 90 lbs., at 5c.....	4 50	
5 barrels cement, at \$2.50.....	12 50	
Perforating wall and 2 stone blocks.....	10 00	
1 barrel fire clay.....	1 50	
10 squares gravel roofing.....	10 00	
4 rolls paper, at \$3.50.....	14 00	
2 barrels pitch.....	10 00	
1 skylight frame.....	4 50	
Skylight glass.....	66 98	
1 bar Iron for skylight.....	1 50	
15 lbs. putty, 75 c., 250 laths.....	1 50	
20 lbs. nails.....	1 00	
1 door and frame.....	4 00	
2,000 feet sheeting.....	38 00	
50 feet scantling (pine).....	1 00	
1,200 feet joists (pine).....	25 00	
200 feet oak posts.....	6 00	
1 barrel fire clay.....	1 50	
Digging trench and placing 50 feet pipe.....	8 00	

## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

200 feet flagging, at 10c.....	\$20 00	
New boiler and fixtures, complete.....	940 50	
1 Cameron pump.....	138 00	\$1,810 48
NEW CISTERN, STRAUS & CO.'S TAN YARD.		
February 12, 1879.		
To 21,700 brick (grouted work).....	\$217 00	
110 feet 2½ inch pipe, at 46c.....	50 80	
69 feet 2 inch pipe, at 81c.....	21 39	
170 feet 6 inch pipe (14 sections).....	77 00	
1 watergate.....	6 00	
2 2½ inch open valves, at \$10.....	20 00	
1 2½ inch Tere.....	1 20	
1 globe valve (2 inch).....	7 50	
2 valve rods, at \$1.25.....	2 50	
80 lbs. lead for pipe joints.....	4 80	
1 neck ring, 78 lbs at 5c.....	8 96	
2 steam boxes (wood).....	75 50	
2 frames (wood).....	8 50	
Joining and tamping 6 inch pipe.....	87 00	
Excavating and carting out 174 yards dirt.....	45 00	
Excavating and placing and retamping.....	17 46	
1,746 brick, neck and floor.....	8 76	\$574 85
3½ barrels cement, at \$2.50.....		88 00
Out stone top.....		\$610 85
Total.....		
HOSPITAL YARD.		
January, 1879.		
3 square paving stone.....	\$15 00	
1 section 6 inch iron pipe.....	5 50	
Lumber in dry rack.....	1 25	
7 iron bolts and taps.....	70 4 70	
560 brick, new sewer.....	1 10	
5 feet 6-inch stone curbing.....	2 80	
110 feet flagging.....	90 50	
110 brick, fire place.....	5 60	
Plastering fireplace.....	2 50	
560 brick for cistern (new).....	1 00	
100 feet pine flooring.....	2 25	
50 feet pine scantling.....	6 00	
225 brick, new sink.....	22 00	
1 circular stone, new sink.....	15 00	
4 sections 6 inch iron pipe, at \$5.50.....	2 00	\$38 60
50 feet cut flagging, at 80c.....		
1 door step (stone).....		
PRISON YARD ALLEY.		
7 squares stone pavement, at \$5.....	\$25 00	
80 feet stone surface sewer, at 40c.....	12 00	
75 feet stone curbing, kitchen alley, at 20c.....	15 00	
450 brick in new sewer.....	4 50	
80 feet cut stone steps, at 80c.....	24 00	
112 feet sewer, corner gate to river.....	83 60	
200 brick paving front dining room.....	2 00	
4 yards stone, paving front dining room, at 80c.....	3 20	

## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

4 yards stone, paving foot steps.....	\$6 00	
60 feet flagging, new hall.....	16 00	
28 feet stone steps, new hall.....	28 00	
16 feet stone curbing.....	2 40	
		\$171 70
<b>KITCHEN BOILER (NEW).</b>		
4,150 brick, at \$8.50.....	\$35 27	
350 brick, fire, at 3 c.....	10 50	
12 arch bars, 204 lbs., at 4c.....	8 16	
4 iron rods, 52 lbs., at 4c.....	2 08	
2 iron bars, 60 lbs., at 4c.....	2 40	
88 lbs. scrap iron, at 3 c.....	1 14	
2 iron plates, 50 lbs., at 5c.....	2 50	
1 barrel cement, \$2.50.....	1 25	
1 anchor plate.....	15	
1 iron damper frame.....	2 50	
		\$65 95
<b>YEAST FURNACE.</b>		
600 brick.....	\$6 00	
46 fire brick, at 3c.....	1 88	
1 iron frame and door.....	6 50	
2 iron plates, 26 lbs., at 5c.....	1 30	
6 iron bars.....	1 80	
		\$16 98
<b>SLOP FURNACE.</b>		
1,940 c brick.....	\$19 40	
80 fire brick, 8c.....	2 40	
Fire door and gate.....	5 70	
Irons for coffee parcher.....	4 60	
8 iron plates, 104 lbs., 5c.....	5 20	
8 arch bars, 80 lbs., 3c.....	2 40	
2 dust hole irons.....	80	
2 kettles.....	20 00	
		\$60 00
<b>NEW CELL BUILDING.</b>		
Grouting and macadam in 38 cells, 157 yds at 30c.....	\$47 10	
		\$47 10
<b>FRONT DINING ROOM.</b>		
1,000 brick in cement.....	\$10 00	
		\$10 00
<b>WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.</b>		
March, 1879.		
2,065 brick in pavement, \$7.....	\$14 45	
106 feet stone curbing, 12c.....	13 25	
9,600 brick in wash room, \$8.50.....	81 60	
1 bbl. roofing pitch.....	2 50	
1 roll paper.....	3 00	
300 brick setting grates.....	3 00	
82 feet stone flagging, 20c.....	6 40	
21 feet stone curbing, 10c.....	2 10	
20 feet stone platform.....	10 00	

## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

8 feet stone base.....	\$4 00	
540 brick .....	5 40	\$145 70
ADDITION TO OFFICE—HOSPITAL YARD.		
7,000 brick, \$8.50.....	\$59 50	
500 yds. plastering, 25c.....	12 50	
1 door sill.....	8 50	
1 window sill .....	2 25	
1 roll roof paper.....	2 50	
$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. pitch .....	1 50	\$81 75
ENGINE ROOM.		
1 stone pump block.....	\$6 00	
Stone foundation for pump .....	3 20	
Stone flagging.....	8 00	
1 stone pump block (river).....	6 00	
1 stone sill engine room .....	8 00	\$21 20
COLLAR SHOP.		
800 brick, 2 new chimneys.....	\$6 80	
2 iron bars.....	45	
2 thimbles .....	20	\$7 45
WASHING WHEEL (Sullivan's).		
39 feet 12-inch earthen pipe.....	\$3 90	
400 feet flooring.....	6 00	
1 galvanized iron spout.....	50	\$10 40
HASH KETTLES (new).		
1,680 brick.....	\$16 80	
185 fire brick.....	4 05	
2 iron rods.....	3 00	
75 pounds scrap iron .....	1 50	
68 pounds plate iron .....	1 89	
50 feet cut stone covering .....	20 00	\$47 24
KITCHEN BOILER (new).		
950 brick.....	\$9 50	
105 fire brick.....	3 15	
118 lbs. iron.....	3 54	
8 clamping rods, etc.....	3 00	
1 damper gate.....	50	\$19 79
ROUND GATE OFFICE.		
2,640 brick.....	\$22 44	
3 sills, door and windows.....	4 50	
Grouting under floor .....	1 00	
200 feet flooring and ceiling .....	4 00	
50 feet 2x6 scantling .....	1 00	
110 feet sheeting.....	2 20	

## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

1 door and frame.....	\$8 50	
2 window frames and sash.....	4 00	
1 small frame.....	50	
Painting .....	1 50	
Cut stone for gateway.....	6 00	
		\$50 64
BLEACHING HOUSE.		
4,050 brick.....	\$84, 42	
1 door sill.....	1 75	
300 feet sheeting.....	6 00	
250 feet flooring.....	5 00	
184 feet 2x4 scantling .....	3 68	
3 squares pitch and gravel roofing .....	4 50	
1 galvanized iron flue .....	1 25	
6 pounds nails.....	30	
		\$56 90
OLD HALL.		
120 new locks.....		
120 new steeples.....	12 00	
120 drilling and setting same.....	18 00	
		\$30 00
NEW ENGINE—WAGON SHOP.		
3,140 brick, \$8 .....	\$25 12	
16 feet bed stone, 50c.....	8 00	
Pillar block stone.....	6 00	
6 iron bolts .....	3 00	
Engine hangers and shafting.....	441 82	
		\$483 44
HAY SCALES.		
1 pair Fairbank's scales .....	\$125 00	
2,508 brick.....	20 06	
134 yards excavation.....	4 20	
8 iron bolts .....	2 40	
450 feet pine lumber, 2c .....	9 00	
		\$160 66
SEWER FROM CORNER GATE TO RIVER.		
112 feet, 80c .....	\$83 60	
MAIN SEWER.		
2,080 feet lumber.....	29 52	
Excavation and placing 160 feet sewer.....	16 00	
46 pounds nails. 4c .....	1 80	
Grating and stone work .....	2 50	
SEWER IN REAR TAN YARD.		
1,120 feet lumber .....	16 80	
Excavation and placing same, 100 feet .....	10 00	
10 pounds of nails.....	40	



## PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS—Continued.

<b>SEWER FROM GATE TO PUMP HOUSE.</b>		
768 feet oak lumber, 2c.....	\$15 36	
24 bolts and spikes .....	1 60	
		\$127 48
<b>WATER TANK—STRAUS &amp; CO.'S ENGINE.</b>		
4 perch masonry, \$4.....	\$16 00	
8 joists, 2x12-10, 160 feet, 2c .....	3 20	
1 stick oak, 12x12-10, 120 feet, 3c .....	3 60	
Water tank .....	50 00	
		\$73 80
<b>CULVERT CROSSING AT FOOT OF HILL.</b>		
600 feet oak lumber, 3c.....	\$18 00	
6 pounds wrought spikes.....	60	
		\$18 60
<b>NEW BUILDING.</b>		
1,250 brick, machine shop cistern.....	\$12 50	
1,000 brick, bucket tank .....	10 00	
Out stone top bucket tank .....	6 00	
		\$28 50
<b>HOG PEN.</b>		
1,995 feet cotton lumber.....	\$28 00	
700 feet oak lumber, 3c.....	21 00	
85 pounds nails, 4c .....	3 40	
Grading of Ground.....	10 00	
2,000 feet sheeting.....	30 00	
500 feet rafters .....	10 00	
		\$102 40

## RECAPITULATION OF IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1879 AND 1880.

New shop.....	\$33,788 11	
New stable .....	8,392 54	
New boiler, etc., Straus' tan yard.....	1,810 48	
New cistern, Straus' tan yard .....	610 00	
New engine No. 6 shoe shop.....	124 37	
New engine wagon shop.....	483 44	
New hay scales .....	160 66	
New sewers.....	127 48	
New work hospital yard.....	88 60	
New work prison yard.....	171 70	
New work Warden's residence .....	145 70	
New kitchen boilers.....	65 95	
New yeast furnace.....	16 98	
New slop furnace....	60 00	
New cell building .....	47 10	
New work front dining room.....	10 00	
New office hospital yard.....	81 75	
New work engine room .....	21 20	
New chimneys, collar shop.....	7 45	
New work Sullivan's wash wheel.....	10 40	
New hash kettles.....	47 24	
New kitchen boiler.....	19 79	
New round gate office.....	50 64	
New bleaching house .....	57 20	
New work old hall.....	80 00	
New water tank, Straus & Co.'s engine.....	72 80	
New culvert foot hill.....	18 60	
New cistern and bucket tank .....	28 50	
New hog pen .....	102 40	
		\$46,651 93

# Physician's Report.

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*To the Honorable Board of Inspectors of the Missouri State Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN: The following biennial sanitary and hygienic report of the Missouri Penitentiary I have the honor to submit:

To present the sanitary management, hospital regime and determine results, with the aims and requirements of an institution of the importance and magnitude of the State Prison of Missouri, containing an average of 1,280 criminals under discipline of penal servitude, and avoid tedious prolixity and keep within the expected limits of a required report is no small task or inferior responsibility. Therefore, to preserve succinctness and clearness, I beg leave only to supplement my previous report to you, which is full and essentially complete, with the required biennial hospital and dispensary statistics, and mortuary list for the past two years, for your inspection and comparison. Upon the health of every community or institution depends its success, hence one of the most important positions to any penal institution is that of the health officer or physician, who is the guardian of the health of the entire establishment, and "giver of health to the sick," and, doubtless, should be invested with executive power and not looked upon as a mere advisory agent.

The location of the Missouri Penitentiary is upon the bluff of the Missouri river, and is that which is provided by nature with all the essentials of health that topography, altitude, dry soil and air can afford in this latitude. The elevation and conformation of surface affords a rapid descent to the river and offers no obstruction to the complete removal of any and all accumulated deposits of decomposing organic matter by the rain falls and storm water. Hence, if there is ever any local cause of disease in or about the institution it must be artificial,

not natural. The hospital was erected in 1874, and in regard to sanitary requirements, comfort and economy, it is quite abreast with the knowledge of the present time. It is three stories high with basement above the surface. Each story constitutes a ward with twelve feet hall and fourteen small rooms of 1072 cubic feet each, and two large rooms with 2,288 cubic feet each, with aggregate capacity for nineteen beds, allowing 1,031 cubic feet to the bed. The ventilation is natural and extraordinary, possessing abundant solar light and heat. While many of the most approved and well ordered hospitals of the country afford a greater bed capacity, for instance Bellevue Hospital, New York, which has, for the surgical wards, over 1,400, and for the medical wards over 1,500 cubic feet of air to the bed, yet that of the Missouri Penitentiary is ample, and the equal if not the superior of any prison hospital in the United States. The natural ventilation, abundant sunlight and heat, from basement to ceiling, prevents the accumulation of residual air in or about the building, consequently there has been an entire absence of anything like hospitalism. Not a single case of pyaemia, gangrene or erysipelas having occurred within the wards, and those cases of erysipelas which have been transferred to the hospital have readily succumbed to treatment. The drainage is excellent. The main sewer leaves the building immediately at the water closets and lavatories. The water from the lavatories, which is both hot and cold, for bath tubs and wash bowls, empties directly into the sewer and serves the purpose of flushing and washing out the same. Disinfection with the most approved disinfectants and after the best method is observed and enforced daily. The drainage within the walls is defective, there being about three hundred feet of open or surface sewer and drainage, and thus far, by the utmost care and vigilance, it has been made efficient, as indicated by the greatly improved health of the institution and decreased mortality. There should be no surface sewerage in or about the prison; it is always dangerous, causing much anxiety and painful apprehension of future evil resulting from sewer poison.

There has been no endemic or epidemic, and the sporadic diseases incident to penal institutions have been comparatively few. There has occurred no accidents worthy of your attention and consideration, and only two disasters, resulting in the felonious homicide of one of the convicts by his fellow convict, and one justifiable or excusable homicide by the officials in attempting to arrest the murderer in obstinate and determined rebellion.

The entire prison population, January 1, 1879, was :

White males.....	904
White females.....	16
Black males.....	341
Black females.....	33

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Total .....1,294

The population at this date, December 31, 1880, is :

White males.....	821
White females.....	25
Black males.....	357
Black females.....	15

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Total.....1,218

The unavoidable necessity for over-crowding previously presented for your consideration still exists, and indeed has been somewhat increased by the withdrawal of the convicts from the Montserrat coal mines.

Although there has been no greater perceptible tendency to zymoses or diseases resulting from organic impurity of air and highly carbonized blood, still it is in an insanitary condition, causing anaemia, capillary venous stasis, and depression of the vital forces, which greatly increases the susceptibility to contagion, and would doubtless produce disease unless very largely compensated for by the work-house system in large and well ventilated shops and the out-door labor during the day. This over-crowding, as suggested in previous report, can be partially remedied by the completion of the Centennial Hall, which would give 320 additional cells. I am authoritatively informed that for the small sum of \$3,000.00, with convict labor, this can be accomplished. It is worthy your consideration and embodying in your report to the Legislature urging immediate action. Especially does it call for immediate action when in a previous biennial report (page 130) it is presented that the convict is allowed less than 200 cubic feet of air with imperfect ventilation, when the accepted principles of hygiene and physiology fixes 800 cubic feet as the minimum amount that can be assigned an individual for the maintenance of health, and that, too, with extraordinary provisions for ventilation.

The completion of Centennial Hall will increase the allowance to each convict if properly distributed to 237 cubic feet, except in the new hall cells which are of the least capacity of any in the prison, and ought not to contain but a single individual. Even the greatest cell

capacity in the institution is far below that required for health and indeed to the humane sanitarian seems inconsistent with the unprecedented good health of the institution, which is about that of the outside community. This statement, though not overdrawn, calls for some fortification of the State and her officials against apparent incredibility. Therefore, we are justified in drawing upon prison literature and statistics, which will show that the Missouri State Prison will not only compare favorably with those of the older States, but in cell capacity exceeds those of more lengthened experience in prison construction and management. To this end allow me to reproduce a portion of the special report of the Prison Association of New York to the Legislature of that State, January 8, 1867, on Prisons and Reformatories in the United States, which is reaffirmed by letters now before me from the present respective Wardens of some of the most important and extensive prisons. It fixes the cell capacity of the apparent palacious and costly Joliet edifice of Illinois at 196 cubic feet, and most of the cells contain two convicts, which will allow only 98 cubic feet of air to the individual. New York, with her three prisons, Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton, and with all her boasted prison reform and discipline, allows at Sing Sing 147, with often two in a cell; Auburn 210, and Clinton 224 feet to the criminal. These facts are not overstated, and are such as should invite a careful sanitary prison inspection and reform throughout the United States. Though Missouri is more than abreast with the older States in prison construction and sanitation, yet it is no excuse for inaction in a plain matter of duty, policy and humanity. The institution needs more cell room and ought to have it.

The hospital and cell buildings are heated by large coal stoves situated in the corridors, which is the most efficient means under the present construction, and in the cell buildings greatly assists ventilation and disinfection.

The greatest antagonist in penal institutions to health, good feeling, quiet and discipline is in nutrition. There is no method by which nature puts an end to animal existence more intolerable and severely torturing than starvation.

Badly fed men become restless, impatient, bestial and desperate, and their temporal wants will be gratified at any cost. There is no fixed hospital diet scheme. The food is ordered to meet indications, and is prepared in the hospital kitchen and served in their rooms.

The food of the laboring convicts, as stated in previous report, is such as the citizen laboring classes provide for themselves. It is well ordered and prepared and judiciously served in dining room style.

There is a class, however, of cell convalescents and indisposed laborers whose condition requires little else than dieting, who, in the absence of a convalescent table, are admitted on written pass from the physician to the hospital dining room table. Men who are neither overworked nor underfed, and especially in convict life under the keenest and most active physical and mental reciprocation, suffer a tissue waste and muscular exhaustion which demands something more than an abundance of healthful, essential food. To meet this desideratum in prison regimen, four years ago pure coffee as accessory food was added to the daily rations of the entire prison population with the most beneficial, hygienic and police results.

The female prison is separate and apart from the male prison. It has equal cell capacity and superior ventilation, and has suffered but little from sickness or disease. The majority of cases requiring treatment are those who have contracted diseases before their incarceration. This department is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Emma Sandford, the matron who possesses peculiar qualifications for the position, with strong perceptive ability and the faculty of judging of the spirit and manner of the performance of everything, exacting that only which is reasonable. This department is still without a hospital. The old congregate cell rooms are used for that purpose, and are very inferior expedients, being very deficient in ventilation and light. This is a want that should be supplied if possible.

The necessities and wants of the insane convicts were fully presented for your consideration in my previous report, which is needless now to reproduce. Suffice it to say the number of insane criminals is rapidly increasing. The capacity of the State asylums is now overrun. The sentence of some of this class of patients has expired, who have neither place nor friends to go to, and who cannot be turned loose on society. Therefore they must remain a perplexing and dangerous incumbrance to the Penitentiary until some provision is made. This might be done by erecting at the State Asylum or in connection with the Penitentiary additional asylum capacity for the care and treatment of the insane criminals.

Water is abundantly supplied from the Missouri River by steam engine and pump which forces it into large cisterns and reservoirs inside the walls, from which the institution is supplied, and the sewers, sinks and drains are flushed twice a day and cleansed of all sewerage. The Missouri River supply is the purest and healthiest of water, yet that used for ingestion is cistern water filtered. With this abundance of water there are no bathing facilities for the convicts outside the hospital, consequently there must be defective skin secretion and res-

piration which is an insanitary condition calculated to produce disease. Adequate bathing facilities is a long and keenly felt want that is yet unsupplied.

The total mortality for 1877 and 1878 was 74, including 13 from accidental causes and 20 from diseases in which the result was only hastened by prison life.

The mortuary table for 1879 and 1880 will exhibit a total number of deaths of only 53, including 5 from casualties and 17 from hereditary diseases and constitutional taint in which abeyance is all that could be expected from treatment under the most favorable surroundings. For the expenditure and cost of the medical department, I can only refer you to the financial report of the institution.

In conclusion I am pleased to say there has been no clashing between this and the Executive Department, and also that my assistants and co-laborers have performed their duty with the utmost cheerfulness and fidelity. For your many kindnesses and uniform courtesy extended to me, accept my thanks and gratitude.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS B. WINSTON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon Missouri Penitentiary.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 31, 1880.



TABLE NO. 1.

Showing respectively the number of patients under treatment in hospital January 1st, 1879, and December 31, 1880, to wit:

Patients under treatment January 1st, 1879 (beginning of biennial term).....	48
Patients under treatment December 31, 1880 (ending of biennial term).....	41
Decrease.....	7

TABLE NO. 2.

Showing respectively the admissions and discharges for each month from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880, inclusive, to wit:

Months.	1879.		1880.	
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Admitted.	Discharged.
January.....	43	21	22	26
February.....	36	45	42	23
March.....	23	34	13	19
April.....	37	38	25	30
May.....	58	45	30	27
June.....	23	41	23	26
July.....	36	27	29	27
August.....	17	26	21	24
September.....	19	24	21	23
October.....	20	17	18	17
November.....	21	24	15	16
December.....	13	15	15	19
Total .....	346	357	279	275

TABLE NO. 3.

Recapitulation for table No. 2.

	Admitted.	Discharged.
Total number of patients admitted and discharged during 1879	346	357
Total number of patients admitted and discharged during 1880	279	275
Aggregate.....	625	632
Excess of discharges.....		7

TABLE NO. 4.

Showing number of whites and blacks prescribed for each month during the years 1879 and 1880, not under hospital treatment.

Months.	1879.		1880.	
	White	Black	White	Black
January .....	1,232	344	317	78
February .....	566	190	482	95
March .....	616	173	385	72
April.....	622	216	253	68
May .....	627	153	255	91
June .....	444	94	391	100
July.....	482	128	346	88
August.....	329	54	374	59
September.....	308	51	286	43
October.....	358	94	251	56
November.....	261	98	212	39
December.....	339	116	346	81
Total .....	6,178	1,706	3,858	865
Aggregate .....				12,607

TABLE NO. 5.

Showing the number of females prescribed for during each month for the years 1879 and 1880.

Months.	1879.		1880.	
	White	Black	White	Black
January.....	51	88	42	56
February.....	28	66	42	55
March.....	80	84	92	98
April.....	26	82	77	97
May.....	31	84	57	51
June.....	49	92	47	86
July.....	78	60	54	110
August.....	80	86	38	94
September.....	52	122	69	96
October.....	40	73	82	77
November.....	37	71	84	74
December.....	82	57	5	56
Total.....	529	965	599	944
Aggregate .....				3,087

TABLE NO. 6.

Showing the diagnosis of cases treated in hospital during the years 1879 and 1880,  
to wit :

Diagnosis.	1879. No.	1880. No.
Abcess, aural.....	1	1
Abcess, eye.....		1
Abcess, inguinal.....	1	2
Abcess, arm.....		1
Abcess, hand.....		1
Abcess, leg.....	2	
Abcess, rectum.....		1
Arthritis, acute.....	2	1
Arthritis, chronic.....	3	2
Asthma.....	1	
Ascites.....		1
Amputation of finger.....		2
Amputation of hand.....		1
Anchylosis of ankle joint.....	1	
Anasarca.....		1
Bowels, irritation of.....	1	2
Burns.....	2	1
Bronchitis.....	8	11
Cerebral effusion.....		1
Colic, bilious.....	6	3
Cephalalgia.....	1	
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....		1
Constipation, habitual.....	3	
Cystitis.....	3	
Cholera morbus.....	1	
Conjunctivitis.....	4	5
Congestive chills.....	1	
Debility, general.....	13	27

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

Diagnosis.	1879. No.	1880. No.
Diarrhœa, acute.....	26	10
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	7	3
Diarrhœa, bilious.....		8
Dysentery, acute.....	3	
Dysentery, chronic.....	4	
Dyspepsia, acute.....		4
Dyspepsia, chronic.....	2	3
Dysuria.....	3	
Emphysema of lungs.....	1	
Erysipelas, phlegmonous.....	1	
Erysipelas.....	10	5
Eczema.....	2	
Epilepsy.....	11	6
Epistaxis.....	1	
Exostosis.....		1
Fracture of leg.....	1	
Fever, remittent.....	24	10
Fever, intermittent.....	32	67
Fever, typhoid.....	7	2
Fistula in ano.....	2	1
Frost-bite of ear.....	1	
Gastritis.....	2	1
Glossitis.....	3	
Hydrocele.....	1	
Hemorrhage, pulmonary.....	16	3
Heart disease, organic.....	4	4
Hemorrhoids.....	2	
Hernia, inguinal.....		1
Hyperæmia of brain.....	1	
Insanity.....	16	14
Inflammation of bowels.....	1	

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

Diagnosis.	1879. No.	1880. No.
Imbecility .....		8
Impaction of bowels.....		1
Jaundice.....	1	1
Laryngitis.....	1	
Parotiditis.....	14	12
Neuroses.....	4	5
Naevus.....	1	
Nostalgia.....	1	1
Onanism.....		3
Opium eater.....		1
Orchitis.....	8	4
Otitis.....		2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	10	10
Phimosis.....	1	
Pharyngitis.....	18	8
Pneumonia.....	18	10
Pneumonia, double.....		2
Pneumonia, typhoid.....	8	8
Pleurodynia.....	8	
Porrigo.....	1	1
Psoriasis.....	2	
Rheumatism, acute.....	11	18
Rheumatism, chronic.....	1	
Rheumatism, articular.....	8	3
Rheumatism, sciatic.....		1
Rectitis.....	1	
Syphilis, primary.....	1	5
Syphilis, secondary.....	4	5
Syphilis, tertiary.....	4	
Sprains.....	1	1
Scrofula.....	4	1

TABLE NO. 6—Continued.

Diagnosis.	1879. No.	1880. No.
Spinal irritation.....	5	
Stricture, urethral.....	2	4
Scalds.....		2
Tetanus.....		1
Urethral fistula.....	1	
Ulcers, chronic.....	3	
Varicose veins.....	1	1
Wounds, incised.....	6	6
Wounds, gunshot.....		1
Wounds, contused.....	8	4

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing respectively the ages, date and cause of death, and date of conviction of deceased convicts for the years beginning January 1, 1879, and ending December 31, 1880.

Age	Date of death.	Name.	Color.	Cause of death.	Date of conviction.
17...	January 2 1879.....	Elijah Burgess .....	White	Chronic diarrhoea .....	December 19, 1876.
25...	January 11, 1879.....	Perry Liston .....	White	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	September 26, 1877.
20...	January 13, 1879.....	Isaiah Ross.....	White	Typhoid fever - .....	March 11, 1878.
54...	January 16, 1879.....	John Pullin .....	White	Pneumonia.....	December 4, 1878.
22...	February 16, 1879.....	Richard Chastine.....	White	Emphysema of lungs .....	October 2, 1877.
27...	February 28, 1879.....	John Thompson.....	Black	General debility.....	February 28, 1878.
19...	March 16, 1879 .....	Joshua S. Owens.....	White	Congestive chill.....	May 23, 1878.
30...	March 18, 1879 .....	Thomas Crow.....	White	Pneumonia.....	February 28, 1879.
28...	March 21, 1879 .....	F. M. Stroud .....	White	D, sentary chronic.....	April 20, 1876.
23...	April 10, 1879.....	John Kirby.....	White	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	June 24, 1878.
21...	April 14, 1879.....	Joseph Musser .....	Black	Phthisis Pulmonalis .....	August 6, 1878.
18...	April 24, 1879.....	Charles Slade.....	White	Typhoid pneumonia.....	March 14, 1879.
76...	April 28, 1879.....	Henry Donahue.....	White	General debility .....	August 4, 1876.
28...	May 8, 1879.....	John Anderson.....	Black	Insanity.....	June 9, 1877.
88...	May 13, 1879 .....	Lewis Blank.....	White	Chronic Diarrhoea.....	September 8, 1876.
23...	May 11, 1879 .....	David McDowell.....	White	Pneumonia.....	November 6, 1877.



TABLE NO. 7—Continued.

Age	Date of death.	Name.	Color.	Cause of death.	Date of conviction.
53...	May 12, 1879 .....	Berryman Davis.....	White	Pneumonia.....	April 26, 1879.
18...	July 6, 1879 .....	Miles Bentley.....	Black	Drowned .....	February 18, 1879.
46...	August 9, 1879 .....	George Miller.....	White	Heart disease.....	July 9, 1879.
26...	August 17, 1879.....	William Phillips.....	White	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	April 18, 1877.
21...	September 11, 1879 .....	Albert Seary.....	White	Phlegmonous erysipelas.....	July 14, 1879.
83...	September 25, 1879 .....	Albert Kemp.....	White	Syphilis tertiary.....	April 27, 1872.
28...	October 2, 1879 .....	Peter Burke .....	Black	Inflammation of bowels.....	November 16, 1878.
34...	October 28, 1879 .....	Robert Engler .....	White	Suicide by drowning.....	September 28, 1876.
28...	November 8, 1879 .....	William Dees.....	White	Phthisis pulmonalis .....	September 29, 1879.
22...	December 23, 1879 .....	Noah Robinson .....	Black	Pneumonia.....	November 8, 1875.
43...	January 28, 1880 .....	R. McDermott .....	White	Double pneumonia .....	December 21, 1877.
27...	February 19, 1880.....	B. T. Martling.....	White	Pneumonia.....	November 15, 1878.
25...	March 25, 1880 .....	Jerry Hill.....	Black	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	September 1, 1879.
23...	April 6, 1880 .....	John Smith.....	White	Homicide resisting officers.....	January 14, 1880.
25...	April 6, 1880 .....	Richard Broderick .....	White	Homicide by convict Jno. Smith	June 29, 1874.
39...	April 12, 1880.....	John Knowles .....	White	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	January 12, 1879.
28...	April 16, 1880.....	Sidney Shackelford .....	Black	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	December 28, 1879.
31...	April 20, 1880.....	Mark L. Wright.....	White	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	November 13, 1878.

19...	April 21, 1880.....	James Wamrock.....	White	Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	January 30, 1880.
19...	April 23, 1880.....	William J. Clark .....	White	Double pneumonia.....	June 28, 1878.
38...	May 4, 1880.....	Thomas Welsh .....	White	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	July 7, 1877.
37...	May 21, 1880 .....	Jephtha Lane .....	White	Heart disease.....	December 2, 1876.
25...	June 5, 1880.....	William Holmes .....	Black	Cerebral effusion .....	May 20, 1875.
20...	June 5, 1880.....	John Binyon .....	White	Onanism.....	June 18, 1877.
21...	June 9, 1880 .....	George Hall .....	Black	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	December 12, 1879.
22...	June 13, 1880 .....	Albert Reed .....	White	Typhoid fever.....	March 23, 1880.
22...	June 20, 1880 .....	Lemuel Williams .....	Black	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	November 10, 1876.
45...	June 25, 1880 .....	D. A. Watson.....	White	Heart disease.....	March 24, 1876.
50...	June 9, 1880 .....	Catharine Miller .....	White	Cachexia .....	July 12, 1879.
22...	July 4, 1880.....	William Scruggs .....	Black	Heart disease.....	December 10, 1879.
17...	August 7, 1880.....	Maggie M. Hilton.....	White	Typhoid fever.....	March 8, 1880.
23...	September 9, 1880.....	Newton Smith .....	Black	Ascites.....	March 4, 1880.
38...	September 24, 1880.....	Augustus C. Hawkins.....	Black	Tetanus.....	October 25, 1879.
26...	December 5, 1880 .....	William Coleman.....	Black	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	September 27, 1877.
22...	December 10, 1880 .....	William Bryant.....	White	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	March 2, 1876.
24..	December 30, 1880 .....	Charles S. Stanton .....	White	Sulicide by cutting throat.....	March 29, 1879.
19	December 21, 1880 .....	Jake Bollinger .....	Black	Anasarcas.....	January 21, 1879.

Total number of deaths from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880, inclusive .....53.

## Matron's Report.

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J. R. WILLIS, *Warden Missouri Penitentiary* :

DEAR SIR: Again two years of my matronage of the female department of the Missouri Penitentiary has expired, and again it is my duty, pleasure and privilege as the immediate supervisor to offer you for your inspection and disposal a plain statement of the management and results of this department, consisting of facts already familiar to you, nevertheless such facts as should be faithfully and carefully collated for the public. Occupation is indeed an inexorable social necessity, and there is a fixed relation between comfort and morality, and vocation or employment existing everywhere in society. And yet it is a well established fact, almost aphoristic, that the most difficult lesson for man to learn is the steady application day after day to one occupation which is expressed in the single word apprenticeship, the aversion to which is universal, and is strengthened with advancing age, until the task of the superintendents of prison industries is almost insurmountable. Thus the Matron of a female prison, however well qualified, conscientious and careful, must meet with difficulties in imparting to prisoners a knowledge of prison industries under strict rules of order and system. Especially is restraint and labor painfully irksome to the female convicts, since they are from that class of society who are strangers to domestic virtues and happiness consequent upon a well ordered home circle. They are utterly devoid of that feminine virtue—christian fortitude—which is the guard and support of all other virtues, and is that alone which can strengthen the mind with courage sufficient to fortify them against pain and adversity, hence they are perpetual murmurers under discipline and restraint. The following table will exhibit the population of the female prison, the

number received, the number pardoned, the number serving full sentence, the number of deaths, and the number remaining in prison for 1879-80:

Received.	
Remaining in prison January 1, 1879.....	49
Received from January 1, 1879, to December 31, 1880.....	41
Total.....	90

Discharged and Died.	
Expiration of full sentence.....	8
Pardoned under three-fourths rule.....	45
Died.....	2
Remaining in prison December 31, 1880.....	40
Total.....	90

Of the 40 now remaining in prison there are whites 15, and colored 25. In the administration of prison discipline there has been but little difficulty. While prompt obedience to order and system has been demanded, yet kindness has been exercised in giving prompt attention to every request of the prisoner, and if just and reasonable it has been granted. This method acts as a stimulus to good behavior, and with the salutary effects of the commutation law, punishment has seldom been necessary.

The health of this department has been excellent, only two deaths having occurred during the past two years. The female prison is still without a hospital, and the old congregate cells are used as an expedient, and is considered by the medical officer unfit for the sick.

The occupation of the female convicts is almost exclusively tailoring, the profits of which will be exhibited in the financial statement of the institution. The food is abundant and well ordered, and is served in family style, separating the whites from the colored. The female cell building contains 78 cells, with only one prisoner in the cell, which is well supplied with mattresses, sheets and blankets. Once a week there is preaching by the Chaplain, Rev. W. B. Palmore; there being no chapel, the services are held in the tailoring room.

Sabbath school has been kept up in somewhat desultory manner, there being no adequate library, yet much good has resulted.

Trusting that the management and results of the female department may be satisfactory, accept my thanks and gratitude for your universal kindness and assistance in the discharge of my duties.

Very respectfully,

EMMA SANDFORD,

Matron Missouri Penitentiary.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 1, 1881.

## Chaplain's Report.

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*To COL. J. R. WILLIS, Warden Missouri State Penitentiary:*

SIR: I herewith submit my report as Chaplain of this prison. My duties began with October, 1879, embracing a period of fifteen and a half months.

The money appropriated for library purposes had all been expended for 1879. During 1880 I added to the library by purchase and by contributions from citizens of this and other States, twelve hundred volumes and two hundred and eighty magazines. Five hundred of said volumes are very valuable books—historical, books of travel, religious, scientific and standard fiction. These I selected with great care from dissolving libraries of St. Louis and got them at nominal prices, as they were the property of individuals who were compelled to sell them. There are now in the library twenty-four hundred volumes, including bibles, testaments and parts of the bible which I had published and bound separately for our especial use, besides eight hundred and fifty magazines. Every cell is supplied with books and these changed at regular intervals. The appropriation is small, but by judicious investment every year a large amount of intellectual pabulum can be supplied for the many hundreds of regular readers.

I have preached every week in the male department at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, and in the female department every Thursday evening. The dining hall is the only place we have to preach to the male department, which is very poorly adapted to speaking or hearing. The room is so narrow and long as to preclude the possibility of any voice being heard by the entire audience. Then the ceiling is so low as to cause much discomfort and hazard from impure air. It is certainly wretched economy on the part of the State to use this dining

hall for preaching, where so much mental and physical energy is wasted in fruitless efforts to make them all hear. I would earnestly and prayerfully recommend, first, the building of a chapel suitable for teaching and preaching purposes; second, the employment of a resident chaplain with a salary sufficient to secure his undivided time and talents. With such a building for preaching and teaching a chaplain could accomplish a great deal of good. There are some of both colors who cannot read. We ought, in this particular, to emulate the English government and try never to allow a man or woman to go out of the prison without being able to read the English language.

We consider that prisoners are more susceptible to religious impress while in prison than the same men and women are while outside. I have seen many evidences of genuine conversion, and believe there would be much more if a chaplain could devote his whole time to the work. I have spent a part of every week with the sick and dying in the hospital, where the most available pastoral work can be done. In the absence of a chapel it is difficult to have any sort of church organization, or even get at the definite number of professing christians.

In the women's department I am much indebted to the very worthy Matron, Mrs. E. Sandford, for assistance in my work. She has been untiring in her efforts to develop those under her care, both intellectually and morally. She has conducted a regular Sunday school throughout the year, a privilege and advantage which the male department cannot enjoy without a chapel and resident chaplain.

Thanking you for your sympathy in the work of the chaplain and general humane treatment of the prisoners, acknowledging the many courtesies which I have received from all the officers of the institution, I am, yours very respectfully,

W. B. PALMORE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 15, 1881.

# Appraiser's Report.

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CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo., December 13, 1880.

P. T. MILLER, Esq., *Jefferson City, Missouri:*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary yourself and Mr. H. A. Swift were appointed appraisers of the property of the Penitentiary as contemplated by the provision of section 6518 of the Revised Statutes. You will have to go before a notary public or some officer authorized to administer oaths and qualify.

Very respectfully,

ELIJAH GATES, Inspector.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF COLE. } ss.

I, P. T. Miller, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of appraiser by making a full, accurate and complete inventory and appraisement of all and singular the machinery, fixtures, tools, goods, chattels and property of every kind and description belonging to the State in or about the Penitentiary in accordance with section 6518 of the Revised Statutes.

P. T. MILLER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1880

NICK. E. MILLER,

Notary Public Cole County, Mo.

Commission expires April 19, 1881.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Mo., December 13, 1880.

H. A. SWIFT, *Jefferson City, Missouri:*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary yourself and Mr. P. T. Miller were appointed appraisers of the property of the Penitentiary as contemplated by the provisions of section 6518 of the Revised Statutes. You will have to go before a notary public or some officer authorized to administer oaths and qualify.

Very respectfully,

ELIJAH GATES, Inspector.



STATE OF MISSOURI, }  
COUNTY OF COLE. } ss.

I, H. A. Swift, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of appraiser by making a full, accurate and complete inventory and appraisement of all and singular the machinery, fixtures, tools, goods, chattels and property of every kind and description belonging to the State in or about the Penitentiary in accordance with section 6518 of the Revised Statutes.

H. A. SWIFT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1881.

ARTHUR. M. HOUGH, Notary Public.

Commission expires August 13, 1881.

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT

Of all and singular the machinery, fixtures, tools, goods, chattels and property of every kind and description belonging to the State in and about the Penitentiary in accordance with section 6518 of the Revised Statutes.

## CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

2,947 striped blankets, \$1.00.....	\$2,947 00
1,000 gray blankets, \$1.20 .....	1,200 00
2,875 yards new striped cloth, 75c.....	2,156 00
525 yards bed ticking, 15c.....	78 75
265 yards crash, 10c.....	26 50
200 yards Osnabergs, 12c.....	24 00
100 yards sheeting, 11c.....	11 00
150 yards checks for females, 14c.....	21 00
145 yards jeans, 27½c.....	39 87
70 yards black calico, 6c.....	4 20
55 yards dotted calico, 6c.....	3 30
65 new coats, \$2.....	130 00
360 new pants, \$1.50.....	540 00
391 new shirts, 50c.....	195 50
68 suits under clothes, \$1 .....	68 00
118 new caps, 15c.....	17 70
125 pair cloth mocassins, 20c.....	25 00
16 jumpers, 50c.....	8 00
48 aprons, 15c.....	7 20
88 towels, 10c.....	8 80
57 coats, \$2.....	114 00
84 pants, \$1.....	84 00
49 vests, 75c.....	36 75
50 shirts, 50c.....	25 00
22 dozen socks, \$2.....	44 00
14 pair shoes, \$1.60.....	32 40
68 hats, 88c.....	59 84
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$7,902 81</b>

## SECOND HAND CLOTHING.

125 coats, \$1.....	\$125 00
150 pair pants, 50c.....	75 00
1,100 shirts, 25c.....	275 00
1,275 bed ticks, 30c.....	382 50
1,275 pillow ticks, 5c.....	63 75
75 caps 5c .....	3 75
8 pounds spool linen thread, \$3.50.....	28 00
5 pounds skein linen thread, \$1.85.....	9 25
11 pounds black spool cotton, \$1.55.....	17 05
17 pounds white spool cotton, \$1.55.....	26 35
6 gr. gross pants buckles, 30c.....	1 80
4 gr. gross shirt buttons, 35c.....	1 40
1 gr. gross pants button.....	7 20
6 Singer sewing machines, \$25.....	150 00
1 Howe sewing machine, old.....	5 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

1 Lot sewing machine fixtures.....	\$10 00
250 sewing machine needles.....	2 00
1,000 needles.....	1 65
11 pairs tailors' shears, \$1.....	11 00
1 set saddler's tools.....	12 00
1 set shoe-maker's tools.....	5 00
6 tables, \$2.50.....	15 00
2 clothes chests, \$3.....	6 00
1 desk.....	3 00
1 cupboard.....	5 00
1 clothes rack.....	5 00
5 sad irons.....	5 00
1 tailor's square.....	1 00
2 press boards, 25c.....	50
98 blankets at farm, \$1.....	98 00
80 bed ticks, at farm.....	4 50
200 pounds wool, 85c.....	70 00
850 yards cotton warp.....	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,481 10</b>

## HOSPITAL.

216 sheets.....	\$80 00
105 pillow slips.....	8 40
127 bed ticks.....	109 50
76 pillow ticks.....	8 00
180 shirts.....	52 00
85 drawers.....	36 00
14 roller towels.....	1 25
15 hand towels.....	75
1 lounge.....	5 00
65 bedsteads and bunkers.....	75 00
64 spittoons.....	9 60
7 coal buckets.....	3 50
50 stools.....	7 50
5 shovels.....	2 50
8 mops.....	2 00
6 coal boxes.....	3 00
5 dust pans.....	75
87 stand tables.....	50 00
5 chairs.....	5 00
4 water coolers.....	15 00
6 keelers.....	90
1 rubber blanket.....	1 00
8 coal oil lamps.....	3 50
6 tin wash basins.....	1 20
2 clocks.....	8 50
12 buckets.....	3 00
3 iron bath tubs.....	50 00
1 desk.....	2 00
1 secretary.....	5 00
1 clothes box.....	2 50
1 wardrobe.....	3 50
1 wash stand, bowl and pitcher.....	6 00
1 office table.....	8 50
1 office carpet.....	20 00
6 office chairs.....	12 00
84 tin plates.....	4 20
18 sets knives and forks.....	3 25
50 tin cups, pints.....	3 00
30 tin cups, $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.....	1 00
12 tin buckets.....	8 00
2 tin dippers.....	20

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT.—Continued.

6 tin stove vessels.....	\$1 50
2 iron stove vessels.....	1 50
7 tiers bread pans .....	2 00
8 coffee pots.....	4 00
4 skillets.....	1 50
3 butcher knives.....	50
1 ice box.....	4 00
1 cupboard.....	8 00
1 dining table.....	1 50
8 coffee boilers.....	4 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$635 50</b>

## HOSPITAL DISPENSARY.

1 pound syrup hypo-phosphites corafd.....	\$1 00
4 pounds syrup senega.....	1 30
2 pounds syrup prun. virg.....	1 00
4 pounds syrup tolu.....	1 20
4 pounds syrup scillac comp'd.....	1 20
2 pounds tinct. rhubarb.....	1 50
6 pounds tinct. iron muriatic.....	2 00
2 pounds tinct. cimafugi.....	1 50
4 pounds tinct. opii camph. ....	8 00
2 pounds tinct. ergot.....	1 20
2 pounds tinct. belladonna .....	1 20
2 pounds tinct. hyoscyami.....	1 50
4 pounds tinct. asfoetida.....	2 40
2 pounds tinct. arnica.....	1 30
6 pounds tinct. opii.....	6 00
1 pound tinct. quassia.....	60
1 pound tinct. gualac.....	75
1 pound tinct. catechu.....	60
1 pound tinct. sanguinari .....	75
1 pound tinct. cannabis Indici.....	50
1 pound tinct. digitalis.....	60
1 pound tinct. cantharides.....	50
1 pound tinct. valerian.....	60
1 pound tinct. serpentaria.....	50
1 pound tinct. iodine.....	1 25
1 pound tinct. lobelia.....	75
1 pound tinct. tolu.....	60
1 pound tinct. kino.....	75
1 pound tinct. gentian.....	60
1 pound tinct. capsicum.....	60
1 pound tinct. myrrh.....	60
1 pound tinct. gelseminum.....	75
10 pounds spirits ammonia.....	5 00
1 pound spirits lavender.....	50
2 pounds spirits ether comp'd.....	1 10
1 pound spirits nitre.....	40
2 pounds potash chlorate.....	50
1 pound potash carbonate.....	20
1 pound potash acetate.....	40
1 pound potash bitartrate.....	40
1 pound potash bicarbonate.....	80
2 pounds potash bromide.....	1 00
1 pound potash iodide.....	3 25
1 pound potash sulphate zinc .....	20
1 pound fluid extract cubebs.....	2 50
1 pound fluid extract quassia.....	2 50
1 pound fluid extract rhatany.....	2 00
1 pound fluid extract columbo.....	2 00
1 pound fluid extract fox glove.....	2 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT.—Continued.

1 pound fluid extract rhubarb.....	\$2 50
1 pound fluid extract genidilla robusta.....	2 50
1 pound fluid extract stillingia.....	1 50
1 pound fluid extract orange peel.....	1 50
1 pound fluid extract seneca.....	2 75
1 pound fluid extract golden seal.....	1 00
1 pound fluid extract ergot.....	2 25
1 pound fluid extract cascara sagrada.....	2 50
1 pound fluid extract gelseminum.....	2 00
1 pound fluid extract blood root.....	1 75
1 pound fluid extract cohosh.....	1 75
1 pound fluid extract arnica.....	2 00
1 pound fluid extract stramonium.....	2 00
1 pound fluid extract gentian.....	3 00
1 pound fluid extract nux vomica.....	2 00
1 pound fluid extract, valenan.....	2 00
1 pound fluid extract, colchecum.....	2 00
1 pound fluid extract, julap.....	1 50
1 pound fluid extract, ipecac.....	2 00
1 pound elixir valennate ammonia.....	2 00
1 pound solid extract aloes.....	4 00
1 pound solid extract quassia.....	1 50
1 pound solid extract nux vomica.....	3 00
1 pound solid extract canabis Indica.....	6 00
1 pound solid extract rhubarb.....	4 00
1 pound solid extract gentian.....	1 50
1 pound solid extract hyosceaml.....	1 75
1 pound solid extract dandelion.....	1 75
1 pound solid extract stramonium.....	2 00
1 pound oint. stramonium.....	75
1 pound oint. mercurial.....	1 00
1 pound oint. citrine.....	1 00
1 pound oint. simple.....	40
1 pound oint. belladonna.....	1 00
1 pound oint. basillicon.....	60
1 pound oint. benzoin.....	60
1 pound dialysed iron.....	90
1 pound powdered opil.....	10 25
1 pound catechu.....	20
1 pound myrrh.....	60
1 pound rhubarb.....	50
1 pound ipecac.....	50
1 pound kino.....	50
3 pounds acacia.....	1 80
2 pounds ammonia mur.....	60
4 pounds licorice.....	1 80
1 pound extract colocynth.....	40
1 pound tannic acid.....	2 00
1 pound salicylic acid.....	2 00
1 pound sulphuric acid.....	20
1 pound muriatic acid.....	25
1 pound nitric acid.....	15
1 pound benzoic acid.....	10
1 pound aqua rosa.....	40
2 pounds gum camphor.....	1 00
2 gallons castor oil.....	2 00
2 gallons olive oil.....	3 20
2 gallons codliver oil.....	3 20
2 gallons alcohol.....	4 50
4 pounds glycerine.....	80
6 ounces quinine, at \$2.60.....	13 60
6 ounces cinchonidia.....	5 10
Lot apothecary.....	47 60
1 prescription scales.....	7 00
1 counter scales.....	5 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

1 prescription case.....	\$10 00
2 pill files.....	2 00
8 mortars and pestles.....	2 00
1 iron mortar and pestle.....	75
4 glass graduates.....	2 50
5 spatulas.....	2 00
4 glass funnels.....	1 20
1 water sink.....	75
1 24 pill machine.....	4 00
1 surgical case, complete.....	90 00
1 galvanic battery.....	35 00
1 pocket case.....	8 00
1 Thompson's dilator.....	12 00
1 laryngeal mirror.....	1 00
1 tongue depressor.....	1 00
1 ear mirror.....	3 00
1 ear speculum.....	2 00
1 set Able's porous splints.....	30 00
1 hypodermic syringe.....	1 00
1 dozen tooth forceps.....	8 00
1 U. S. dispensatory.....	4 00
1 Griffith's formula.....	1 00
1 dozen rubber syringes.....	3 00
1 Chase's trusses.....	5 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$478 85</b>

## TIN SHOP.

2 pair shears.....	\$16 50
1 burr machine.....	8 00
1 edge machine.....	8 00
1 pindown machine.....	8 00
1 wiring machine.....	4 00
1 set rollers.....	6 00
1 vise.....	4 00
13 stakes.....	12 00
4 pair roofing tongs.....	2 00
3 snips.....	3 75
24 punches and chisels.....	2 40
1 steel square.....	1 00
8 files.....	1 50
3 mallets.....	60
3 work benches.....	15 00
4 soldering irons.....	2 00
1 ash bucket.....	75
5 hammers.....	3 00
6 hollow punches.....	8 00
1 two-foot rule.....	25
1 pattern sheet.....	2 00
1 grooving machine.....	12 00
1 coal hod.....	1 50
1 set tinner's patterns.....	5 50
2 pair compasses.....	50
8 lead punches.....	1 00
1 small bellows.....	25
1 break machine.....	4 00
1 slate.....	10
150 pounds assorted wire, at 10c.....	15 00
25 pounds solder.....	6 25
180 pounds No 20, iron at 14c.....	25 20
152 pounds galvanized iron, 18c.....	27 86
96 pounds charcoal iron, 15c.....	14 40
8 pounds tinner rivets, 15c.....	1 20

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

2 stove spiders.....	\$ 75
200 tin cups, 5c.....	10 00
100 tin plates, 8c.....	8 00
30 bread pans, 40c.....	12 00
1 box roofing tin.....	17 00
1 box tin, 14x20, 1 x.....	16 00
1 tin dipper.....	10 00
12 bushels charcoal.....	1 80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$283 06</b>
<b>CARPENTER SHOP.</b>	
9 fore planes.....	\$5 00
7 jack planes.....	3 00
7 smooth planes.....	2 00
18 moling planes.....	6 00
2 plow planes.....	5 00
2 sash planes.....	3 00
14 hand saws.....	20 00
6 braces.....	2 00
8 dozens auger bits.....	8 00
5 framing stands.....	2 50
4 work benches.....	12 00
8 try squares.....	3 00
6 hammers.....	4 00
10 hatchets.....	6 00
6 augers.....	3 00
1 morticing machine.....	8 00
3 sets farmer chisels.....	10 00
2 drawing knives.....	1 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$103 50</b>
<b>BROOM FACTORY.</b>	
3 broom winders.....	\$75 00
8 broom presses.....	54 00
1 brush.....	9 00
6 large knives.....	8 90
6 small knives.....	2 40
2 pounders.....	2 00
175 pounds brimstone, 4c.....	7 00
100 pounds glue, 12c.....	12 00
85 pounds 3 ply twine, 18c.....	6 30
70 pounds 2 ply twine, 15c.....	10 50
70 pounds red twine, 30c.....	21 00
160 pounds purple twine, 30c.....	48 00
144 pounds gray twine, 24c.....	34 56
72 pounds pink twine, 35c.....	25 20
86 pounds green twine, 30c.....	10 80
58 yards calico, 5c.....	2 90
60 yards velvet, 50c.....	30 00
20 pounds tinned tacks, 25c.....	5 00
3 dozen cut tacks, 40c.....	1 20
2 quires sand paper.....	2 00
3500 broom handles, \$14.....	49 00
250 broom handles, \$16.....	4 00
300 broom handles, \$16.....	4 80
4000 broom handles, \$11.....	44 00
100 broom sacks, 5c.....	5 00
1500 feet lumber, \$16.....	24 00
249,899 pounds broom corn, 5c.....	12,494 95
2 pounds English vermilion, 40c.....	80

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

5 sorting tables, \$2.....	\$10 00
1 clipping machine.....	2 00
3 gallons varnish, 80c.....	2 70
3000 shipping tags.....	1 00
500 hearth broom handles.....	10 00
1 barrel rosin.....	2 25
100 pounds tallow.....	5 00
10,000 labels.....	6 00

Total..... \$18,028 26

## STABLE DEPARTMENT.

20 mules, \$150.....	\$3,000 00
6 mules, \$125.....	750 00
2 mules, \$100.....	200 00
2 horses, \$75.....	150 00
6 sets harness, \$10.....	60 00
4 sets harness, new, \$25.....	100 00
12 wagons.....	510 00
2 carts.....	80 00
1 set cart harness.....	5 00
3 wood frames.....	6 00
4 sets dump boards.....	1 00
4 wheelbarrows.....	10 00
2 Fairbank's scales.....	200 00
1 straw cutter.....	25 00
1 warehouse truck.....	2 50
7 scoops.....	7 00
5 pitchforks.....	2 50
2 shovels.....	1 00
50 burlap sacks.....	5 00
Office furniture.....	15 00
11 curry-combs.....	1 00
11 horse brushes.....	5 50
310 bushels corn (bread), 45c.....	139 50
20 bushels feed corn, 40c.....	8 00
22 bales hay, 3 tons, \$16.....	48 00
100 bushels oats, 8½c.....	88 00
1 spring wagon.....	50 00
1 set spring wagon harness.....	20 00
1 sleigh.....	10 00
3 robes.....	15 00
4 horse sheets.....	4 00
3 fly nets.....	3 00
8 fly nets.....	1 50
2 horse blankets.....	2 00
1 buggy bridle.....	1 50
1 single buggy.....	100 00
2 water boxes.....	10 00
1 block and tackle.....	2 50
1 sprinkler.....	50
1 water cooler.....	1 50
8 head milk cows.....	225 00
1 beef cow.....	20 00
1 calf.....	5 00
Scoop, dung fork, water buckets, milk buckets, wheelbarrow, etc.....	5 00

Total..... \$5,791 50

## FUEL.

200 cords wood, \$2 50.....	\$500 00
560 cords wood at farm, \$1.65.....	577 50
4,000 bushels coal, 12c.....	480 00

Total..... \$1,557 50



## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

FARM.	
2 2-horse new ground plows.....	\$14 00
2 2-horse stubble plows.....	16 00
2 2-horse stubble (old) plows.....	5 00
2 double-shovel plows.....	2 00
1 single plow.....	75
4 1-horse Diamond plows.....	12 00
2 pair stretches.....	3 00
1 pair doubletrees.....	1 50
2 brush scythes.....	1 50
1 vice and anvil.....	7 00
1 log chain.....	1 75
1 iron pump.....	30 00
3 wood frames.....	3 00
1 hay frame.....	3 50
1 hand barrel.....	50
1 shaving horse.....	50
8 pair plow hames.....	2 00
6 backbands.....	1 50
2 collars.....	2 00
8 halters.....	6 00
2 corn knives.....	50
52 axe handles.....	18 60
86 axes.....	23 40
1 pair Fairbank scales.....	10 00
48 hoes, with and without handles...	12 80
2 augers.....	90
1 sledge-hammer.....	1 00
1 doz. lap rings.....	1 00
6 clevises.....	1 25
2 iron wedges.....	50
1 horse shoe knife.....	25
1 cold chisel.....	25
1 smith's hammer.....	65
1 monkey-wrench.....	40
3 pair pincers and tongs.....	60
4 shovels.....	1 00
8 planes.....	1 20
1 square.....	30
4 auger-bits.....	40
1 rasp, 50c.; 2 lanterns, 50c.....	1 00
1 large glass lamp.....	50
Cooking stove, kitchen utensils and furniture.....	27 20
Total.....	\$211 60
COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.	
4 dozen tin cups, 60c.....	\$2 40
1 dozen coin brooms.....	2 25
89½ dozen hickory bucket brooms, 60c.....	23 85
20 dozen hickory cell brooms, 60c.....	12 00
4½ dozen hickory yard brooms, 60c.....	2 50
1 dozen clothes hooks.....	25
2 dozen No. 1½ sand paper, 10c.....	20
2 dozen No. 2½ sand paper, 10c.....	20
2 dozen standard stove polish, 35c.....	70
1½ dozen ¼-lb Bixby's polish, 60c.....	90
200 empty flour sacks, 5c.....	10 00
15 water buckets, 20c.....	3 00
51 empty barrels, 15c.....	7 65
15 empty boxes, 5c.....	75
2 coffee mills complete, \$25.....	50 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

5 coffee barrels, 75c.....	\$3 75
1 platform scale.....	80 00
1 counter scales, large.....	5 00
1 counter scales, small.....	2 00
1 water cooler.....	1 00
1 steelyards.....	75
8 tubs.....	75
1 cleaver.....	75
3 butcher knives, 50c.....	1 50
2 meat saws, \$1.....	2 00
1 butcher's steel.....	50
1 tobacco cutter.....	25
3 hatchets, 80.....	90
1 sprinkler.....	50
1 carpenter's square.....	50
1 set mason tools.....	2 00
6 trowels, 50c.....	2 50
1 ladder.....	50
1 clock.....	5 00
2 tin wash basins, 15c.....	30
1 standing desk.....	5 00
1 low desk.....	5 00
1 table.....	1 00
3 rustic chairs, \$1.50.....	4 50
8 No. 8 lamps, 50c.....	4 00
1 No. 1 lamp.....	13
6 lamp shades, 10c.....	60
1 iron spittoon.....	25
5 oil cans, 50c.....	2 50
4 tin measures, 30c.....	1 20
5 tin funnels, 15c.....	75
4 augurs, 50c.....	2 00
2 square yard lamps with cases complete, \$15.....	80 00
2 bull's eye lanterns, \$1 25.....	2 50
7 kegs, 700 pounds iron rivets, \$15.....	105 00
1 keg, 70 pounds, mule shoes, 5c.....	8 50
1 1/2 keg, 4d nails, 175 pounds, 3c.....	5 25
3 kegs, 8d nails, 300 pounds, 3c.....	9 00
3 1/2 kegs, 18d nails, 350 pounds, 3c.....	10 50
9 reflectors, various sizes, 75c.....	6 75
26 wooden mallets, 12 1/2c.....	3 25
2 handles, 10c.....	20
16 axe handles, 15c.....	2 40
6 pick handles, 15.....	90
10 sledge handles, 15.....	1 50
8 hoe handles, 20c.....	1 60
1 shovel handle.....	80
18 brass lamps, 12 1/2c.....	2 25
4 buck saws, 75c.....	3 00
4 2-gallon jugs, 20c.....	80
170 pounds hemp packing, 10c.....	17 00
5 10-gallon lard cans, \$1.....	5 00
2 powder cans, 50c.....	1 00
28 tin pans 10c.....	2 80
2 dining bells, \$1.....	2 00
400 feet fuse, 50c.....	2 00
13 balls chalk line, 5c.....	65
2 bundles 1/4 pound wire rope, 85c.....	1 70
8 rim knob locks, \$1.....	8 00
1 No. 1/4 paint brush.....	1 25
20 pair straps, hinges, 20c.....	4 00
1 box slate pencils.....	25
17 wood handle knives, 10c.....	1 70
4 iron handle knives, 10c.....	40

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

80 wood handle forks, 7c.....	\$2 10
10 iron handle forks, 7c.....	70
3 2-gallon stew pans, \$1.....	3 00
4 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 7 wood screws, 16c.....	64
4 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 8 wood screws, 18c.....	72
4 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 8 wood screws, 21c.....	84
6 gross 1-inch No. 9 wood screws, 21.....	1 26
$\frac{1}{2}$ gross 1-inch No. 10 wood screws, 22c.....	11
6 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 10 wood screws, 25c.....	1 25
5 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 9 wood screws, 25c.....	1 25
4 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 12 wood screws, 26c.....	1 04
4 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 14 wood screws, 28c.....	1 12
4 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 16 wood screws, 31c.....	1 24
6 gross $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch No. 10 wood screws, 26c.....	1 56
1 gross 2-inch No. 10 wood screws.....	27
5 gross 2-inch No. 12 wood screws, 29c.....	1 45
6 gross 2-inch No. 14 wood screws, 30c.....	1 80
3 gross 2-inch No. 16 screws, 35c.....	1 05
5 gross 2-inch No. 10 Fl. Hd. bright, 27c.....	1 35
5 gross 2-inch No. 12 wood screws, 29c.....	1 45
5 gross 2-inch No. 14 wood screws, 30.....	1 50
1 dozen 2-inch narrow butts.....	1 00
9 dozen 3-inch narrow butts, 10c.....	90
1 dozen $\frac{1}{2}$ pound No. 3 glaziers points.....	1 20
5 boxes $\frac{1}{2}$ pound patent brads, 10c.....	50
5 boxes 1 pound patent brads, 10c.....	50
2 boxes $\frac{1}{4}$ pound patent brads, 10.....	50
2 papers 10-ounce carpet tacks, 10c.....	20
10 6-inch half round files, 30c.....	3 00
2 6-inch half round bastard files, 30c.....	60
12 8-inch half round bastard files, 30c.....	3 25
5 9-inch half round bastard files, 30c.....	1 50
29 10-inch half round bastard files, 35c.....	10 15
6 11-inch half round bastard files, 35c.....	2 10
45 12-inch half round bastard files, 40c.....	18 00
12 12-inch half round bastard files, 40c.....	4 80
32 14-inch half round bastard files, 50c.....	16 00
17 16-inch half round bastard files, 75c.....	12 75
7 4-inch mill bastard files, 20c.....	1 40
36 6-inch mill bastard files, 25c.....	9 00
24 8-inch mill bastard files, 31c.....	7 50
9 9-inch mill bastard files, 35c.....	3 15
13 10-inch mill bastard files, 45c.....	5 85
20 12-inch mill bastard files, 50c.....	10 00
18 14-inch mill bastard files, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	11 25
18 16-inch mill bastard files, 85c.....	15 30
5 12-inch flat bastard files, 60c.....	2 50
7 16-inch flat bastard files, 75c.....	5 25
17 3-inch taper saw files, 8c.....	1 36
22 No. 4 taper saw files, 10c.....	2 20
17 No. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ taper saw files, 11c.....	1 87
6 No. 6 taper saw files, 15c.....	90
36 No. 7 taper saw files, 17c.....	6 12
57 No. 8 taper saw files, 23c.....	13 11
2 No. 4 round bastard files, 10c.....	20
14 No. 5 round bastard files, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	1 75
5 No. 12 round bastard files, 30c.....	1 50
18 No. 14 round bastard files, 50c.....	9 00
4 No. 8 shoe rasp files, 20c.....	80
1 No. 9 shoe rasp.....	25
1 No. 10 shoe rasp.....	40
8 No. 10 lightning cut files, 30c.....	90
5 No. 6 square cut files, 15c.....	75
16 No. 8 square cut files, 25c.....	3 75

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

9 No. 10 square cut files, 35c.....	\$3 15
10 No. 12 square cut files, 37½c.....	8 75
4 No. 14 square cut files, 60c.....	2 00
13 No. 16 square cut files, 75c.....	9 75
20 old files, various sizes, 25c.....	5 00
46 one pound boxes concentrated lye, 8c.....	3 68
19 sixty pound boxes family soap, \$2.50.....	47 50
8 sixty-one pound boxes family soap, \$2.55.....	7 65
1 pair bridle bits.....	25
1 hop's box.....	50
1 marking pot and brush.....	15
8 balls candle wick, 6c.....	18
1 meat bench.....	1 50
7 grocers scoops, 20c.....	1 40
1 brace and bit.....	1 00
1 meat rack.....	1 50
2 meat pins, 25c.....	50
1 lard knife.....	50
1 lard spoon.....	20
1 meat scrapper.....	25
½ dozen white wash brushes, \$10.....	5 00
1 old coffee mill.....	25
Books, stationery, etc.....	15 00
8 pounds plaster paris, 10c.....	80
25 pounds starch, 5c.....	1 25
70 pounds sal soda, 8c.....	2 10
1 water boiler for stove.....	1 00
1 large tin tea box.....	1 00
2 mustard boxes, 50c.....	1 00
1 step ladder.....	50
1 butter firkin.....	50
1 book case.....	1 00
1 ice box.....	50 00
1 pail.....	25
1 dipper.....	20
1 stand.....	50
4 iron faucets, 80c.....	1 20
1 tin dinner box.....	75
1 brass coffee sampler.....	1 00
1 five gallon keg.....	50
1½ dozen No. 2 sun burners, \$2.50.....	3 75
½ dozen No. 2 star burners, \$2.50.....	1 25
11 No. 1 star burners, 12½c.....	1 37
½ dozen No. 8 sun hinge, \$3.50.....	1 75
8 dozen No. 1 chimneys, 60c.....	1 80
4 dozen No. 2 chimneys, 90c.....	3 60
4½ dozen No. 3 chimneys, \$1.80.....	5 85
25 dozen No. 1 glass lamps, 12½c.....	3 25
15 dozen No. 2 tin lamps, 12½c.....	1 87
14 dozen No. 1 wicks, 10c.....	1 40
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$908 79</b>

## SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

2514 pounds fresh beef, 5c.....	\$125 70
8450 pounds fresh pork, hogs, 8½c.....	816 88
1260 pounds bacon, 5c.....	68 00
42 pounds fine flour, 2½c.....	94
58 pounds extra flour, 8c.....	1 59
120 pounds soda crackers, 6c.....	7 20
218 pounds tallow, 6c.....	12 08
61 pounds lard, 8½c.....	5 18
115 pounds peas, 3c.....	3 45

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

424 pounds homony, 2c.....	\$8 48
79 pounds gritz, 2c.....	1 58
493 pounds beans, 3c.....	14 79
227 1/2 pounds coffee, 15c.....	35 73
25 pounds black pepper, 18c .....	4 50
126 pounds brown sugar, 10c.....	12 60
46 pounds white sugar, 12c.....	5 52
12 pounds hops, 40c.....	4 80
73 pounds dry peaches, 6c.....	4 38
44 pounds corn starch, 10c.....	4 40
5 pounds ground allspice, 25c.....	1 25
2 pounds ginger, 20c.....	40
440 gallons vinegar, 12 1/2c.....	55 00
40 1/2 gallons sorghum syrup, 30c.....	12 10
27 barrels salt, \$1 60 .....	43 20
1 barrel sweet potatoes.....	2 00
1 1/2 barrels onions, \$3.60.....	5 40
20 bushels potatoes, 25c.....	5 00
17 1/2 bushels apples, 50c .....	8 75
24 dozen No. 2 wicks, 10c.....	2 40
12 dozen No 3 wicks, 15c.....	1 80
23 gallons lard oil, 75c.....	17 25
36 gallons wool oil, 75c.....	27 00
10 gallons D. E. oil, 60c.....	6 00
1 1/2 gallons B. E. oil, 75c.....	1 13
5 gallons double boiled linseed oil, 80c.....	4 50
684 pounds leaf tobacco, 5c.....	34 20
4 cases matches, \$6.....	24 00
300 feet drain pipe.....	30 00
1 lot assorted window glass, 14 boxes, 150 pounds putty and tools.....	50 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$965 00</b>

## DINING ROOM.

4 sprinklers, 60c.....	\$2 40
1 settee .....	2 60
1 soap tub.....	50
1 steel.....	10
64 tables.....	204 80
8 tin dippers, 8c.....	64
14 guards, \$5.....	70 00
211 pepper boxes, 8c.....	16 88
19 knife boxes, 25c.....	4 75
10 keelers, 10c.....	1 00
18 lamps, 75c.....	13 50
10 meat pans, large, 50c.....	5 00
1 water cooler.....	2 50
8 meat cutting boards.....	50
18 mops, 50c.....	9 00
3 lamp trimmers, 40c.....	1 20
2 step ladders, 50c.....	1 00
8 bread boards, 50c.....	1 50
17 salt boxes, 10c.....	1 70
133 vinegar bottles, 5c.....	6 65
19 bread pan brackets, 20c.....	3 80
1 padlock and key.....	50
61 aprons, 10c.....	6 10
1 hammer.....	50
493 tin pans, 12 1/2c.....	61 68
8 hand barrels, \$1.50 .....	12 00
25 towels, 10c.....	2 50
16 hickory scrub brooms, 5c.....	80

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

1,074 tin cups, 10c.....	\$107 40
1,053 knives and forks, pairs, 10c.....	106 80
1,042 spoons, large, 5c.....	104 20
185 molasses cans, 8c.....	11 60
128 bench seats, \$1.....	128 00
215 salt boxes, 5c.....	10 75
1,335 tin plates, 5c.....	66 75
8 molasses buckets, 8 gallons, \$1.25.....	3 75
6 tin pails, 2 gallons, 50c.....	3 00
4 bread boxes, 40c.....	1 60
6 break baskets, 50c.....	2 50
6 bread knives.....	1 00
3 counters, \$3.....	9 00
1 dinner bell.....	75
21 brooms.....	2 10
8 coal scuttles.....	2 25
1 clock.....	5 00
4 large coffee pots.....	2 00
2 chairs.....	1 00
21 coffee buckets, 50c.....	10 50
9 dust pans.....	90
3 draining troughs.....	1 00
8 dish tubs.....	8 00
4 tin funnels.....	40
2 gongs.....	16 00
21 hash dippers.....	2 10
20 iron hash spoons.....	2 00
7 butcher knives.....	2 50
1 lounge bed.....	1 00
2 oil cans.....	1 00
3 slop buckets, 10c.....	30
4 soap buckets.....	40
2 bread cloths.....	1 00
15 coffee and water barrels.....	15 00
24 bread pans.....	9 60
10 lamp reflectors.....	10 00
Total.. ..	\$1,078 60
KITCHEN.	
12 splittoons, 10c.....	\$1 20
2 large kettles, complete.....	100 00
6 small kettles, complete.....	150 00
8 buckets, iron bound, 75c.....	6 00
6 coffee buckets.....	8 00
4 sets knives and forks.....	50
7 iron spoons.....	25
6 butcher knives.....	1 50
4 hash knives.....	2 00
28 dinner tubs.....	18 00
7 soup ferkins.....	7 00
1 tin dinner box.....	75
4 wood dinner boxes.....	8 00
100 tin plates and 3 water hand barrels.....	8 00
24 water barrels and yeast tubs.....	14 00
1 small table.....	1 25
2 cleavers.....	5 00
2 frying pans.....	1 00
1 griddle.....	50
4 iron dippers.....	4 00
1 coffee strainer.....	1 25
1 hash cutter.....	75
2 meat strainers.....	1 75

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

3 meat forks.....	1 50
2 kettle scrapers.....	75
4 brooms.....	80
2 tin pans.....	80
3 lamps.....	1 00
3 platforms to kettles.....	4 00
50 feet 2-inch hose.....	22 00
1 iron shovel.....	75
1 wash board.....	30
2 soup dippers.....	75
2 wash keelers.....	25
2 iron scrapers.....	1 00
2 lamp reflectors and cases.....	2 50
4 kettle covers, large iron.....	16 00
5 kettle covers, cooking.....	10 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>423 10</b>

## BAKERIES.

27 corn bread pans.....	\$15 00
25 meat pans, \$1.25.....	31 25
11 square pans, tin.....	1 10
8 square sheet iron pans.....	2 25
1 clock.....	2 75
1 coffee pot.....	75
4 tin cups.....	20
4 tin plates.....	20
2 knives and forks.....	35
1 bread table.....	20 00
3 water buckets.....	60
1 keeler and wash basin.....	40
2 bread troughs.....	25 00
5 No. 3 lamps.....	2 50
1 pan rack.....	1 00
1 small table.....	1 00
2 axes and helves.....	1 00
21 iron spoons.....	2 00
1 peeler and 2 tin meal scoops.....	1 50
2 quart tin cups.....	20
1 lard can.....	1 00
35 bread pans, 50c.....	17 50
36 hash pans.....	3 60
2 dough troughs.....	12 50
4 scrapers.....	1 00
5 water buckets.....	1 50
5 yeast tubs.....	5 00
3 1-gallon buckets.....	1 00
3 lard buckets.....	1 00
5 tin strainers.....	2 50
2 sieves.....	1 00
1 clock.....	5 00
2 lamps.....	50
3 large tubs.....	1 50
1 slop bucket.....	20
2 wash buckets.....	50
1 pair scales.....	2 50
5 bread tables.....	10 00
2 water barrels.....	3 00
1 hatchet.....	40
3 bread blankets.....	2 25
4 blankets for covering yeast barrels.....	3 00
2 cupboards.....	2 00
2 pan scrapers.....	1 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

2 hash scrapers and 8 aprons.....	\$1 50
2 pan racks and 7 towels.....	2 50
2 tin cups and 5 brooms.....	1 30
1 bench.....	2 00
3 bunks and ticks.....	3 00
1 coat box.....	50
2 cupboards.....	2 00
7 old meat pans.....	70
1 ladle.....	50
Total.....	\$202 50
STOVES.	
22 No. 5 Schorchers, \$15.....	\$380 00
6 No. 15 Schorchers, \$12.....	72 00
19 No. 20 Schorchers, \$7.50.....	142 50
12 No. 8 Empires, \$12.....	144 00
4 No. 3 Echos, \$12.....	48 00
8 No. 4 Volunteer, \$5.....	15 00
2 No. 14 Globes, \$12.....	24 00
6 No. 7 Box stoves, \$6.....	36 00
11 small Box stoves, \$4.....	44 00
1 Parlor stove in office.....	5 00
1 lot parts of new stoves.....	74 00
298 joints stove pipe, 7-in., 15c.....	44 70
465 joints stove pipe, 6-in., 10c.....	46 50
Total.....	\$1,055 70
WAGON SHOP.	
4 sets blacksmith's tools, \$35.....	\$140 00
3 gimlet bits, 15c.....	45
1 Spofford brace.....	160 00
2 Farrier knives, 35c.....	70
1 bellows.....	10 00
850 pounds swedge iron and Mandills, 4c.....	84 00
1 large drill.....	15 00
1 hand punch.....	7 00
1 set stock, dies and plates.....	45 00
1 tire shrinker.....	10 00
1 tire bender.....	5 00
5 tire irons, \$2 50.....	15 00
1500 pounds assorted iron, 4c.....	60 00
10 pounds rivets, 10c.....	1 00
500 assorted carriage bolts, 8c.....	15 00
250 assorted tire bolts, 2c.....	5 00
10 pounds washers, 7c.....	70
5 pounds nuts, 7c.....	85
1 lot single tree iron, 100 lbs. 10c.....	10 00
150 pounds double tree iron, 10c.....	15 00
1 neck yoke.....	10
1 lot assorted bits.....	8 00
10 gross assorted screws, 40c.....	4 00
4 monkey wrenches, 60c.....	2 00
1 lightning screw plate.....	12 00
3 spoke shoves, 25c.....	75
6 hand saws, 75c.....	4 50
2 sets steele tire.....	5 00
1 lathe.....	7 00
1 rip saw.....	75
6 chisels, 80c.....	1 80
2 hatchets, 60c.....	1 00
6 iron clamps, 35c.....	2 10



## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

4 screw drivers, 15c.....	\$ 60
25 pounds wrt. nails, 8c.....	2 00
1 bar iron rock .....	1 50
1 signal gong.....	50
1 keg horse shoes.....	2 00
1 keg mule shoes .....	2 00
6 pounds horse shoe nails, 20c.....	1 00
1 rasp .....	60
1 wheel jack.....	75
1 wagon gearings (partly ironed) .....	60 00
10 wagon gearings (not ironed) .....	50 00
10 pair single trees (ironed), 75c.....	7 50
10 pair double trees (ironed), 50c.....	5 00
4 neck yokes (ironed), 75c.....	3 00
1 water barrel.....	50
1 writing desk.....	2 00
2 chairs, \$1.....	2 00
1 8-gallon jug.....	10
1 lamp .....	25
3 pairs tresles, 15c .....	45
1 hub augur .....	10 00
2 wheel horses, 50c.....	1 00
5 smoothing planes, 50c.....	2 50
1 beading plane.....	50
1 broom and slate.....	50
1 wheel barrow with side boards.....	1 50
1 hub boring machine .....	20 00
50 pairs single trees (not ironed) 20c .....	10 00
50 pairs plow trees, 20c.....	10 00
3 1/2 set wagon spokes, \$2.50 .....	8 75
1 set buggy spokes, \$2.50 .....	1 25
1 set cart felloes .....	1 50
1 set sud. iron wagon felloes .....	1 50
1 pair B H shafts .....	1 85
1 new farm wagon bed .....	10 00
1 set wagon wheels.....	16 00
4 new boy's wagons, \$7.....	28 00
5 new boy's wagon bodies, \$1.50.....	7 50
3 buggy bodies, \$8.....	18 00
1 set 3 1/2-inch No. 10 thimble skeins .....	3 85
1 set 2-inch No. 9 thimble skeins .....	3 25
1 set hubs .....	1 50
3 large hubs.....	1 00
3 small hubs.....	75
1 Hurlbent's brakes.....	85
1 set wagon bows.....	1 00
5 set wagon brakes (wood), \$1 .....	5 00
8 pair ironed tongue hames.....	50 00
8 pair ironed hind hames.....	75 00
3 pair wooden axles, \$1.50.....	4 50
4 coupling poles, 50c .....	2 00
1 new tongue.....	1 00
8 set bolster standards.....	1 60
100 wagon box cleets .....	20 00
7 set wagon bottom cross pieces, 50c .....	3 50
2 pair wrt. bolster plates 3 1/2-inch No. 10, 15c .....	30
4 wrt. coupling plates, 15c .....	60
2 large bolt boxes.....	2 50
6 work benches and tools .....	150 00
6 pile circles, 25c .....	1 50
100 pounds white lead, 8 1/2c.....	8 50
25 pounds red lead, 8 1/2c .....	2 13
7 pounds chrome yellow, 16c .....	1 13
2 pounds chrome green, 16c.....	33

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

5 pounds ultra marine blue, 20c.....	\$1 00
1 pound Prussian blue.....	60
3 pounds English vermillion, 80c.....	2 40
4 pounds drop black, 14c.....	58
1 pound lamp black, 20c.....	20
2 pounds purple lake, 60c.....	1 20
1 pound VanDyke brown.....	15
25 pounds Spanish whiting, 4c.....	1 00
1 lot paint brushes.....	3 00
3 new paint brushes, 50c.....	1 50
3 camel's hair brushes, 20c.....	60
1 new varnish brush.....	50
1 sash tool.....	15
6 striping pencils, 5c.....	30
1 paint mill.....	5 00
1 sponge.....	25
1 chamols skin.....	50
5 gallons coach varnish, \$4.50.....	22 50
2 gallons Japan varnish, 90c.....	1 80
1 1/2 gallons rubbing varnish, \$4.....	6 00
1/2 gallon gearing varnish, \$1.25.....	62
1 gallon body varnish.....	75
8 gallons wagon varnish, \$1.60.....	4 80
Farm and blacksmith's tools.....	43 25
7 pairs pole irons, 40c.....	2 80
2 vices, \$5 and \$10.....	15 00
10,400 feet ash and walnut lumber, 3c.....	312 00
1 blower and fixtures.....	65 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,796 49</b>

## WASH HOUSE.

6 wash barrels, 30c.....	\$1 80
11 pounders, 20c.....	2 20
28 water barrels, 70c.....	19 60
2 hand barrels.....	2 50
4 wash kettles and fixtures.....	80 00
4 wheel barrows.....	6 00
2 tin dippers.....	50
1 clothes box.....	10 00
5 trussels.....	2 00
1 lamp.....	50
1 hand axe.....	75
1 hammer.....	50
8 wash troughs.....	18 00
1 saw and buck.....	75
1 slate.....	30
12 water buckets.....	2 40
1 tailor's goose.....	1 00
1 flat iron.....	50
4 wash benches.....	2 00
4 tin cups.....	20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$151 50</b>

## SOAP DEPARTMENT.

2 steam kettles.....	\$50 00
2 furnace kettles.....	50 00
1250 lbs. bar soap, 4 1/2c.....	56 25
11 water barrels, 60c.....	6 60

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

8 barrels soft soap, \$8.50 .....	\$68 00
100 lbs soap grease.....	5 00
40 lbs tallow, 6c.....	2 40
1 pair spring scales.....	2 25
1 lamp.....	50
1 barrel rosin.....	1 50
1 barrel lye.....	5 00
1 lard strainer.....	50
8 tables.....	1 50
30 tin soap pans.....	15 00
5 wood soap pans.....	3 00
1 sheet-iron bucket.....	75
1 grease strainer.....	80
1 ladle.....	30
1 cold chisel.....	30
2 hammers.....	1 00
1 small vise.....	50
2 butcher knives.....	60
Total.....	\$271 25

## COOPER SHOP.

200 pounds hoop iron, 5c.....	\$10 00
70 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ iron, round.....	8 50
1 coffee roaster.....	2 75
2 axes.....	1 00
1 scoop shovel.....	1 00
1 lamp.....	50
2 wheel-barrows.....	8 00
2 hand-barrows.....	2 00
1 iron scraper.....	25
1 barrel copperas.....	8 50
8 keelers.....	25
2 sprinklers and 1 screw-driver.....	35
1 key hole saw.....	25
18 tubs.....	5 00
4 furnace doors.....	20 00
1 cord broom timber.....	8 00
4 cold chisels.....	75
1 anvil.....	8 50
1 hand saw.....	50
1 vice.....	3 20
1 grind stone.....	1 50
1 rope machine.....	1 00
4 hammers.....	1 50
12 files.....	75
12 planes.....	2 00
1 buck saw.....	50
2 squares.....	60
8 braces.....	1 00
7 bits.....	25
2 pair nippers.....	25
1 pair shears.....	1 75
3 punches.....	35
2 adzes.....	1 00
2 cripples.....	1 00
1 cutter.....	75
250 bucket and keeler staves.....	4 00
4 hand axes.....	2 00
4 buckets.....	75
1 oil stone.....	40
4 pair compasses.....	75
1 tub.....	65

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

2 shovels.....	\$ 50
1 split broom vice machine.....	1 50
2 shaving houses.....	1 00
4 crows.....	2 00
82 wood truss hoops.....	8 20
32 iron truss hoops.....	5 00
22 cooper's drawing-knives.....	10 00
11 in. shavers.....	3 00
4 chamfering knives.....	1 50
1 glue pot.....	25
2 drivers.....	20
2 rivet headers.....	40
3 work benches.....	3 00
5 work blocks.....	50
4 pounds flags.....	1 00
Total.....	\$120 40

## WEAVING ROOM.

2 blanket looms, \$75.00.....	\$150 00
1 spinning jack, 120 spindles.....	150 00
1 wool picker.....	50 00
1 condenser carder.....	100 00
1 wool breaker.....	50 00
1 fulling machine.....	50 00
1 yarn twister and spools.....	50 00
1 yarn reel.....	5 00
1 Hardy's card grinder.....	40 00
24 jack spools.....	5 00
2 ladders.....	2 00
1 vice.....	8 00
1 steel square.....	1 00
1 hand saw.....	80
2 files.....	60
1 saw and buck.....	1 00
2 cold chisels.....	30
1 hand twister.....	1 00
2 chisels.....	50
1 monkey wrench.....	75
2 hammers.....	1 00
2 pincers.....	75
8 bench planes.....	2 75
3 S. wrenches.....	75
1 brace and bits.....	1 00
4 oil cans.....	80
1 oil can, 2 gallon.....	50
1 oil can, 8 gallon.....	75
1 camp kettle.....	1 00
6 boxes.....	75
800 bobbins.....	80 00
1 tin bucket.....	50
1 hand axe.....	50
1 wood axe.....	50
1 hatchet.....	50
1 desk.....	2 00
2 trestles.....	50
2 brooms.....	20
1 fire shovel and poker.....	50
3 wood clamps.....	1 50
1 card clamp.....	3 00
2 emory cylinders.....	2 00
1 pair steelyards.....	2 00
1 pair scales.....	3 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

32 feet 6-inch leather belting, at 60c. per foot.....	\$19 20
30 feet 5-inch leather belting, at 50c. per foot.....	15 00
10½ feet 4-inch leather belting, new, at 40c. per foot.....	4 20
66 feet 4-inch leather belting, at 35c. per foot.....	23 10
56 feet 3½-inch leather belting, at 30c. per foot.....	16 80
23 feet 3-inch leather belting, at 30c. per foot.....	6 90
165 feet 2-inch leather belting, at 20c. per foot.....	33 00
42 feet 2-inch leather belting, at 20c. per foot.....	8 40
25 feet 3-inch shafting, at \$1.15 per foot.....	28 75
18 feet 1½-inch shafting, at 55c. per foot.....	8 80
8 feet 1½-inch shafting, at 60c. per foot.....	4 00
5 iron pulleys.....	22 00
19 wood pulleys.....	35 50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$993 15</b>
<b>YARD LAMPS AND TOOLS.</b>	
40 No. 3 lamps and cases.....	\$30 00
5 bull's eye lamps.....	15 00
2 oil cans, 1 pair shears.....	2 50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 97 50</b>
<b>DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.</b>	
6 chairs.....	\$5 40
1 desk.....	10 00
1 table, \$1.25, 1 desk and table, \$5.....	6 25
1 coal box and poker.....	1 15
1 water cooler.....	2 50
2 brooms, 80c., 1 letter box.....	1 80
1 clock.....	10 00
2 benches.....	1 50
1 wash pan and 2 spittoons.....	40
5 rolling towels.....	1 50
1 bucket and cup.....	35
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$40 35</b>
<b>STATE BARBER SHOP.</b>	
15 aprons \$2.25, 3 brushes, 75c.....	8 00
15 hair cloths.....	2 25
15 razors, 3 towels, 80c.....	7 50
3 pair shears, \$1.25, 2 combs, 40c.....	1 65
3 shaving pots, 40c., 1 hair brush, 30c.....	70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$15 10</b>
<b>WALL STATIONS NOS. 1 TO 8.</b>	
8 stands.....	\$2 00
8 chairs.....	8 25
16 buckets.....	8 00
8 tin cups.....	80
8 brooms.....	1 00
16 towels.....	1 50
8 keelers.....	1 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$13 55</b>

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

ROUND GATE.	
1 bucket.....	\$ 20
2 chairs, 40c., 2 tin cups, 10c.....	50
1 broom, 15c., 2 towels, 15c.....	30
1 sprinkler, 30c., 1 keeler.....	40
1 coat \$2.25, 1 pair pants \$1.25.....	3 50
Total.....	\$4 90
OFFICERS' BARBER SHOP.	
2 barber chairs.....	\$15 00
1 wash sink, \$3, 4 tables, \$250.....	5 50
1 lounge, \$2, 2 wash basins, 25c.....	2 25
4 buckets, 75c., 1 oil can, 25c.....	1 00
1 closet, \$1.25, 1 lamp, 75c.....	2 00
6 rolling towels, \$1.50, 3 spittoons, 25c.....	1 75
2 brooms, 25c., 3 dusters, 25c.....	50
1 dipper, 15c., 2 stools, 25c.....	40
1 boiler, \$1, 1 lock box.....	1 75
2 pair shears.....	1 80
4 shaving mugs.....	1 00
4 razors.....	3 00
1 saw and buck.....	75
1 looking glass.....	4 00
1 collar brush.....	75
1 tub.....	40
1 hatchet.....	80
2 pokers and shovel.....	45
2 puff boxes.....	25
2 tin bottles.....	45
1 funnel, tin.....	10
2 blacking brushes.....	50
Total.....	\$43 90
CLOTHING IN USE.	
1175 suits in wear, at \$5.40.....	\$6,345 00
INVOICE TOOLS, ETC.	
86 tooth axes, 80c.....	\$28 80
48 mash hammers, 60c.....	25 80
24 bush hammers.....	24 00
11 stone hammers.....	5 50
147 points, 10c.....	14 70
88 pitching tools, 60c.....	22 80
178 tooth chisels, 20c.....	85 60
154 smooth chisels, 20c.....	30 80
53 stone mallets, 10c.....	5 30
12 corking tools, 20c.....	2 40
26 margin tools, 20c.....	5 20
12 scratch awls.....	60
20 stone breaking hammers.....	2 00
3 iron cranks.....	1 50
2 derrick spools.....	3 00
3 stone tongs.....	3 75
6 hoisting tongs and chains.....	24 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

3 sand screens.....	\$20 00
7 second hand blocks.....	7 00
900 pounds rivets.....	85 00
2 pairs old bellows.....	5 00
1 old anvil.....	2 50
8 old hammers.....	1 20
4 pairs old tongs.....	2 00
1 old vice.....	1 50
1 slack tub.....	40
1 drawing knife.....	20
10 tool boxes.....	1 00
6 pinch bars.....	1 20
1 sounding rod.....	80
1 spirit level.....	50
2 plastering trowels.....	1 20
2 mason trowels.....	1 00
3 wooden hocks.....	80
250 pounds old rope.....	25 00
4 cross cut ice saws.....	24 00
1 lot cooper tools.....	20 00
2 rolls matting.....	10 00
2 iron rollers.....	2 00
12 iron wheelbarrows.....	120 00
12 quarry drills.....	12 00
8 tamping irons.....	1 20
6 crow bars.....	9 00
1 crow bar, large.....	20 00
159 fire file.....	15 00
80 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ R Iron, 5c.....	4 00
1 grindstone and frame.....	5 00
4 hand barrows.....	2 00
1 post hole auger.....	1 50
8 new wheelbarrow frames.....	20 00
79 window sills, \$1.25 each.....	98 75
7 door sills, \$1.50 each.....	10 50
Lot cut stone.....	40 00
1 hand saw.....	40
1 shovel.....	1 00
3 steel drills.....	1 50
7 water buckets.....	1 40
1 wheelbarrow.....	1 25
3 plastering hocks.....	80
4 plastering trowels.....	2 40
100 bushels lime.....	25 00
6 loads sand.....	6 00
12 mortar boards.....	3 00
1 wheelbarrow.....	1 20
2 iron wedges.....	20
1 spauling hammer.....	60
1 mash hammer.....	40
6 plumb rules and bobs.....	2 40
150 hickory padlocks.....	15 00
100 ash poles.....	10 00
2 mortar hods.....	1 20
12 brick hods.....	3 60
4 mortar boards.....	1 00
1 hoe.....	30
6 iron buckets.....	8 00
6 wheelbarrows.....	9 00
2 sledge hammers.....	2 00
1 stone pick.....	50
1 crow bar.....	75
2 quarry drills.....	2 40
4 squares.....	2 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

22 trowels.....	\$11 00
1 brace.....	75
6 shovels.....	8 00
6 hoes.....	2 40
1 sledge hammer.....	1 00
4 picks.....	2 00
1 drill.....	60
2 crow bars.....	1 00
3 crow bars.....	2 40
1 hatchet.....	40
2 mash hammers.....	80
6 points.....	1 20
1 tooth axe.....	80
1 40 gallon kettle.....	5 00
6 buckets.....	60
1 hand pump.....	7 00
4 water barrels.....	4 00
14 water barrels.....	7 00
1 tool box and lock.....	1 00
6 mortar hods.....	3 00
6 brick hods.....	2 40
10 handbarrows.....	5 00
1 20-foot ladder.....	2 50
1 water can.....	50
1 buck saw.....	50
1 spauling hammer.....	50
1 pair platform scales.....	10 00

## QUARRY.

3 picks.....	1 80
5 shovels.....	4 00
10 drills.....	8 00
2 sledges.....	2 00
20 plugs and feathers.....	2 00
1 large derrick and rope.....	60 00
1 small derrick.....	25 00
1 derrick crab.....	25 00

## ICE MEN.

6 axes.....	3 00
6 shovels.....	3 60
3 ice hooks.....	1 20

## ROOFING.

1 heating furnace.....	25 00
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Total.....	\$1,093 15
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## WARDEN'S OFFICE AND CLERK'S OFFICE.

1 safe.....	\$250 00
3 desks.....	25 00
6 chairs.....	9 00
1 washstand, etc.....	10 25
1 coal bucket.....	50
1 slop bucket.....	50
1 looking glass.....	1 00
2 dust pans and spittoons.....	65
1 mat carpet.....	15 00
1 writing desk, clerk's office.....	45 00
1 lounge, clerk's office.....	3 75



## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

1 coal bucket, clerk's office.....	\$ 75
2 chairs, clerk's office.....	8 00
4 spittoons, clerk's office.....	40
1 carpet, clerk's office.....	20 00
1 clock regulator, clerk's office.....	45 00
2 sets gas lamps, clerk's office.....	18 00
1 waste basket.....	20
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$443 00</b>
<b>FEMALE CELL BUILDING.</b>	
43 bed ticks, 65c.....	\$29 75
50 pillow ticks.....	4 00
58 sheets.....	14 50
80 shirts.....	16 00
90 dresses.....	90 00
50 striped wool skirts.....	100 00
45 towels.....	3 40
58 iron bunks.....	116 00
65 buckets.....	18 00
73 stools.....	14 60
45 stands.....	18 00
2 bath tubs.....	65 00
40 No. 1 lamps.....	12 00
3 No. 3 lamps.....	1 80
86 night buckets.....	16 20
6 water barrels.....	4 50
Furniture, etc., in laundry.....	14 00
Furniture in dining hall.....	74 50
Furniture in old cells.....	25 04
Furniture in matron's room.....	45 50
Furniture in matron's office.....	26 75
Furniture in work-room.....	155 90
Suits on 40 women, \$5.....	200 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,080 44</b>
<b>CELLS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.</b>	
<b>Total in 508 cells.....</b>	<b>\$1,019 00</b>
<b>FURNITURE FOR THE USE OF THE MEN IN VARIOUS SHOPS, AND ALSO IN PRISON OFFICES.</b>	
Straus' tannery.....	\$11 55
Sullivan's shop.....	4 45
Shoe shoe No. 1.....	50 15
Covering shop.....	23 26
Whip shop.....	16 00
Time-keeper's office.....	28 20
Shoe shop No. 4.....	29 00
Shoe shop No. 5.....	34 17
Shoe shop Nos. 6 and 7.....	33 59
Saddle-tree shop.....	14 55
Collar shop.....	29 70
Broom shop.....	12 50
Receiving cell room.....	80 70
Slaughter pen.....	84 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$350 82</b>

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

BRICKYARD AND QUARRY.	
Quarried stone.....	\$150 00
1 kiln 800,000 burnt brick, \$4.00.....	1,200 00
1 kiln 275,000 unburnt brick, \$2.50.....	687 50
Total.....	\$2,037 50
TAN HOUSE ENGINE ROOM.	
1 engine, shafting and tank complete.....	\$1,500 00
1 vice and bench, \$1.50; 9 wrenches, \$2.00.....	8 50
2 hammers, \$1; 2 files, 40c.....	1 40
2 socket wrenches, \$1; 1 monkey wrench, 50c.....	1 50
2 anvils, \$3; square.....	3 50
6 oil cans.....	1 00
Lamps.....	40
2 water buckets.....	49
Dividers and chisel.....	50
Ladder and tub.....	1 50
Belt clamp.....	1 00
Shovels.....	1 00
Axe and wheelbarrow.....	2 00
Poker and scrapers.....	2 50
1 boiler broom.....	75
Boiler wrench and bolts.....	1 75
1 grindstone.....	8 00
1 new smoke stack.....	40 00
Total.....	\$1,570 70
PRODUCE ON THE FARM.	
4350 bu. Irish potatoes, 50c.....	\$2,175 00
250 shocks corn, \$1.00.....	250 00
200 barrels corn, \$2.00.....	400 00
500 head cabbage, 8c.....	15 00
Total.....	\$2,840 00
GAS, ETC.	
Gas mains and fixtures.....	\$1,250 00
INVOICE OF MACHINE SHOP, ETC.	
1 new engine, complete.....	\$4,707 74
Main belt, shafting, etc.....	800 00
1 doctor pump.....	250 00
1 steam injector and tank.....	17 00
1 clock.....	4 00
5 pounds hemp packing.....	50
1 pound lace leather.....	40
4 water barrels.....	80
1 vice and bench.....	3 00
1 set tools.....	3 00
600 feet 2½ inch hose, new.....	400 00
150 feet 2½ inch hose, old.....	45 00
1 hose carriage.....	8 00
1 closet.....	1 00
1 stand.....	50
2 chairs.....	1 00
1 old steam gauge.....	1 25
3 No. 3 lamps.....	1 60

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

1 tin lamp.....	\$ 20
1 signal gong.....	8 00
1 set tools.....	2 00
1 lamp case.....	75
2 boilers, gauges and piping.....	23 50
20 gum valves.....	4 00
20 valve springs.....	4 00
5 gum balls.....	1 50
6 emory cans.....	90
5 pounds flour emory.....	75
5 pounds grain emory.....	75
6 No. 4 gum valves.....	8 00
5 2½-inch sleeves.....	1 75
18 2-inch sleeves.....	5 94
9 1½-inch sleeves.....	1 80
20 1½-inch sleeves.....	8 20
25 1-inch sleeves.....	3 25
37 ¾-inch sleeves.....	3 70
9 ¾-inch sleeves.....	63
1 2-inch union.....	75
5 1½-inch union.....	8 50
5 1-inch union.....	2 50
26 1-inch union.....	10 40
16 ¾-inch union.....	5 60
16 ¾-inch union.....	4 80
13 ¾-inch union.....	3 25
5 ¾-inch union.....	1 00
2 2-inch elbows.....	70
3 1-inch elbows.....	50
9 ¾-inch elbows.....	1 08
1 ¾-inch elbows.....	54
4 ¾-inch elbows.....	28
4 ¾-inch tees.....	53
2 ¾-inch tees.....	22
3 ¾-inch reducers.....	30
9 ¾-inch sleeves.....	1 44
2 2½-inch sleeves.....	70
2 2-inch sleeves.....	66
2 1½-inch sleeves.....	40
4 1-inch sleeves.....	53
3 ¾-inch sleeves.....	30
1 ¾-inch bush.....	18
1 1½-inch bush.....	15
1 steel drill.....	50
2 hammers.....	80
1 monkey-wrench.....	1 00
3 pair tongs.....	60
1 axe.....	60
1 steam gauge.....	9 00
1 ½ pet cock.....	10 00
2 No. 8 lamps.....	1 00
1 lamp case.....	1 00
4 ¾-inch elbows.....	36
1 ¾-inch tee.....	13
8 feet ¾-inch pipe.....	20
14 feet ¾-inch pipe.....	1 12
12 feet ¾-inch pipe.....	73
2 pokers.....	50
1 ash rake.....	50
1 shovel.....	60
1 clamp and hook.....	2 25
1 lot wrenches.....	2 00
1 lot sundries.....	50
1 work bench.....	3 50
1 wood saw.....	60

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

1 closet.....	\$ 50
1 tool box.....	50
1 lot files.....	1 00
2 S wrenches.....	1 00
2 socket wrenches.....	1 00
1 wheelbarrow.....	1 20
1 1½-inch bush.....	18
1 2-inch nipple.....	40
1 1½-inch nipple.....	25
1 1-inch nipple.....	15
8 1½-inch plugs.....	42
1 2-inch plug.....	25
2 1-inch plugs.....	16
2 ¾-inch plugs.....	12
7 1½-inch unions.....	3 50
5 1½-inch elbows.....	2 25
2 1½-inch elbows.....	1 06
2 1½-inch tees.....	70
1 1½-inch return elbow.....	50
1 1½-inch union.....	70
8 1-inch unions.....	1 20
1 1½-inch union.....	70
1 ¾-inch union.....	25
2 ¾-inch bushes.....	1 80
1 3-inch bush.....	60
2 2-inch bushes.....	50
8 1-inch bushes.....	88
8 1-inch elbows.....	61
9 ¾-inch elbows.....	1 08
6 ¾-inch elbows.....	54
4 ¾-inch elbows.....	28
2 pair pipe tongs.....	90
18 cold chisels.....	8 00
1 centre punch.....	20
1 vice.....	4 50
1 hand saw.....	50
8 2-inch tees.....	8 00
19 1½-inch tees.....	13 80
20 1½-inch tees.....	10 00
8 1-inch tees.....	1 20
5 ¾-inch tees.....	1 75
6 ¾-inch tees.....	1 60
21 ¾-inch tees.....	6 30
6 ¾-inch tees.....	1 20
2 1-inch crosses.....	90
1 3-inch elbow.....	1 00
2 2-inch elbows.....	1 00
8 1½-inch elbows.....	1 85
22 1½-inch elbows.....	7 70
21 1-inch elbows.....	3 57
9 ¾-inch elbows.....	1 08
2 ¾-inch elbows.....	18
6 ¾-inch elbows.....	42
2 ¾-inch elbows.....	14
8 1½-inch return elbow.....	1 50
2 4-inch bushes.....	2 00
2 8-inch bushes.....	1 20
4 2-inch bushes.....	1 00
1 1½-inch bush.....	18
1 1½-inch bush.....	15
6 1-inch bushes.....	55
10 ¾-inch bushes.....	90
1 ¾-inch plug.....	45
2 2½-inch plugs.....	60

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

3 2-inch plugs.....	\$ 80
2 1½-inch plugs.....	28
4 1½-inch plugs.....	40
4 1-inch plugs.....	32
2 steel squares.....	1 75
3 scribe awls.....	80
1 lot brace bits.....	75
1 lot small nuts.....	20
3 screw drivers.....	1 00
2 pairs dividers.....	80
1 iron brace.....	50
1 lot taps.....	5 00
14 tap wrenches.....	3 00
6 hammers.....	2 00
2 2½-inch globe valves.....	20 00
1 2-inch globe valve.....	6 25
3 1½-inch globe valves.....	12 00
1 1½-inch globe valve.....	3 00
5 1-inch globe valves.....	10 00
2 ¾-inch globe valves.....	8 00
1 1½-inch steam cock.....	4 75
6 1½-inch files.....	7 00
2 16-inch files.....	2 50
2 16-inch files.....	2 00
5 12-inch files.....	4 00
2 10-inch files.....	1 40
4 12-inch files.....	2 50
1 10-inch files.....	60
8 8-inch files.....	1 25
1 6-inch file.....	40
4 3-inch files.....	75
8 8-inch files.....	50
1 10-inch file.....	50
1 lot screws.....	20
4 cold chisels.....	75
6 ¾-inch lock nuts.....	1 20
1 1½-inch lock nut.....	38
1 1-inch lock nut.....	30
80 feet 2-inch pipe.....	24 80
98 feet 1½-inch pipe.....	21 13
30 feet 1½-inch pipe.....	5 40
20 feet 1-inch pipe.....	2 50
15 feet ¾-inch pipe.....	1 35
20 feet ¾-inch pipe.....	1 20
15 feet ¾-inch pipe.....	15 00
185 pounds steel tools.....	50 00
50 pounds steel tools.....	10 00
100 pounds cotton rope.....	20 00
20 pounds castings.....	1 00
20 pounds sheet packing.....	10 00
9 pounds spring wire.....	3 00
200 pounds 2-inch nuts.....	14 00
100 pounds 1½-inch nuts.....	7 00
70 pounds 1½-inch nuts.....	4 90
20 pounds 1-inch nuts.....	1 20
80 pounds ¾-inch nuts.....	2 10
6 pounds hexagon nuts.....	50
15 pounds 1-inch hexagon nuts.....	1 20
19 pounds ¾-inch hexagon nuts.....	1 53
Sundry stock on hand.....	116 00
252 pounds steel anvils.....	25 20
390 pounds cast anvils.....	19 50
4 screw plates.....	20 00
1 jack wheel.....	4 00

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

1 vise.....	\$20 00
12 pair pipe tongs.....	27 00
6 hammer handles.....	60
15 pair blacksmith tongs.....	3 00
2 sets hooks and shovels.....	2 70
1 iron ladle.....	50
1 temper can.....	20
3 trestles.....	75
5 closets.....	5 00
8 benches.....	7 50
1 set shelving.....	2 50
2 drawing knives.....	75
1 pair belt clamps.....	1 75
1 blacksmith rest.....	1 00
4 buckets.....	70
2 oil cans.....	40
2 slack tubs.....	80
1 ladder.....	1 20
1 pair snips.....	20
4 pair calipers.....	1 75
10 lathe dogs.....	1 75
2 lathe sockets.....	50
5 lathe centres.....	2 00
6 lathe wrenches.....	1 40
7 lathe mandrills.....	7 00
18 lathe tools.....	8 00
7 lathe tools.....	5 00
2 steel drill sockets.....	4 50
4 try squares.....	1 75
1 hand drill.....	1 25
2 drip cups.....	60
40 feet 3-inch leather belting.....	12 00
95 feet 2-inch leather belting.....	17 00
80 feet 4-inch leather belting.....	12 00
1 lot old belting.....	2 00
32 feet 14-inch gum belting.....	28 80
24 feet 24-inch gum belting.....	4 00
1 set pipe dies.....	40 00
1 set plug taps and dies.....	10 00
1 crucible.....	2 00
1 set plug taps and dies.....	25 00
1 set lightning screw plates.....	9 00
1 set pipe taps.....	4 00
2 pet cocks.....	2 00
1 dozen blank keys.....	1 20
1 dozen blank keys.....	60
1 lot cell keys.....	1 00
1 pound purple twine.....	1 30
2 pounds borax.....	40
1 brush.....	40
1 lot screws.....	80
25 feet 1-inch steam hose, etc.....	18 00
4 compression bid cocks.....	9 00
1 lot taps.....	2 00
1 lot reamers.....	4 00
1 1½-inch check valve.....	2 00
1 1½-inch check valve.....	2 75
1 lot files.....	80
8 morey wrenches.....	4 00
1 2-inch expansion joint.....	6 00
1 lot sundries.....	5 00
3 vices.....	27 00
6 No. 4 springs.....	1 20
2 slates.....	40

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

4 oil cans and tray.....	\$4 50
1 lot belt clamps.....	50
1 small table.....	50
1 chair.....	25
2 rolling towels.....	1 00
Double boilers and fixtures.....	1,080 00
1 common pump.....	185 00
1 oil pump.....	7 20
1 speaking tube, etc.....	9 00
1 turning lathe 14-inch swing.....	450 00
1 6-foot planer.....	270 00
1 drill press.....	270 00
1 lathe, 9-foot bed, 16-inch swing.....	270 00
1 punching machine.....	225 00
1 grind stone and gearing.....	5 00
1 No. 5 blower and piping.....	295 00
1 pair bellows.....	10 00
2 tire irons.....	80
25 feet 8½-inch shafting.....	27 00
15 iron pulleys.....	125 00
80 feet 6-inch leather belting.....	15 00
54 feet 5-inch leather belting.....	24 30
14 feet 8½-inch leather belting.....	4 00
78 feet 8-inch leather belting.....	23 00
46 feet 7-inch leather belting.....	29 00
70 feet 2½-inch leather belting.....	15 75
24 feet 8-inch leather belting.....	7 00
20 feet 1½-inch leather belting.....	2 70
1 bench anvil.....	50
2 boring bars.....	6 50
1 pair plyers.....	40
3 rose bits.....	6 50
20 press drills.....	9 00
2 flat drills.....	4 50
8 parallels for planer.....	14 00
25 lathe tools.....	20 00
6 lathe boring tools.....	10 00
4 hand clamps.....	2 00
2 plane centres.....	4 50
1 vice.....	4 50
1 universal chuck.....	18 00
3 angle.....	6 50
1 traveling rest.....	2 50
1 lot lathe clamps.....	13 50
2 lathe centres.....	1 80
1 surface gauge.....	2 25
1 lot small bolts.....	2 00
4 oil cans.....	40
2 tin lamps.....	40
12 cold chisels.....	3 00
8 punches.....	1 00
4 key drifts.....	80
1 ratchet drill.....	1 50
6 ratchet drill bits.....	1 50
4 centre punches.....	60
1 lot second hand files.....	2 50
4 reamers.....	2 50
1 bevel square.....	75
61 pounds heading tools.....	20 00
Total.....	\$10,742 92

## INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT—Continued.

NEW ENGINE BUILDING NO. 6 SHOE SHOP.	
To 800 feet oak lumber, 8c.....	\$24 00
225 feet scantling and joists.....	4 50
500 feet weatherboarding.....	12 50
200 feet sheeting.....	3 50
60 feet clear pine.....	8 00
Framing and erecting building.....	15 00
2 door frames and doors.....	6 00
Cutting and rebrick opening.....	2 50
8 window frames.....	2 40
250 brick.....	2 50
8 stack staples.....	1 50
1 1/2 square roofing.....	1 50
1 roll paper.....	2 50
1 barrel pitch.....	1 25
15 pounds nails.....	75
Foundation for posts.....	3 50
328 feet lumber, Sullivan.....	4 85
1 water tank.....	30 00
Engine, hanging shafting, &c., in wagon shop.....	450 00
Total.....	\$561 85
REAL ESTATE.	
4 lots, old quarry on Miller street.....	\$400 00
5 acre out lot on Lafayette street, brick yard.....	500 00
4 in-lots new stable lots.....	1,000 00
2 acres, stone quarry, Dunklin street.....	800 00
5 acres stone quarry and grave yard.....	500 00
40 acres prison premises.....	7,500 00
Total.....	\$10,200 00
IMPROVEMENTS.	
Water and steam piping under ground.....	\$410 00
2 lathes and fixtures.....	100 00
1 new carpet in clerk's back office.....	50 00
8 large cisterns and pumps.....	475 00
Total.....	\$1,035 00
Total.....	\$79,978 84
BUILDINGS AND WALLS.	
Old hall cell building.....	\$15,000 00
New hall cell building.....	55,000 00
New cell building.....	325,000 00
Old hospital.....	8,000 00
New hospital.....	22,000 00
Drug store and hospital kitchen.....	8,000 00
Female prison and main entrance.....	18,000 00
Female cell building.....	15,000 00
Centennial cell building.....	45,000 00
Collar shop.....	2,500 00
Carpenter and broom shop.....	8,000 00
Chain shop.....	10,000 00
Dining room.....	6,000 00
Warden's residence.....	3,000 00
New stable.....	8,000 00
New saddle-tree shop.....	27,500 00
New pump house.....	4,000 00



